"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday and Tuesday; brisk to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,163. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HENRY FORD BACK, ADMITS AN ERROR, DENIES DESERTING

Disabused of Idea That the War Was Caused by Militarists or Munition Men.

NOW BLAMES THE PEOPLE

Pacifist Says He Is Ready to Return and Hire Another Ship, if Necessary.

CONFERS WITH W. J. BRYAN

Capitalist Is Met Here by His Wife, Son, and Others—To Start for Detroit Today.

Henry Ford, who started for Europe on Dec. 4 aboard the Oscar II. to get the soldiers out of the trenches by Christmas, returned to this city yesterday on the Bergensfjord, apparently little the worse for his experience, notwithstanding gloomy stories which had been circulated concerning his health. He eluded the newspapermen when the liner docked in South Brooklyn at 8:40 o'clock in the morning, but was found three hours later at the Waldorf.

In the afternoon Mr. Ford granted an interview in which he denied that the peace expedition which he fathered was in danger of a complete collapse. He had only begun his work for peace, he said, and would return to Europe if his presence there should be demanded. He denied there had been serious dissension among the pilgrims on the peace ship

Mr. Ford wound up a busy day by holding a long conference at night at the Waldorf with William J. Bryan, who hurried on here from Washington to see him. He and his party probably will leave for Detroit at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

On one point the automobile maker was very emphatic. He had not "deserted" his peace party, he said, and had not returned home because of dissensions or a conviction that all his efforts had come to naught. He did not count a cent of the money spent on the expedition as wasted, and he felt that the good already accomplished had been purchased at bargain figures.

His Health Restored.

While he admitted that an attack of grip had hastened his return by a few days, Mr. Ford said he had intended in any event to take a steamer which sailed a week later than the Bergensfjord, because his wife, his future peace plans, and his business demanded his presence here for a time at least. He said that he had recovered his health, and felt very fit, except a few "pains in the bones." He looked the part for he had a good color and acted like anything in the world but a sick man.

The elaborate preparations made to get Mr. Ford off the Bergensfjord and steal him away from the newspaper men before the ship reached port lent an air of mystery and the spectacular to his homecoming. He said that he wished to avoid an army of reporters and photographers, and therefore sought the "seclusion of the Waldorf" instead of going to the Biltmore Hotel, where, he had said on arriving at Quarantine, he would stop.

Mr. Ford was accompanied by Dean Samuel Marquis of Detroit. At a late hour it was reported that because of his "illness" and his semi-official capacity as a member of the Naval Consulting Board, one of the vessels in the neutrality patrol had been placed at his disposal by Collector of the Port Malone, with the consent of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. The Coast Guard launch Guide left the Battery at 7:15 o'clock in the morning, carrying Mrs. Ford, Edsel Ford, her son; W. A. Livingston, an associate of Mr. Ford in his automobile business; Mrs. Marquis, wife of the Dean, and two secretaries, who had come on from Detroit yesterday. In the heavy fog the launch missed the Bergensfjord at Quarantine, and Mr. Ford was carried after all to the company's docks in South Brooklyn.

Taken Off the Bergensfjord.

When the coastguard cutter Calumet, with reporters, photographers, and moving-picture operators, arrived alongside the Bergensfjord, which was being warped into her pier, Mr. Ford went to the rail and called out, "Good morning, boys." He wore a dark fur-trimmed coat and a derby hat.

A twenty-five-foot ladder was raised from the upper deck of the cutter to the rail of the liner, and Mr. Ford clambered down to join his wife, who was on the Guide, outside the Calumet. He posed once for the photographers, but when asked to talke about peace replied, "Too bad it is raining, but it will be fine tomorrow. Good-bye." He boarded the launch, and met his wife and son in the cabin.

The Guide steamed to West Forty-second Street, whence the party, in several taxicabs, were driven to the Waldorf. Once in the hotel, they went immediately to the suite and even had their meals served in the rooms.

Mr. Ford at first said he would have no statement to make for twenty-four hours. But this attitude gave rise to such gloomy rumors about the reasons for his return, the fate of his expedition, and the condition of his health that he changed his mind. Once started, he talked freely.

"Only one thing bothers me in this whole affair," he said. "My wife doesn't like the criticism to which I have been subjected. My son holds a different view and doesn't mind it. I like it; I hope it won't stop. You know the best fertilizer in the world is weeds."

Mr. Ford smiled and turned to more serious things.

Changes Viewpoint of War.

"A marked change has come over my whole viewpoint since I went away," he said. "Before going to Europe I held the view that the bankers, militarists, and munition manufacturers were responsible. I come back with the firm

Continued on Page 6.

Kaiser Prays for Victory in the New Year, and People Talk of Peace By Easter

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The start of the new year is characterized by a renaissance of peace talk and speculation among all classes of the German people. There is an earnest hope that 1916 will see the end of the terrible bloodshed, and many intelligent Germans with characteristic optimism quite honestly believe that Spring will see the coming of peace, with Easter particularly favoured as the time. The Kaiser sent this telegram to the Reichstag:

With the whole German people I pray to God that the new year will bring final victory to our just cause and to our Fatherland a new and secured basis for further development, rich in blessings, in peaceful competition with other nations.

WILHELM I. R.

To properly value this with other peace thoughts emanating from Germany, it must be borne in mind that it is not to be regarded as a sign of weakness, but rather of consciousness of strength, all peace speculations here being based on implicit confidence in the impregnability of Germany's present military position, with the corollary that sooner or later the enemies must see the futility of trying to crush Germany. While desiring it, neither the mass of the German people nor any considerable section of it is demanding peace.

TRADE UNIONS MAKE DEAL WITH ASQUITH

Accept the Scheme of Labor Dilution on Premier's Agreement to Their Demands.

BILL GOING TO PARLIAMENT

It Will Settle Pay and Conditions of Non-Union Men and Women Included in Dilution Plan.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 3.—An account of the conference held Friday evening between Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George and a deputation from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which includes most of the trades concerned in the manufacture of munitions, issued last night by the Press Bureau, shows that the Government has decided to acquiesce in all the demands of the trade unionists in return for their consent to the immediate introduction of Lloyd George's scheme of labor dilution.

The Press Bureau's account is made up for the most part of extracts from Mr. Asquith's remarks to the deputation at the conference, which lasted three hours, but includes also the statement that the deputation agreed, before the conference was closed, "to accept on behalf of the membership of their society the scheme of dilution and to co-operate actively therein."

A bill covering the union demands will be pushed through Parliament as soon as possible. The demands mainly concern matters of pay and conditions of labor for unskilled workmen and women introduced under the dilution scheme. The Government had already agreed to restore the status quo after the war.

Premier Asquith's appeal to the delegation was along familiar lines.

"From the point of view of the State," he said, "the great point I want to impress on you is the importance of putting this dilution into effect and at once. It is an urgent matter to meet the necessities of the war. It is important also that the output of munitions should as far as possible be domestic, not foreign, because the financial problem before us is very serious—an obligation to pay either in exports or gold to America and countries like her for munitions which we are getting there.

"Thus your immediate consent to the dilution scheme means an enormous gain, both in military efficiency and financial stability. No doubt it is difficult to persuade men who regard the priorities and privileges of skilled labor as almost gospel to forego for a time those privileges and admit unskilled men into the class of work which the skilled have been in the habit of doing. They have a natural fear that when the war ends it will be impossible to re-establish the old conditions and that all the elaborate safeguards, built up by generations of trade unionists, will have been undermined.

"The only way that these suspicions can be eradicated is by the unions exerting all their force to influence their members to consent to this temporary process. I have gone over your demands that the Minister of Munitions be given power to enforce safeguards in the employment of diluted labor, and, although I see great difficulties, I am disposed to atquiesce in a bill carefully framed on those lines, provided I get assurance on behalf of your society that this will settle the whole matter and end the long series of demands and grievances which have hindered the carrying out of our agreement of last March."

Although reaffirming the principle of strong opposition to any form of compulsory military service, the Executive Committee of the Railway Clerks' Association decided yesterday to give a free hand to its delegates to the labor conference to be held on Thursday, at which the Cabinet's decision in regard to conscription will be considered. The committee decided on this attitude in view of "the very exceptional circumstances of the hour."

NEW RECRUITING PLAN TO INCLUDE IRELAND

This Will Add Another Complication to Those Before Conscription Scheme.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 3.—According to an announcement made by the Press Association Ireland is not to be excepted from the new compulsory recruiting bill.

This will put a new complication in the path of even the limited measure of conscription which Premier Asquith proposes to ask Parliament to adopt. The Nationalist Party in the House of Commons will fight any compulsory scheme, as John Redmond, William Redmond, and John Dillon has already announced.

Conscription may have an important bearing on the Home Rule issue, which is merely dormant during the war by general consent, but is by no means

Continued on Page 3.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Est. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte.—Adv.

GREEK MONARCH GREETS BRITAIN

In New Year Message He Expresses Genuine and Sincere Friendship.

EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

Fails to See in Results Achieved Justification for Allies' Belief in Crushing Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—King Constantine honored me with an audience today. His Majesty authorizes me to transmit the following message:

"Actuated by genuine and sincere friendship for the sovereign and people of Great Britain, I send the warmest New Year greetings. I fervently hope this calamitous world war will be terminated before the dawn of the succeeding year."

The King, one soon realizes, is straightforward and blunt of speech.

"I see I am still misunderstood in England," he said good humoredly. "I do not mind being attacked, but I insist on fair play being given to me. According to some of the smaller fry among the illustrated newspapers, I am depicted as wandering round ever with a field marshal's baton clasped in my hand, chiefly, I presume, because the baton is German. These critics in their eagerness to score at my expense forget I also am a field marshal of the Greek army, and further, while charging me with being the Kaiser's brother-in-law, which is true, they forget something I never forget, that I am a cousin of King George of England.

"Why should my word be doubted? It has been pledged to benevolent neutrality. Neither my opinions nor my pledges have been in any way modified. Because I am a man of honor my word holds good today as it did yesterday.

"It is also said that Greece, after the war and final victory, which the Allies look upon as already theirs, will be isolated and sent to Coventry, because, by her present neutrality, she will have forfeited the friendship of the Entente Powers. I cannot help this. My duty is to my country, and that duty unmistakably calls upon me to be neutral.

"Speaking dispassionately as a soldier, I cannot see that the military results achieved up to today justify the Entente's belief in a final and crushing victory. It is no wish or desire of mine to join with either belligerent, because, as I have already said, I am convinced that the intereats of Greece will best be served by standing aloof from the struggle.

"As a soldier, I frankly say I should view with a feeling of positive alarm the prospect of attacking Germany, not because I happen to be the Kaiser's brother-in-law, but simply because Germany has proved herself to be a powerful military nation. On the other hand, I should view with even greater apprehension the prospect of attacking England, because, as a professional soldier, I realize the force and might of her navy first, and am perfectly aware she could blow my coast towns about my ears, and put a speedy end to Greek trade and commerce.

"Am I not right in seeking to evade the dangers of the German Charybdis no less than those of the English Scylla?"

I ventured to ask the King what would be the attitude of Greece if the Bulgars came over the frontier. He replied he did not think they would come. If they did he felt convinced they would depart peacefully at the conclusion of the operations against the Allies.

"There is another thing," he added. "I don't quite see what the Allies are now supposed to be doing in remaining. I could understand their presence as long as there was a possibility of aiding Serbia, but now that the object of their mission has failed why remain? No useful military purpose can now be served. Another thing, too: It is fairly obvious that if the Anglo-French army withdrew and sought a fresh and more profitable field of military operations the armies of the Central Powers would withdraw also, and the situation would solve itself."

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Prisoners and Munitions Taken in the Carso Zone.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 3.—The Italian War Office has issued the following official communication:

Last night small enemy attacks were easily repulsed near Mori, Val Lagarina, and on the Col de Lana, and on the slopes of the Rambon in the Plazzo plateau region.

In the Carso zone our detachments took prisoners and munitions.

Hostile aeroplanes yesterday dropped bombs on Marco, Val Lagarina, on the Strigno and Borgo, Val Suzana, but without damage.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD., 2:15 P. M. from Penna. Station, Quickest, finest train South via shortest, most attractive route. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 Broadway.—Adv.

RUSSIAN DRIVE, 300 MILES WIDE, IS PRESSING FOE

London Suggests the Huge Movement Aims to Break the Teuton Hold on Balkans

BY LINKING UP TO ALLIES

Heights Near Czernowitz Are Captured by Czar's Troops, Who Take 870 Prisoners.

GAINS MADE ON THE STRIPA

Vienna Reports Terrific Fighting at Several Points, but Says Russians Were Repulsed.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 3.—Russia is pushing her campaign in the southwest with vigor. From the Pripet to the Rumanian frontier, over a front of at least three hundred miles, a huge Russian force with a great appearance of confidence is delivering sledge-hammer blows at the opposing Austro-German armies.

Petrograd claims considerable successes, even in these early stages of the campaign. The official bulletin of the War Office states that heights near Czernowitz have been taken and 870 prisoners captured there. A Reuter dispatch, reporting the same gain, says that these heights are northeast of the Bukovina capital.

Other dispatches emphasize the excellent equipment, supplies and munitions which Russia had stored up for this purpose during a period of comparatixe passivity.

See Momentous Plan on Foot.

Some London observers, speculating on the meaning of the Bessarabia drive, hail it as one of the most ambitious plans in war strategy devised since the beginning of hostilities, and predict that it will prove a colossal attempt to break the backbone of the Germanic allies' whole line across the Balkans. One critic says:

"The plan is that Russia and the other Allies, moving from different sides, shall meet in the Balkans and gain complete mastery of that peninsula. If they succeed, Turkey will be subdued and the vitals of Austria-Hungary menaced."

So long as Russia keeps up her present activity just north of the Rumanian border the attitude of Rumania will continue to grow in importance. There have been many assertions in the Entente capitals that Rumania was about to enter the war on the side of the Allies, but nothing to support this has yet come from credible Rumanian sources.

Meanwhile, in the south of the Balkan Peninsula, the Allies continue their expectant attitude toward a threatened attack, although Greece seems mainly occupied in making diplomatic protests, having followed up her polite protest to the Entente against the arrest of the Consuls by an equally polite protest to the central powers against their aeroplanes flying across Greek territory in a raid which killed a Greek shepherd and a few sheep.

The Russians seem to be securely established across the Styr River north of Czartorysk. They have captured the village of Khniask, three miles from the river. A flank attack, six or seven miles to the southeast of Kolki, according to advices, failed to shake the solidarity of the new Russian dispositions.

In as much as Russian progress is also reported north of Olyka, the movement is apparently making in the direction of Kovel, along the two railways between Sarny and Kovel and Rovno and Kovel.

Russia Reports Gains on Stripa.

The official Russian bulletin yesterday says:

In the Riga region, on the Baldon road, a lively fusillade and canonade occurred, in which a German armored motor car participated.

In the district south of Jacobstadt, and near the Podunay farm, there was lively artillery and rifle firing. In the region of the Poniewesch Railway the Germans threw into our trenches some hand grenades and smoke bombs.

North of Czartorysk the enemy twice attacked our fortifications, but met with heavy losses and was thrown back on his own trenches. We captured an officer and seventy men.

On the Stripa front the enemy under our pressure was obliged to fall back on new fortified positions.

A particularly fierce engagement occurred near Czernowitz, where we occupied several heights and captured 15 officers, 855 men, three machine guns, and one bomb mortar.

The Austrian War Office bulletin says:

Russian war theatre—The enemy now is also resuming its offensive against the Bessarabian front of Generals Pflanzer and Baltin. The enemy, after twice unsuccessfully attacking on New Year's night and once the following forenoon, began today's attack at 1 o'clock this afternoon against our intrenchments near Toporoutz, which was repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting. Two hours later, in the same sector, six enemy regiments advanced, of which the greater part were repulsed. Fighting within this sector continues. One of our battalions being still engaged. The enemy's losses are extraordinarily great.

On New Year's morning our Stripa front, northeast of Buczacz, was unsuccessfully attacked by the Russians. Attacks against our intrenchments northeast of Burkanow also failed.

The number of prisoners taken in one week in East Galicia reached 3,000. South of Dubno and near Berestiany, in the Kormin districts, minor attacks were repulsed.

BERLIN, Jan. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official bulletin of the Headquarters Staff has this to say of operations in the East:

Feeble Russian attacks at several places were repulsed.

A Russian detachment gained a temporary success by entering a German position north of Lake Drisviaty.

TURKS DRIVE BACK RUSSIANS

Eject Czar's Troops from Suj Bulak and Pursue Them.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 3.—A Bagdad dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam says that a Turkish division, advancing in the region of Suj Bulak, south of Lake Urumiah, drove the Russians from the town, inflicting important losses.

The Russians, the dispatch adds, are being pursued.

PERSIA SUNK WITHOUT WARNING; AMERICAN CONSUL AMONG 250 LOST WASHINGTON HEARS LINER WAS ARMED

CARRIED A 4.7-INCH GUN

This Government Understood to Frown on Such a Practice.

SUBMARINE NOT OBSERVED

But, Consul Reports, Officer of Persia Says He Saw Torpedo's Wake.

AWAIT SURVIVORS' STORIES

State Department Seeks Affidavits from Grant and Others —Like the Hesperian Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A new and what may prove to be an important element was today brought into the case of the torpedoing of the liner Persia when Secretary Lansing received a cable message from Arthur Garrels, the American Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, saying that the Persia was "carrying 4.7-inch gun." Whether more than one such weapon was carried was not stated, but a literal construction of the message conveyed the impression that only one gun was carried, probably mounted astern. A paraphrase of the message follows:

From Alexandria, Jan. 1.

Liner Persia, carrying 4.7-inch gun, sunk about 300 miles northwest of Alexandria at 1:05 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 30. Presumably torpedoed. Steamer sank in five minutes. No submarine was seen, but Second Officer Bromley saw torpedo track. One hundred and fifty-five out of 400 passengers and crew were landed at Alexandria Jan. 1. Of two American citizens aboard, Charles H. Grant of Boston, manager of oil company, was saved. McNeely, Consul at Aden, probably lost, as he was last seen struggling in the water.

GARRELS, Consul.

Up to a late hour tonight no other official information had reached Washington regarding the details of the attack. Consul Garrils's message and two brief dispatches received yesterday from Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General at London, constituted the only knowledge of the affair beyond what was conveyed in unofficial newspaper reports. Secretary Lansing has sent instructions to Consul Garrels to obtain affidavits from officers and surviving passengers of the Persia, especially American survivors, and to obtain from Charles H. Grant a definite account of the loss of the Persia. No action by way of protest or other diplomatic representation will be taken by the United States Government until information of this sort is obtained.

Await Survivors' Statement.

President Wilson is remaining at Hot Springs, Va., and will not return to Washington before Tuesday, or possibly Wednesday. At the White House tonight it was learned that the President had sent no word of his plans for returning to Washington. But he has been in close touch with Secretary Lansing by long-distance telephone, and is in possession of all the information that has come to Washington through official channels regarding the attack.

Officials tonight declined to comment on the Persia case or its relation to the general submarine controversy. It was intimated, however, that, with the meagre information thus far received officially, it would be impossible for this Government to determine its attitude until statements from survivors had been obtained. The brief reports received from Consul General Skinner and Consul Garrels said the liner had been torpedoed, and this is considered to indicate that it was a submarine, rather than a mine, that sank the steamer. No submarine appears to have been seen, although officers on the Persia are credited with statements that they saw the track of a torpedo.

It was pointed out semi-officially that that the meagre evidence at hand, even if regarded as indicating the destruction of the Persia by a torpedo, does not show whether it was fired by a German or an Austrian submarine, or that it was not fired by ba Turkish submarine. The assumption here is that the Persia was attacked by an Austrian submarine, because U-boats of that nationality have been most active in the campaign against merchant vessels bound to and from the Suez Canal in an effort presumably to force the merchant shipping of the world to abandon the use of that waterway for the moral effect the closing of the canal might have on neutral nations and British and French colonies.

Like the Hesperian Case.

Unless the Government whose flag was flown by the submarine supposed to have made the attack on the Persia comes forward with a frank admission, accompanied by either a disavowal or an attempt to justify the torpedoing, or more definite independent proof is forthcoming in survivors' affidavits, there is a possibility that the Persia case may develop the same conflict of statements, as well as the same lack of definite proof, that has made it diffi-

Continued on Page 2.

"NEW YORK & FLORIDA SPECIAL." Finest train to Florida Resorts. Atlantic Coast Line, 2:12 P. M. daily. 1193 B'way.—Adv.

Persia Sank in Five Minutes After Being Hit; Survivors Left in Open Boats Thirty Hours

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company tonight received the following telegram from Colonel C. C. Bigham, son of Lord Mersey, who was among the survivors of the Persia disaster:

"A torpedo struck the ship on the port bow at 1:05 o'clock in the afternoon when about forty miles south of the east end of the Island of Crete. No warning was given, nor an attempt made to assist. Within five minutes the ship had sunk. It was impossible to lower the starboard boats owing to the heavy list. Five or six boats were lowered on the port side. I didn't see this myself, as I was washed overboard when the boat capsized.

"The conduct of the passengers and crew was splendid; there was no struggling and no panic. Four boats, after thirty hours at sea, were picked up by a warship."

MAY CALL PERSIA TROOP TRANSPORT

Berlin Hint That Attack Will Be Defended on That Ground.

ALSO A SUPPLY SHIP

No Details Reach Berlin and Hope Is Expressed There for Safety of Americans.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The torpedoing of the P. & O. liner Persia, with a reported heavy loss of life, excites interest here only because of the report that three Americans were among the passengers, and the coincidence of coming right on the heels of Austria's conciliatory answer in the Ancona case. The hope is expressed that none of the three Americans on the Persia came to grief.

Absolutely no details of the sinking are available here as yet, but there are indications that if it turns out that the Persia didn't attempt to flee or to ram or fire on the submarine, an attempt will be made to justify the sinking on the ground that the Persia was a troop transport. As to the Peninsular and Oriental Line's statement that the Persia had a heavy parcel and letter post, but no war material or troops aboard, the Berlin Gazette comments in reply:

"Parcel post and letters cannot weigh down too heavily a ship of the Persia's size unless perchance the parcels contain war material. Likewise, in contradiction to the above dementi, there are reports that there were troops aboard the ship."

Other papers have made no comment as yet.

McNEELY TRAVELED ALONE.

Brother of the Consul Not with Him on the Persia.

MONROE, N. C., Jan. 2.—Robert N. McNeely, American Consul at Aden, who is reported to have been lost on the steamer Persia, which was sunk off Crete on Thursday, was not accompanied by his brother, C. D. McNeely, of Wabhaw, N. C., according to a statement made at the McNeely home today.

Reports yesterday said C. D. McNeely was with the Consul on the Persia, as his secretary.

SAVED, GRANT ANNOUNCES.

Persia Survivor Cables to His Mother and Sister in Medford, Mass.

MEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 2.—A cablegram announcing the safety of Charles F. Grant of Boston, who was a passenger on the steamer Persia, which was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean, was received today by his mother and his sister, Mrs. William Prizer of this city.

The message was sent by Mr. Grant from Alexandria and consisted of the single word "Saved."

SHIP BOUND FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Intended to Send Her Passengers to Suez by Rail.

According to an official of the British Government who was in New York yesterday the P. & O. liner Persia was making for Alexandria at the time she was torpedoed to land her passengers, so they might be conveyed by rail to Suez. Since the war zone shifted to Egypt and the Suez Canal a year ago, the British Government has not allowed ships to take passengers through the canal from Port Said to Suez, but has sent them by rail from Alexandria via Benha, Zagazig and Ismailia across the desert to Suez.

The railroad follows the old caravan route traversed by camels before the Canal was opened in 1869. After landing her passengers and mails the Persia would have steamed ninety miles to Port Said, and after coaling would have proceeded through the canal to Suez.

By sending the passengers overland the Government prevents them seeing any of the defenses along the canal banks from Port Said to Ismailia which they might describe afterward to their friends at home.

"AUGUSTA SPECIAL"—Southern Railway Drawing-room compartment Pullman for Augusta daily beginning Jan. 3d. Section drawing-room compartment Pullman for Aiken. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

SAYS AUSTRIA WOULD DISAVOW

Prompt Reparation for Any Wrongful Attack on Persia Promised by Zwiedinek.

WANTS JUDGMENT HELD UP

Believes Torpedoing Can Be Explained—If Not, Submarine Commander Will Be Punished.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Despite the anxiety felt here over the sinking of the British steamship Persia, officials were much gratified at the indication, emanating from Baron Erick Zwiedinek, Chargé of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here, that the Vienna Government would be quick to "satisfactorily adjust" the matter should it develop that an Austrian submarine commander had disobeyed instructions in regard to torpedoing passenger-carrying ships without warning.

"Judgment should be withheld pending the receipt of the real facts surrounding the sinking of the steamship Persia," said Baron Zwiedinek. "It may have happened in many ways. In the first place, it is not yet proved that a submarine sank the Persia. If it was an Austrian submarine, it must be determined whether the circumstances were such as to warrant the action taken.

"I am confident, at least I hope, that the final explanation will be quite satisfactory. If the commander of the submarine disobeyed his instructions, I feel sure my Government will not hesitate to satisfactorily adjust the matter. From the answer made to the last note on the Ancona alone, it is quite evident that the Austro-Hungarian Government wil lnot countenance any act which is wrong."

Complete confidence prevails in Teutonic diplomatic circles that if an Austrian submarine sank the Persia without warning the act would be disavowed promptly, reparation made for Americans lost, and the submarine commander severely punished.

It is understood that Baron Zwiedinek will call upon Secretary Lansing tomorrow for the purpose of informally conveying his views on the subject and endeavoring to gain on understanding of the views of the United States for the information of his Government.

WHAT WILL AMERICA DO?

Destruction of the Persia Revives the Question in Allied Capitals.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The sinking of the steamship Persia, with the death of an American Consular officer, brings up in the European capitals the familiar query as to what the United States will do now.

Dispatches from English correspondents picture the sinking of the Persia as a particularly aggravated case, owing to the fact that the ship was not only hit without warning or opportunity for the passengers to escape, but was also hit in a most vital part, so that she sank almost immediately. The whole time from the launching of the torpedo to the disappearance of the liner was only five minutes.

In connection with the submarine activity in the Mediterranean, it is interesting to note that an official report shows a total of only twenty British steamships sunk by the submarines during the month of December, with the loss of sixty-seven lives, while eight more were sunk by mines, with the loss of thirteen lives.

The London morning papers, ineditorials on the disaster, denounce the act in scathing terms, and ask whether the cup of Teutonic enormity, as far as America is concerned, is yet full. The Post says: "We long ago relinquished all expectation that neutral nations would effectually intervene in these repeated outrages of international law. It is, naturally, a matter for their own conscience, but at the same time it must be said that their position is singularly inconsistent with their pleadings to the allied belligerents, that they may be allowed to trade with the enemy."

The Post then severely reproaches the British Government for making secret agreements to assist such trading.

No Chance to Explain.

The London Times, assuming that it was the Austrians, though it may possibly have been a German or a Turkish submarine, says: "Whatever flag is stained by this fresh outrage there is no room for hollow synical explanations by which Vienna sought to amuse Washington. It cannot be pretended that the Persia was torpedoed in such a gentle fashion that the passengers ought to have been saved but for the culpable negligence of the crew, which is the cowardly defense of the Austrians in the Ancona case. Even Austrian impudence and cynicism cannot plead that five minutes is long enough to have hundreds of passengers."

The Times considers that the Central Powers will find it dangerous to flout American opinion, and says that "the cup may or may not be full in America, but when it is full it overflows with disconcerting suddenness."

"The fact that stares all nations in

Continued on Page 2.

158 SURVIVORS REACH PORT

Consul McNeely Reported Lost by Those Now at Alexandria.

GRANT AND ROSE ARE SAFE

Only 59 Passengers Among Those Escaping—Scores of Women Drowned.

NO TIME TO LOWER BOATS

Liner Plunged to Bottom in Five Minutes—Captain One of the Victims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Word was received from Arthur Garrels, American Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, today that 155 survivors of the Persia, which was torpedoed last Thursday, had arrived at that port.

This information and that received from other sources indicates that fully 250 persons lost their lives in the disaster.

Consul Garrels, in a dispatch to Consul General Skinner here, expresses the fear that Robert N. McNeely, the American who was on his way to Aden to take up the Consulship there, was drowned. Mr. Garrels telegraphed briefly that Mr. McNeely was not among the survivors reaching Alexandria and was believed to have been lost.

Charles Grant, another American, was reported by Mr. Garrels as having landed safely at Alexandria. Edward Rose, the only other American known to have sailed on the Persia from London, left the ship at Gibraltar, as was anticipated.

Reports McNeely Lost.

Consul General Skinner told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight that he believed Mr. McNeely had been drowned, and he cabled to Washington to that effect.

"It looks as though the only Americans on board the Persia were McNeely, Grant, and Rose," said Mr. Skinner, "and two of them have been accounted for as safe. I have heard no word beyond Consul Garrels's telegram."

While Messrs. McNeely and Grant are believed to have been the only Americans on the ship, Mr. Skinner suggested that it was possible that others might have boarded the Persia at Marseilles.

At the Peninsular & Oriental Line's offices tonight THE TIMES correspondent was told they had no information supplementing Consul Garrels's message to Mr. Skinner regarding the Americans.

Among the prominent Englishmen known to have been save was Colonel Clive Bigham, son of Lord Mersey. Colonel Bigham sent a wireless message from another ship to his wife in London saying he had been saved. Lord Mersey was head of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the sinking of the Lusitania.

Torpedoed Without Warning.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Unofficial dispatches from Cairo state that the British steamship Persia, which was sunk in the Mediterranean on Thursday, was torpedoed without warning and sank in five minutes. Between 150 and 160 survivors have been landed at Alexandria, Egypt. Robert N. McNeely, American Consul at Aden, Arabia, is believed to have been drowned.

Reuter's Cairo correspondent makes the unreserved statement that Mr. McNeely lost his life. Charles H. Grant of Boston was saved.

Details of the sinking of the Persia came in slowly today, but such information as was received made it appear that the number of persons who escaped in the four boats which were put off, was larger than was believed when the first news was received yesterday.

A dispatch to The Times from Cairo says that two boatloads of people were drawn down with the steamer when she sank, as there was no time to cut the ropes. Four boats got away, but it was thirty hours before a trawler picked them up.

Several ships passed by without assisting the refugees, being afraid, presumably, of decoys. Many passengers were thrown into the water when the vessel heeled over.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company, which owned the Persia, announced this morning that 158 survivors had arrived at Alexandria. The survivors comprised the chief officer,

second officer, 7 engineers, 27 seamen, 68 Lascars, and 59 passengers.

A Lloyds dispatch gives the number as 153, made up of 59 passengers, of whom 17 are women, and 94 members of the crew, including 59 Lascars.

Sank in Five Minutes.

The survivors include ten military officers and eight persons who are not British subjects.

"The ship was struck amidships on the port side at 1:10 P. M.," says Reuter's correspondent at Cairo. "She had disappeared completely by 1:15.

"Survivors say it was little short of a miracle that any one was saved. There was no panic. Four botas were launched with the utmost promptitude.

"The Captain was drowned. When last seen he was swimming, after the liner had plunged beneath the surface."

Both the Peninsular and Oriental Company and Reuter's Cairo correspondent say that Mr. Grant has been landed at Alexandria. The steamship company this afternoon had received no news of Mr. McNeely's fate. Edward Rose of Denver left the Persia at Gibraltar, as was reported yesterday.

GERMANS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

U-Boats of Austria and Her Ally Sank 59 Ships in Six Weeks.

VIENNA, Dec. 14, (correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Austro-Hungarian and German submarines sank in the Mediterranean eight troopships, twenty-five transports and thirty-four merchantmen, a total of sixty-seven, with a tonnage of about 225,325 in the last two weeks of October and the month of November, according to claims made in authoritative quarters here. The loss of life is said to have been very heavy in the case of troopships and the estimate is made that it amounts to at least 5,000 men.

The largest of the vessels said to have been sunk was the Cunard liner Transylvania of 14,000 tons, loaded with troops and war material. The list includes also one Japanese steamer, the Yasukuni of more than 5,000 tons. Thirty-eight of the vessels sent to the bottom were of British register, thirteen French, ten Italian, two Russian, two Greek, one Norwegian and one Japanese.

The tonnage of the troop ships and transports was about 200,000 and that of the merchant ships 25,325 making a total of sixty-seven ships of approximately 225,325 registered tons.

The following table shows the nationality, character and cargo of the vessels reported torpedoed.

TROOPSHIPS.

Name.	Tons.	Cargo.
Admr. Hamelin (Fr.).	5,051	Supplies
Calvados (Fr.).	6,008	800 men
Californian (Br.).	6,223	Troops
Marquette (Br.).	7,050	1,000 men
Moorina (Br.).	5,000	Troops
Ramaban (Br.).	4,377	500 men
Transylvania (Br.).	14,000	Troops

AUXILIARY.

Tara (Br.).	1,882	——

TRANSPORTS.

Antonie (Fr.).	2,387	Commissary
Dagia (Fr.).	5,600	Coal
France (Fr.).	4,025	Unknown
Provincia (Fr.).	3,523	Coal
Ravitailleur (Fr.).	2,800	Coal
St. Marguerite (Fr.).	3,800	Supplies
Alexandra (Br.).	4,000	Munitions
Buresk (Br.).	4,350	Supplies
Burrafield (Br.).	4,037	Coal
Caria (Br.).	3,032	Supplies
Clan MacAlister (Br.).	4,835	Coal
Craigston (Br.).	2,617	Coal
Hallamshire (Br.).	4,420	Coal
Heridia (Br.).	4,944	Freight
G H. Henry (Br.).	4,210	Tar oil
Linkmoor (Br.).	4,300	Coal
Lunina (Br.).	6,200	Fuel oil
Scaroby (Br.).	3,858	Coal
Silverash (Br.).	3,753	Supplies
Sir Rich. Awdry (Br.)	2,234	Unknown
Thorpwood (Br.).	3,184	Coal
Woodfield (Br.).	3,584	Trucks
Name unknown (Br.).	4,000 (about)	Am'tion
Name unknown (Br.).	4,000 (about)	Am'tion
Yasukuni (Jap.).	5,118	Ammunition

TANK.

Apscheron (R.).	1,000	Oil

MERCHANTMEN—FREIGHTERS.

Katja (R.).	500	Sugar
Algerien (Fr.).	1,706	Freight
Dahra (Fr.).	2,127	Cereals
Omara (Fr.).	435	No cargo
Sidi Ferruch (Fr.).	1,610	Freight
Isere (Fr.).	3,500	Freight
Apollo (Br.).	3,774	Coal
Colenso (Br.).	3,801	Freight
Den of Crombie (Br.).	4,950	Rice
Enoels (Br.).	5,409	Coal
Halizones (Br.).	5,093	Ores
Kingsway (Br.).	3,647	No cargo
Langton Hall (Br.).	4,437	Freight
Malinche (Br.).	1,888	Freight
Merganser (Br.).	1,905	Freight
Sailor Prince (Br.).	3,144	Barley
Tringa (Br.).	2,160	No cargo
Tunis (Br.).	3,655	Cattle
Woolwich (Br.).	2,936	Phosphates
Name unknown (Br.).	5,000 (about)	Unkn'n
Demitrios (Gr.).	2,508	Rice
Zarifis (Gr.).	2,904	Forage
Wacousta (Nor.).	3,521	Sugar

PASSENGER.

Ancona (Ital.).	8,200	Freight

FREIGHTERS.

Bosnia (Ital.).	2,560	General
Girenee (Ital.).	5,236	General
Dechino (Ital.).	2,450	General
Elisa Francesca (Ital.)	208	General
Firenze (Ital.).	3,960	General
Ionis (Ital.).	1,816	General
Scilla (Ital.).	2,500	General
Tobia (Ital.).	181	General
Name unknown (Ital.)	215	Was armed

Many of the vessels reported lost in the foregoing list have not been included in the daily reports sent out by the various admiralties. Private advices were received in New York late in September that the Transylvania, chartered by the British Government for transport purposes, had been sunk off the Island of Crete, but the owners denied it.

When the Japanese steamer Yasaka Maru was torpedoed on Dec. 23 it was stated that she was the first vessel of Japanese registry to be sunk by a submarine, but the list obtained in Vienna indicates that another was lost some time before.

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PERSIA ARMED SHIP, OUR CONSUL REPORTS

Continued from Page 1.

cult for the United States Government to register a formal protest against the sinking of the Allan liner Hesperian.

There is apparently considerable similarity between the cases of the Hesperian and the Persia. Both were British vessels, the Persia bound from London to Bombay, the Hesperian from Liverpool to Montreal. The Hesperian left Liverpool on Sept. 3 and was sunk at dusk the following day about eighty miles southwest of Fastnet. The Hesperian carried a six-inch gun mounted on the stern and painted a service gray, according to reports made by Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown. The Persia carrie a 4.7-inch gun. No warning was given to the Hesperian, and no warning appears to have been given to the Persia. The tracks of a torpedo approaching the Hesperian was not observed, however, by any of the ship's officers, who thought that on account of the failing light—the attack having been made at 8:30 o'clock P. M.—it might not have been possible to see it. An officer of the Persia, however, is credited with the statement that he saw the wake of a torpedo. No submarine was sighted before or after the explosion that destroyed the Hesperian. According to Consul Garrels, no submarine was seen in connection with the attack on the Persia.

The German Government never has admitted that any of its submarines attacked the Hesperian, but has insisted that the steamer must have been sunk by coming into contact with a mine. After the explosion fragments of steel were found on the deck of the Hesperian. One of these was sent to Washington. Officers of the United States Navy to whom this fragment was submitted as experts, stated that it "looked" like a part of a torpedo, but their report was not regarded by Secretary Lansing as definite enough to justify action, and, in any event, officials conceded there was no proof that a torpedo had been fired at the Hesperian by a German submarine. On account of lack of proof, no protest was made in the Hesperian case. Loss of life was slight on the Hesperian because the vessel remained afloat nearly two days while being towed back to Quenstown.

Gun Attitude Indefinite.

The fact that the Persia is reported to have carried a 4.7-inch gun is expected to figure prominently in the consideration of the attitude of this Government toward the sinking of that vessel. No public announcement has been made as to the course the Government would take in determining the effect of the carrying of a weapon of such calibre on the status of a merchant ship attacked by a submarine. No clear-cut case of a merchant ship having been attacked on the ground that she was armed with such a gun has arisen in the controversy with Germany. It was contended that the Lusitania was armed, but the issue did not revolve around this point alone, and there was no clear proof that the Lusitania was armed. In fact, false affidavits to that effect, presented to the United States Government by the Germany Embassy, to which they had been handed, have resulted in indictments in New York City.

Officials tonight declined to state what would be the attitude of this Government if it should turn out that the Persia was attacked on the ground that she carried a 4.7-inch gun. They declined to state whether, in their opinion, a merchant vessel of an enemy country would be liable to attack without warning and without safety to the non-combatants on board, when found carrying a gun of such calibre, or whether the vessel would be immune from attack while carrying such a weapon so long as the weapon was not used.

It is believed, and this statement is made advisedly, that, despite the refusal of officials to give the slightest intimation of their attitude, this Government frowns on the use of guns by merchant vessels engaged in peaceful errands, and mak take the position that vessels seeking immunity from submarine attack should not be armed with weapons capable of being used in the distruction of attacking submarines. In the pledges given by the German Government, the Berlin Foreign Office has been silent on its attitude toward liners carrying guns. It has not stated that it would refrain from attacking vessels carrying such guns, when flying the flag of an enemy country.

Conflict of Opinions.

Should the Austrian Government state that the Persia was sunk by one of its submarines, and that the reason for the attack was the fact that the Persia carried a 4.7-inch gun, the question of the right of merchantmen to carry guns would be squarely presented to the United States Government.

Outside of official circles opinions on the subject differ. On one hand it is being contended that merchantmen for centuries have been permitted to carry guns to be used mainly for defensive purposes, and that merchant ships should be so armed to resist attack. On the other hand, it is contended that merchant vessels engaged in peaceful missions and not being used as transports or for other military purposes should not be armed; that vessels that carry guns for defense against submarine attack cannot expect to be spared by submarine commanders, and that the only safe rule for a merchant steamer is to go unarmed and refrain from offering resistance.

There is reason for the belief that the United States Government may take an advanced view against the use of heavy weapons by merchantmen. Permission for merchant ships to carry guns was granted in regulations issued by the United States Government for the guidance of Collectors of Customs in dealing with vessels sailing from American ports. After these regulations were issued the Government reached an informal agreement with the British and French Embassies by which no merchant vessels flying the British or French flags should attempt to leave American ports carrying guns.

This was after the attention of this Government had been invited to the fact that the liner Adriatic, and likewise a vessel that had entered the port of Philadelphia were carrying guns when they entered port. These vessels did not carry guns mounted when they sailed, and the statement was made tonight by a Treasury official that no liner had left any American port carrying mounted guns.

Complicated by the Submarine.

The decision of the United States Government, under which it was possible for vessels to leave American ports mounting guns up to 6-inch calibre, was reached before the inauguration of the German submarine warfare. A Washington dispatch, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of September 8 last, says:

"In the Government's decision of last Fall it was said that merchantmen leaving American ports might, under certain conditions, be permitted to mount guns as large as 6-inch calibre on the stern, but only for defense purposes. This policy was adopted at a time when German cruisers were still sailing the seas and preying on the commerce of the Allies, but that was prior to the opening of German submarine attacks upon merchant shipping of neutral and belligerent nations.

"The question is now (in September, 1915,) being seriously considered here whether a merchant vessel ought to have complete immunity if it mounts a 6-inch gun in the stern. A weapon of this szie is capable of sinking a submarine, and it is argued in some quarters that the presence of such a gun on a passenger ship might prove not only a temptation to the officers for resisting a submarine, but that even if the gun were not used, its presence on the merchantman complicates the circumstances of the case.

Near End of Diplomatic Rope.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Discussion of the Persia case today showed that officials generally felt that the United States had about come to the end of its rope in conducting diplomatic negotiations over submarine warfare. There was no inclination to minimize the gravity of the situation that would develop if it was proved that an Austrian submarine sank the Persia and a prompt disavowal from Vienna was not forthcoming. It is thought possible, however, that the Vienna Government may see fit to follow the example set by Germany upon the sinking of the Arabic.

The Arabic was torpedoed at a time when it appeared that the submarine controversy with Germany was on the road to settlement. A week later Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, received instructions to assure the United States Government that full satisfaction, "more than a disavowal," would be given by the Berlin Government should the circumstances as they were then represented prove to be correct.

Should the developments warrant it, and should the mystery surrounding the nationality of the submarine remain unsolved, the United States, it was said, probably will address inquiries to Austria-Hungary, Germany ,and Turkey, the only nations whose submarines mibht be in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Several points remain to be cleared up. The State Department especially desires additional corroboration of the statement that the wake of a torpedo was seen. It regards as significant the statement that the vessel went down in five minutes, and desires all details upon this point, although it is assumed that Consul Garrels based the statement upon information received from passengers.

Officials expressed themselves as not being convinced that a submarine sank the Persia. Although they were impressed at the statement from Alexandria, that the wake of the torpedo had been seen, navy officers who were consulted said they would consider it out of the ordinary, although not impossible, that a torpedo, fired by a submerged submarine, should leave a visible wake.

Comment of New York City Newspapers on the Sinking of the Persia

Following are comments of the newspapers of this city this morning on the case of the Persia:

From The Sun.

The situation created by the sinking of the steamship Persia wil lnot be clarified, nor will the interests of any nation be advanced, by discussions based on incomplete or imperfectly understood facts. It is not in derogation of the dignity of the United States for our citizens to withhold their judgment until they have received through trustworthy channels a reliable statement of al the circumstances. With this at hand the Government may be dependded upon to take whatever steps shall be necessary to further the policies to which it is committed, which have received a notable indorsement from patriotic citizens in all parts of the country.

We conceive the present moment to be highly inauspicious for indulgence in speculations based on partial reports and for the enunciation of proposals in the terminology of which the mischief-breeding conjunction "if" plays an important part.

The Next Move Austria's.

From The New York World.

Painful as is the impression created in this country by the destruction of the steamship Persia, presumably by an Austrian submarine, what must be the feeling in the Foreign Office at Vienna! If there is excitement here, what must be the constehrnation there? If we are eager for the particulars, what must be the anxiety of the men who only the day before the perpetration of this awful tragedy transmitted to the United States a note relating to the Ancona affair so nearly in accord with our demands that they humbly assumed it would close the incident to our satisfaction?

In spite of the crazy demand for instant war by a section of the American press, almost as bloodguilty as the lurking assassins of the sea, it is Austria and not the United States that should be looked to for the next move in this wretched business. We have had the word of a monarchy as proud and punctilious as any in the world that the inhuman practices to which we have objected would not be repeated. The good faith of a great nation is involved in this matter, and we must, in decency, await the communications, profoundly apologetic perhaps, which we cannot fail to believe it will make haste to present.

Lawlessness has been common enough in this war, but there is something worse than lawlessness. We must not believe in the downright perfidy of nation except under convincing proof that it is deliberate, shameless, and incurable.

Wants Uncertainty Ended.

From The New York Herald.

Germany and Austria are as one. Each country tosses the Administration a "great diplomatic victory" with one hand and fires a fatal torpedo with the other. It was so in the sinking of the Hesperian and the Arabic. It is so with the sinking of the Ville de la Ciotat, the Yasaka Maru, and now the Persia. Even while merrymaking was at its height, the ship crowded with passengers, including an American Consul, was sunk. Of the eighty-seven women on board only seventeen are reported as saved. Therefore seventy women were killed or drowned. Of thirty children on board none are reported as saved.

End the uncertainty! The American people are entitled to information. The Administration either means what it says or it doesn't. It has said enough, God knows! Is Washington going to stop or are Germany and Germany and Austria-Hungary to be made to stop?

Lincoln said a government cannot endure half slave, half free. Nor can a country hold the respect of the family of nations which talks bravely but permits any nation to kill its citizens and flouts its solemn declarations regarding international law and the rights of humanity.

Quo vadis?

Calls It a Kick in the Face.

From The New York Press.

Very likely there will be raised in behalf of the submarine butcher, whether acting under the flag of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey, or the Cannibal Islands, the issue of the military status of the Persia—whether she carried guns, as any passenger liner transporting passengers through waters infested with pirates has a perfect right to do for self-defense. In all probability it will be explained to the satisfaction of the Wilson Administration that this crime was perpetrated not only in a legal but in a friendly and Christian spirit, and if that issue is raised undoubtedly it will be debated with sonorous seriousness by our State Department.

But whether the Persia had four-inch guns or six-inch guns to defend herself against pirates the one issue which will grip the American people is, are we going to beseech the outlaws of the Old World, after kicking us again in the face, to cable another polite apology and then spring the effending leg for another kick, or are we going to act.

POLICEMAN SAVES TENANTS.

Patrolman Charles Rayfield of the West 152nd Street station was overcome by smoke early yesterday morning while rousing tenants in a five-story tenement house at 2,760 Eighth Avenue, following the discovery of fire in the ground floor hallway.

Rayfield attempted to enter the house by the front entrance, but was driven back by the smoke. He climbed the back stairway, rousing the tenants with his night stick as he went. But on reaching the second floor he collapsed.

Tenants from the second floor who had been awakened by his cries found Rayfield unconscious and carried him to the roof, exit being cut off on the ground floor. When the fire apparatus arrived, the blaze was quickly extinguished. Patrolman Rayfield was attended and went home.

LOCAL GERMAN COMMENT.

Hint That Submarine Questions Should Go to Congress.

Bernard Ridder in the Staats Zeitung this morning, discussing the Persia situation, says after a discussion of the facts thus far developed:

"The Persia was a British vessel. It is to be presumed, therefore, that if she was torpedoed at all she was torpedoed by a Teuton submarine. What were the possible extentuating circumstances, if any, which attached to the act of the submarine commander?

"It is admitted that the Persia was, in fact, a transport. She had aboard 'many soldiers,' though 'all were traveling as private citizens,' according to Admiralty announcement.' What law of nations permits a belligerent to send its armed forces through the lines of another in mufti? What law of nations would have interposed itself between the hammock and the yardarm for any one of these 'many soldiers' had the Persia been overhauled by an enemy cruiser instead of a submarine, and they had been hung for having been found within enemy lines without their uniforms?

"We must wait until we have the full facts of the case at hand before condemning Austria-Hungary or Germany for the sinking of the Persia; but in the meantime we can well ask ourselves if it is not within the right and duties of the Congress to interest itself in the elucidation of certain questions repeatedly brought to the fore by such incidents."

The German Herold, in an editorial article regarding the Persia, says:

"With only incomplete reports regarding the supposed torpedoing of the steamer Persia at hand, it is difficult to discover whether the tension between the United States and the Central Powers will be increased or not. We would welcome the reference to Congress of whatever controversies exist between the United States and Germany or Austria-Hungary.

"Americans using the vessels of the belligerents know that they are exposed to all kinds of dangers. Why do they insist on traveling on them? Should America be plunged into an enormous catastrophe just because Mr. Wilson failed to follow the English precedent during the Russo-Japanese war, when GreatGreat Britain warned her subjects not to travel on vessels belonging to one of the belligerents?

We are certain Congress will take the view that neither the honor of the country nor any material interest requires it to remove the pending questions from the realm of diplomacy."

COMMISSIONS FOR SERVICE.

Only Men Who Complete Recruiting Course to be British Officers.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The War Office announces that hereafter commissions as officers will be granted only to men who have completed their course as recruits, and that preference will be given to men who have served with the expeditionary force.

This order, which presumably will apply to all units, organized under the compulsory system, is expected to make possible more rapid training of troops as well as to insure a satisfactory standard of qualification for officers.

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25c a tube—all druggists.

Write for free booklet on colds.

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LONDON PRESS ASKS WHAT WILL WE DO?

Continued from Page 1.

the face," said the Telegraph, "is that 400 utterly helpless noncombatants were deliberately murdered in broad daylight by an enemy warship acting under orders of its Government. By a singular coincidence the new disaster comes on the same day as the publication of Austria's Ancona reply to America. Each new case makes it more difficult to avoid the conclusion that the whole of the enemy's correspondence with Washington over these affairs is so much dishonest pleading.

Looks for a Break.

"The duty of asserting the claims of law and humanity against this murder policy has been assumed by the United States Government, but it unfortunately is impossible to say that Washington's action has prevented the enemy from committing as many similar crimes as he was able or thought desirable to commit. Meantime, it is obvious that each repetition of this repulsive barbarity weakens the possibility of Washington remaining in friendly relations with Berlin and Vienna. The interchange of notes has now passed the point of farce and no spirited nation can long endure that condition of affairs."

The Chronicle says: "In the light of this appalling crime, President Wilson can measure the value of the assurances received from Germany and Austria. The former never apologized for sinking the Lusitania, and Austria has sent to Washington a tardy apology for sinking the Ancona, its utter incerity being shown by the almost simultaneous sinking of the Yasaka Maru, the Ville de la Ciota and the Persia. The Central Powers could scarcely be more open in their contempt for the American Government and one wonders how much longer the American Government and people will continue to tolerate their attitude."

"Presumably America's action will be determined by the fate of the few American passengers aboard the Persia," says The Daily News. "We should like to believe for the sake of her good name, as much as in the interest of any victims of the future, that it would not, but whatever the President's decision his right to choose his course without complaint or criticism from this side is unqualified and unquestioned."

The Daily News, in common with other morning papers, discusses the question as to whether the Entente Allies will not be able to clear the Mediterranean Sea of submarines as they have already cleared the North Sea. It points out that it is a ... different thing to clear the Mediterranean from clearing the English Channel, and, moreover, the submarine activity in the Mediterranean is a comparatively recent development, and that the Allies have not had time to develop their defensive forces to the full extent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Commenting on the sinking of the liner Persia, The Daily Chronicle says: "Austria has just sent to Washington a tardy and pettifogging apology for the sinking of the Ancona, and its utter insincerity is shown by the almost simultaneous sinking, without notice, of no less than three liners.

"The Central Powers could scarcely be more open in their contempt for the American Government, and for such assurances as they give one wonders how much longer the American Government and people will cotinue to tolerate their attitude."

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Men's Madras Shirts

In bright or conservative stripes, French cuffs.

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Heretofore $1.50

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Custom shirts of imported madras, French cuffs.

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Of tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of stripes and colorings.

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Of heavy imported or domestic silk, in a large variety of colorings.

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Of heavy imported silks in a large variety of stripes, figures and combination colorings.

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Of selected leathers, in button and lace shoes. Tan Russia Calfskin, Dull Gun Metal Calfskin, Patent Coltskin, with tops of same or cloth, also Tan Box Calfskin Golf Shoes.

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Bench Made, Hand Sewed

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Men's Hand Tailored Suits

33 to 46 Chest

Our regular stock of two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Blue Serge. Approved custom tailored models.

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Men's Custom Tailored Suits

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I'm tailoring uncommonly good clothes at far-below-the-Avenue prices, and, naturally, I don't believe in whispering it.

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Clemons Custom Tailor

Broadway at 39th St.

17 Years On This Corner

CALL ANCONA CASE A TEUTON VICTORY

Austria's Compliance Ended Enemy's Hopes to Embroil America, Berlin Papers Say.

THEIR PRE-PERSIA COMMENT

Situation Not Then Complicated by New Attack—Vienna Foreign Office Lauded for Acuteness.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—It is believed here that the Austrian answer in the Ancona case will have more important and far-reaching consequences than merely settling the Ancona case and eliminating the possibility of a break with America. The Ancona case is generally considered as a closed incident, no longer of popular interest, and as a result few echoes of it are heard in the press. What little comment is aroused reticently confines itself to the idea that the Central Powers have scored another great diplomatic victory, that Austria's wise and dignified compliance with the American demands has been a bitter disappointment to the Entente, and that the enemy has been cheated out of his last hope of drawing America into the war on the Entente side.

Special importance attaches to the following dispatch from the occasionally inspired Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette to his paper, which can be taken as reflecting certain views held in high official quarters:

"When the United States Government made known to the Austro-Hungarian Government its desire and readiness to enter into a thorough discussion of the Ancona case, one could feel convinced that this discussion would be conducted by Austria in a friendly spirit, and with strict objectivity and justice. A reading of the Austrian answer confirms this supposition. It is impossible to think of a more correct 'cleaning up' of a legal dispute. With painstaking exactness, the standpoint of objective dispassionate consideration of the matter is maintained.

Compliments for Washington.

"It is clear that the German and Austro-Hungarian fleets upon which devolves the historic task of introducing this new weapon into warfare, must necessarily in so doing occasionally get into a quite extraordinarily difficult situation affording opportunities for the making of political capital on the part of enemies or other unfriendly quarters. From the attitude of the American Government so far one can assume that it is not blind to this fact, although our enemies have done their utmost to profit by it in the agitation of the moment. On the other hand the Washington Government will recognize in this latest of notes on the submarine question how very much Austria, too, is striving to see that, in all the manifold difficulties of this war, neither international law nor the principles of humanity shall suffer, a fact that must be particularly emphasized in view of the brutal violation of neutrals on the part of the English.

"One can speak out one's satisfaction that Washington showed its readiness to continue the discussion in a friendly spirit. The manner of settlement well deserves high appreciation and recognition in all political circles of America, where the case was viewed merely as a dispute over international law. Those in the United States who think non-partisanly and justly will not withhold this appreciation. That means at the same time that one will consider the matter as settled, just as the note hopes, and that one will resist the temptation to make further inimical political capital out of it."

The Cologne Gazette adds editorially: "The note does not hesitate to admit the mistakes committed, and above all it carefully weighs the points under dispute and their possible consequences correctly against one another and prefers to give way where a more far-sighted point of view makes it appear as wise. Thus has Vienna in model fashion solved a conflict which for the moment, through the fault of the American Government, threatened to take a serious form."

The Morgenpost says: "The danger of an Austro-American conflict has now been eliminated, thanks to the wise and dignified attitude of our ally."

Dispatches indicate that the note has made a good impression in Budapest, particularly, owing to its conciliatory yet dignified tone.

Commenting on the mission of Colonel E. M. House to Europe, the Vienna Neue Freie Presse says:

"Today we can give expression to our satisfaction that a dark cloud has passed. A messenger of the President is on his way to Europe, and perhaps he brings messages concerning that for which all the European peoples yearn and whose fulfillment is prevented only by the misguidedness of individuals and the untruths regarding the possibility of exhausting us.

"The hope cannot be given up that a new era of mutual good-will and mutual understanding between the Central Powers and the United States is conceivable when friction ceases and trust and friendship return, when the same spirit enters into Washington that speaks from our note, and when the whole difference between the mildness of the Central States and the unconcealed brutality of England is comprehended.

"International law must not be allowed to come between States that need one another politically and economically, and which also along humanitarian lines have so much to give to one another. The relation of the Central Powers to America is not a question of law, but of politics. Great statesmen would clasp the proffered hand and let the quarrel end in a good word which would heal the wounds and make the past forgotten."

Say Austria Made Sacrifices.

BERLIN, Jan. 2, (via London.)—The Hamburger Nachrichten expresses surprise at the tone of Austria's latest note to the United States, in view of the tenor of the preceding communciation. It says that, although Vienna maintains the standpoint that the sinking of the Ancona was justified, it nevertheless offers indemnities for American sufferers, which means that Austria-Hungary could not give more convincing proof of its whole-hearted desire to preserve friendly relations with the United States. The Frankfurter Zeitung believes Washington will have to acknowledge that Vienna has done everything possible to settle the Ancona question.

"Only commercial greed and deliberate purpose can bring about a breach now," it says, "and the existence of such sentiments in America cannot be assumed."

This newspaper says Vienna granted two of the three demands made by the United States, and demonstrated that the third demand—for a declaration that the sinking of the Ancona was illegal—was ill-grounded, inasmuch as the sinking was justified. It continues:

"Whether President Wilson will acknowledge this cannot be known at present. If he does not, he will show in any event that the principle which requires that both sides have a hearing receives as little consideration in this case as it does elsewhere in his favorite way of exercising neutrality, to which the Austrian note in its introduction alludes somewhat obscurely, but nevertheless politely.

"If Mr. Wilson is wise he will not push his dogmaticalness to the extreme limit, but will content himself with the fact that the political situation has presented to him an easy victory, with which he perhaps will be able to impress Americans."

If the matter is now settled, the Frankfurter Zeitung continues, it will not be due to President Wilson's manner of handling it, but rather to the conciliatory policy of the Central Powers toward neutrals.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "The Austrian note once more is couched in the lofty, elegant, and superior tone which contrasts to such advantage with the diplomatic papers of the present Government of the United States."

The conciliatory attitude of Austria, the Volks Zeitung says, "probably will make it very easy for President Wilson to escape from the blind alley into which he ran by mistake."

GERMAN TAKEN FROM LINER.

Officer of British Cruiser Searches the Bergensfjord.

The Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord, on which Henry Ford returned to America, arrived yesterday from Christiania and Bergen with 263 passengers and mails, after making the voyage in 8 days 13 hours. Captain Irgens said that the weather was rough at the beginning, but cleared as the liner approached Cape Race. Seventy-eight miles out from Bergen, he said, six years at a clay works in Perth Amboy, N. Y., but did not take out naturalization papers. Mr. Kypke was down on the manifest as a German, 48 years, and told the British naval officer that he believed he was safe because the fighting age limit had been fixed at 45. The officer expressed his regrets, and replied that Germany had just increased the limit to 55 years and the Allies had had to follow suit.

Among the first cabin passengers was a party of twenty-five Russian engineers, headed by Serge Sapojnikoff, son of General A. W. Sapojnikoff, who is at the head of the Russian commission for purchasing supplies in the United States, which now numbers nearly 200 officers of all branches.

COMMISSIONS FOR SERVICE.

Only Men Who Complete Recruiting Course to be British Officers.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The War Office announces that hereafter commissions as officers will be granted only to men who have completed their course as recruits, and that preference will be given to men who have served with the expeditionary force.

This order, which presumably will apply to all units, organized under the compulsory system, is expected to make possible more rapid training of troops as well as to insure a satisfactory standard of qualification for officers.

MORE GALLIPOLI FIGHTING.

Turks Tell of Activity of Allies' Land and Sea Forces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 1, (via Amsterdam and London, Jan. 2.)—Heavy fighting continues along the Dardanelles front, still held by the Allies. An engagement, in which the land and sea forces of the invaders took part, is reported by the War Office in the following statement:

"Near Sedd-el-Bahr, on the night of Dec. 30-31, there was active bomb fighting. On our right wing and in the centre violent fighting with artillery and bombs lasted until morning.

"On the afternoon of Dec. 31 we exploded two mines on our right wing. The enemy's artillery, assisted by two cruisers, bombarded our trenches in the centre of our front. We replied effectively.

"Our batteries at the Narrows bombarded the landing place at Sedd-el-Bahr and the neighboring camp. The French battleship Suffren, assisted by five torpedo boats, replied unsuccessfully.

"Our seaplanes attacked and repulsed a hostile aeroplane which was making a reconnoissance."

TO CURB ENEMY TRADE.

Britain Establishes Bureau to Exercise Newly Granted Powers.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Foreign Office announces the opening, under its control, of a new bureau to be known as the Foreign Trade Department. This department will put into effect the new powers recently conferred by Parliament with the object of preventing enemy persons or firms established in neutral countries from trading in Great Britain.

The head of the new bureau is Laming Worthington Evans, Member of Parliament for Colchester and Vice Chairman of the National Unionist Association.

BULGARIAN ARMY AWAITS NEXT MOVE

Gen. Todoroff Says a Fixed Program Has Been Arranged with Teuton Allies.

PRAISES HIS FRENCH FOES

Fought Better and More Stubbornly Than the British, Who Were Mere Boys, He Declares.

By DR. LEO LEDERER.
(The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.)
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, Jan. 2.—The Second Bulgar Army has returned to Sofia after having hounded the English and French back through Macedonia's wild mountains and over the Serbian border in bloody battles. Expectantly, eagerly waiting for further orders, the Second Army now stands before the wall of curious neutrality behind which the English and French have fled. On the question what shall happen next the conferences are still turning, being continued since Field Marshal Mackensen's departure in the Bulgarian Ministry of War, where General Todoroff has been present all day.

I have to thank his brother's kindness for being able to meet the leader of the glorious Second Army in the home circle evenings. Small and stout, joyous, and with bright eyes that peer mischievously out of his wise face, with gray mustache and Van Dyke beard, you understand at once why the Bulgarian princes love this soldier, why they have nicknamed him "Papa Todoroff" and why the King gladly intrusts his sons to the General.

The brother kindly acts as interpreter, for while the General understands Russian well, his French isn't quite as good. My first question concerns the conferences, about which Gen. Todoroff is naturally reticent, but he says complete unity has been reached on all questions and a fixed program laid down.

"The personality of Mackensen," said he, "made a deep impression on myself and all my comrades. His clarity, firmness and self-assurance make him a Commander in Chief in the true sense of the word, and we are fortunate that the Field Marshal in the course of this war has been able to form such an appreciative judgment of the Bulgarian troops."

Regarding the front of the army facing the English and French he said:

"At present complete quiet reigns. Our army stands at attention, awaiting further orders. As you know, the Greeks, English, and French have withdrawn to the other side of the Vardar and as far as Nigritta. In general, therefore, the zone between the Vardar and the railroad from Saloniki to Dorian has been left free to the English and French. The northern edge of this corridor from the Maidak range to Kukusck forms the English-French front facing us today, which with all its windings is hardly longer than thirty miles. It isn't believable that in case of attack the English and French will hold this line long. They will be very rapidly withdrawn to their strongly fortified positions north of Saloniki.

"Beyond doubt among troops that opposed us, the French fought better and more stubbornly than the English. The English, for that matter, only reached the first line three or four days before the beginning of the great operation. They were mostly young fellows, nineteen or twenty, while the French had more seasoned men in the ranks.

"The equipment of the English was perhaps more luxurious than that of their allies, but the French, too, were uniformed and armed thoroughly in the modern manner, and already wore the new French steel helmet. Even the Turcos had bright turbans covered with field blue cloth. The French fought with a greater feeling of responsibility than the English.

"The Bulgarian soldiers make no distinction between the French and English. It is not the same as the German soldiers, who from certain political sentiments meet their French enemy with a kind of respect while looking upon the English as selfish disturbers of Germany's peaceful development. For the Bulgarian soldiers all who seek to violate the sacred soil of Bulgaria and Macedonia are alike, be they English, French, or Russians."

CONSULS OUT OF SALONIKI.

French Battleship Takes Enemy Representatives Away.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 3.—A message from Athens to Reuter's Telegram Company says the French battleship Patrie has sailed from Saloniki, having on board the German, Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Consuls at Saloniki, who were arrested last week at the order of General Sarrail, the French Commander.

The protest made by Greece to the Entente Powers against the seizure of the Consuls dwells on the fact that even the Greek Government was not advised in advance of the decision to take such a drastic step.

At a Cabinet council in Athens on Friday Premier Skouloudis laid before his colleagues the protest made collectively by the Austrian, German, Turkish, and Bulgarian Ministers against the arrest of the Consuls. The Cabinet discussed at length the recent events at Saloniki and, the correspondent says, it is apparent the situation has become a delicate one which is seriously occupying the attention of the Greek Government. There is much uneasiness as to the next move by the Central Powers. Athens newspapers publish articles, presumably inspired, which take the Entente Powers severely to task.

"Neutrals will not be surprised that we are watching our own safety," says the Times in discussing the arrest of the Consuls. "The bad faith of the Austro-Germans compels the Allies to take summary measures, and this is the first instance. Greece will not be surprised, but, on the contrary, reassured by this energetic act."

An Athens dispatch to The Daily Mail says that the Consuls recently arrested at Saloniki will be liberated shortly, either at Piraeus or Marseilles, with safe conducts. The allied legations are awaiting instructions before tendering explanations to the Greek Government.

Arrest French Consul at Sofia.

BERLIN, Jan. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Bulgarian Government has arrested the French Vice Consul at Sofia in retaliation for the arrest of the Bulgarian Consul at Saloniki, according to the Overseas News Agency, which adds that the Vice Consul had remained at Sofia, with the permission of the Bulgarian Government, in order to assist the Dutch Minister, charged with the care of French interests.

SAYS TEUTON ARMY HAS ORDERS TO ATTACK

Advance on Saloniki Is Imminent, Berlin Learns from a Sofia Newspaper.

BERLIN, Jan. 2, (via London.)—The Morgen Post today publishes a report that orders have been given to the German and Austrian troops in Serbia to advance into Greece, and attack the French and British. A Bucharest dispatch to the Morgen Post credits this statement to the Outro of Sofia.

It is said Germany has communicated to Greece her desire to clear Grecian territory of the allied forces. The German Minister at Athens, the dispatch says, told Premier Skouloudis the best interests of Greece demanded the removal of the French and British, inasmuch as in the existing circumstances Greece would be exposed to danger from the troops of the Central Powers, which have been ordered to pursue the Allies on Greek territory.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Matin says the Greek Government has lodged a protest with the German Minister at Athens against the attack on Saloniki by Teutonic aeroplanes.

MONTENEGRINS STILL WIN.

Retake Another Village and Drive Austrians Further Back.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Official Montenegrin communications given out here tonight report successes over the Austrians, who are said to have suffered heavy losses. There are two of them. The first, dated Dec. 31, reads:

On the northern front, on Dec. 30, there were engagements with artillery.

On the western front, in the vicinity of Rozai, we attacked the enemy, who was compelled to retire We occupied Vloka. Toward Rogova we repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy loses and capturing horses and munitions. The Austrians occupied Bogicevitch, near Plava, where we had only a small detachment.

On the western front there was a lively artillery duel. In the region of the Gulf of Cattaro there was fighting among outposts, in which the enemy sustained serious losses.

The second statement, dated a day later, says:

Artillery actions and infantry engagements occurred on all the fronts on Dec. 31. The Austrians made particularly violent attacks near Molkovatz and Bogicevitch, but were repulsed.

During a bombardment of Durazzo yesterday by an Austrian squadron, the steamer Michel, carrying more than 500 tons of provisions for Montenegro, was burned and her cargo destroyed.

The steamer Michel referred to probably is a French vessel of 1,772 gross tons, built at Sunderland in 1881.

SURGEONS WITH GREEK KING.

Wound of Operation They Performed in June Gives Him Trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens, filed on Friday, says that Professor Friederich Kraus of Berlin and Professor Eiselberg of Vienna, who attended King Constantine during his illness last Spring, have returned to Athens to examine the wound left by the operation performed in June, which has not healed.

The wound is giving the King some trouble, although his general condition is good.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Chargé d'Affaires Vouros of the Greek Legation here made public tonight a cable from Professor Kraus and Eiselberg on the condition of King Constantine. It says:

"We have found his Majesty's health excellent. The lungs and heart work well. The excrescence of the wound, resulting from the old operation, continues, but this is necessary for his Majesty's entire recovery. This, anyhow, would not by any means influence his health nor hinder him from his work."

Professor Eiselberg performed the operation, which consisted of removal of part of the tenth rib. The King was suffering from pleurisy. A London dispatch of Friday said Professors Kraus and Eiselberg were expected to arrive at Athens from Kavala on a Greek destroyer to perform a slight operation on the King.

TWO KILLED IN NANCY BY GERMAN SHELLS

Others Wounded in Long-Range Bombardment—Mining Incidents Numerous.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Mines and artillery have been busy on the western front, but the successes won by either side are of only local importance. The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

In the Champagne our heavy artillery last night directed an effective bombardment against huts occupied by the enemy in the forest of Malmaison, north of Bouconville.

A German attack with hand grenades against our trenches in the vicinity of the Tahure Road, at Sommepy, was repulsed.

Last night's report was as follows:

Between the Avre and the Oise our heavy artillery silenced the enemy batteries in the region of Amy, to the south of Roye.

Between Soissons and Rheims there was fighting with mines. We exploded successfully two small mines in the region of Troyon, and a third near Pompelle, southeast of Rheims.

In the Vosges there was great activity on the part of our artillery in the vicinity of Muhlbach.

During the afternoon a long-range gun of the enemy discharged about ten projectiles at Nancy and its environs. Two inhabitants were killed and seven wounded slightly. The material damage was small. The gun which discharged these shots was immediately attacked by us.

The afternoon report of yesterday was as follows:

In the Artois district last night several German patrols were dispersed by our fire south of Wailly.

There was intermittent cannonading between the Somme and the Aisne and in the Woevre, in the sector of Flirey.

There were no important events on the remainder of the front.

The Belgian communication of yesterday says:

There was violent artillery fighting over the front of the Yser and along the front at Yperlee. Our batteries silenced the hostile artillery near Mercken and dispersed a detachment of infantry near Poesele.

The British official communication is as follows:

The enemy this morning sprung a mine in front of our trenches east of Guinchy, but did not occupy the crater. During the afternoon we exploded three mines near La Boisselle. Our artillery and trench mortars cooperated.

Our artillery also bombarded hostile trenches north of Fromelles and east of Ypres. To the former bombardment the enemy replied vigorously, but without doing damage.

Elsewhere there has been normal activity only.

BERLIN, Jan. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—At the War Office today this statement was issued concerning operations on the western front:

Strong British forces attempted without success during the night of Jan. 1 to enter German positions near Freilnghien, northeast of Armentieres.

German troops successfully exploded a mine northeast of Hulluch, and occupied the crater.

A French trench south of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf was captured by Germans, 200 prisoners being taken.

TRADE UNIONS MAKE DEAL WITH ASQUITH

Continued from Page 1.

on the sole authority of the Press Association, which, however, is often the medium of official intimations.

This will put a new complication in the path of even the limited measure of conscription which Premier Asquith proposes to ask Parliament to adopt. The Nationalist Party in the House of Commons will fight any compulsory scheme, as John Redmond, William Redmond, and John Dillon have already announced.

Conscription may have an important bearing on the Home Rule issue, which is merely dormant during the war by general consent, but is by no means dead. Both Irish factions desire to be in a position after the war to point to their services in the struggle, and if the Nationalists fight universal service the Ulster leaders will use that fact as an argument that Ulster is more loyal to the empire and therefore deserving of more consideration.

While the Nationalists may be counted upon to oppose Premier Asquith's bill, it is a question whether they will use filibustering tactics, in which they have had so much practice. They will be supported by some Laborites and an uncertain number of Liberals. Whether the Labor Party as a party will take the same path depends upon the result of the labor unions' conferences, which have been called for this week.

SIMON LEAVES CABINET ON RECRUITING ISSUE

Objected to Asquith's Compulsion Plan—Brilliant Career in Law and Politics.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 3.—The Chronicle announces definitely that Sir John A. Simon, the Home Secretary, retires from the Cabinet, "thus breaking his brilliant Ministerial career for conscience sake."

Sir John A. Simon has had a rapid rise in politics after remarkable success at the bar. He is now but 42 years old. He entered Parliament in 1906, and joined the Ministry first as Solicitor General and afterward as Attorney General. He is so much of a pacifist that he almost decided to resign with Viscount Morley and John Burns when the war began. It was only the German violation of Belgian neutrality that induced him to remain as a member of the Government.

When the coalition Government was formed in May last Sir John refused the post of Lord High Chancellor, made vacant by Viscount Haldane's retirement, because he preferred a political career and became Home Secretary.

His exit from the Cabinet is due to his objection to the compulsory recruiting plan which the Cabinet has adopted. His resignation was offered several days ago, but was not accepted at the time.

According to The Times' Parliamentary correspondent there is a possibility of other resignations besides that of Sir John A. Simon. The Times asserts that Premier Asquith has still to satisfy Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, regarding the total strength of the army, and says "the danger of the situation lies in the dangerous but plausible compromise for the sake of retaining these two Ministers."

VILLARD FEARS MILITARISM.

Says Wilson's Plans Are Reversal of America's Policy.

Speaking before the Men's Club of the First Congregational Church in Flushing last night, Oswald Garrison Villard, in a talk on "Peace," said that the plans for preparedness against invasion of this country which have been proposed by President Wilson were, in their main outline, a distinct reversal of the policy which the United States had followed during a period of 125 years.

"For the first time in our history," said Mr. Villard, "it is proposed to build up an army which is not a mere police force for the maintenance of internal peace and the establishment of settled conditions among our immediate neighbors and dependents. The creation of a great army, which will be added to annually by large bodies of able-bodied men for the formation of a Continental Army, is not the wisest way to safeguard the future of those ideals for which our country stands."

Mr. Villard said that he was opposed to the statement of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who spoke before the Men's Club the preceding week, that the opinion of an officer of the army or the navy was of more weight than that of a civilian in the present discussion of the country's readiness for military increase.

"We have heard frequent denunciations of Prussian militarism," continued Mr. Villard, "and yet a state of mind somewhat resembling that of the German people before the war is certain to follow in this country if an immense army and navy are to be formed here."

IRON PIPE FOR SUEZ ARMY.

Allied Warships to Convoy Cargo from Baltimore to Egypt.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—Fifteen hundred miles of wrought iron pipe, intended, it is understood, to be used by the armies of the Entente Allies for an immense water system for their camps in the Egyptian desert, have been loading in the harbor here for four days on the British steamers Shadwell and Oceana.

The vessels are being carefully watched to prevent any explosives being smuggled aboard.

The Shadwell and the Oceana are expected to leave Tuesday and Wednesday, bound for Alexandria, Egypt. Outside the three-mile limit they will be met by a convoy of allied warships, large enough, it is stated, to prevent any disaster to the cargo.

One of the men superintending the loading is a Colonel in the British Army. When asked what the pipe was for, he said:

"It is to be used for spy-glasses by officers on the bridges of steamships."

REPORTS JEWS ORDERED OUT

German Overseas Agency's Russian Information from Stockholm.

BERLIN, Jan. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"It is reported from Stockholm that orders have been given to all Jewish refugees at Petrograd to depart immediately," says the Overseas News Agency.

"This order involves the cancellation of all concessions to the Jews made by Prince Cherbatoff, (former Minister of the Interior.)"

SURE THE LAFAYETTE IS SAFELY GUARDED

Fernch Officials Tell of Precautions—Henry Clews, Jr., One of Those Warned.

Charles L. Treyvoux, Passenger Manager of the French Line, said that the Lafayette was due to sail from Bordeaux yesterday, but no cable had been received stating she had left port.

With regard to the article in yesterday's TIMES, cabled from Paris, to the effect that the passengers had been warned not to sail on the steamer, Mr. Treyvoux said:

"I have not heard of any such warnings, and even if they had been sent there would be no need for alarm, as the French liners are escorted through the danger zone by torpedo boat destroyers. There are no hiding places around the mouth of the River Gironde which German submarines could use as a base. The danger zone is only 150 miles at the utmost, and the company's steamers are always escorted through it. So far no German submarines have been sighted near the estuary of the Gironde."

Mr. Treyvoux added that if the Lafayette left Bordeaux on time yesterday she should arrive in New York on Monday, Jan. 10, with moderate weather, as she could average nineteen knots.

A passenger who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis brought the news to Henry Clews, the banker, at his residence, 27 West Fifty-first Street, that his son, Henry Clews, Jr., who is at sea on the French liner Lafayette was one of the passengers that received a warning in Paris not to sail on the ship, because she would surely be destroyed. The warning was sent several days before the Lafayette sailed from Bordeaux.

Mr. Clews, Jr., who is accompanied by his wife, formerly Mrs. Robert Goelet of this city, disregarded the warning and sailed, after receiving the assurance of the French Government that the liner would be protected from submarine or any other forms of attack.

Other Americans on board the Lafayette are Miss Edna Wallace Hopper, Donal Hopper, a lawyer, resident in Paris, and Serge de Diaghileff and the members of the Russian Ballet Company, who are to appear at the Century Theatre.

TURKS DRIVE BACK RUSSIANS

Eject Czar's Troops from Suj Bulak and Pursue Them.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 3.—A Bagdad dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam says that a Turkish division, advancing in the region of Suj Bulak, south of Lake Urumiah, drove the Russians from the town, inflicting important losses.

The Russians, the dispatch adds, are being pursued.

PLANS PROPAGANDA HERE.

Young Novelist Chosen by Russian Government for the Work.

BERLIN, Jan. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"The Russian Government has designated M. Syromyntnikov, a young and exceedingly able novelist, to organize a Russian propaganda in the United States," says the Overseas News Agency. "M. Syromyntnikov is the author of books of travel and contributes to conservative Russian newspapers.

"Some Russian papers protest against the government's choice, alleging M. Syromyntnikov will misrepresent the struggle in Russia for progress and liberty."

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 3.—The Italian War Office has issued the following official communication:

Last night small enemy attacks were easily repulsed near Mori, Val Lagarina, and on the Col de Lana, and on the slopes of the Rambon in the Plazzo plateau region.

In the Carso zone our detachments took prisoners and munitions.

Hostile aeroplanes yesterday dropped bombs on Marco, Val Lagarina, on the Strigno and Borgo, Val Suzana, but without damage.

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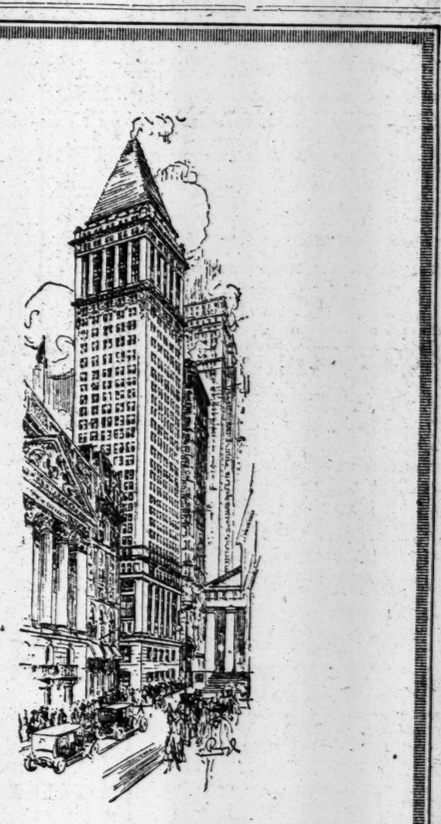

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Now $23
(A small charge will be made for alterations.)

This sale embraces a complete, kept-up-to-the-minute range of models and materials, and is just as notable for liberality of selection at higher prices as it is at lower prices. It is composed exclusively of suits designed and tailored by the Saks organization. It offers you a tremendous advantage in price on suits which have no equal at any price. And in respect to the integrity of every consideration which surrounds this remarkable event, there is no suit sale like it.

Suits and prices cut by the same hand—get that!

Sale begins at 8 A. M., and the 34th Street Entrance will be open one hour ahead of regular opening time, Monday only, for the benefit of early comers

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Established 1879
Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

Announcing the start of our annual
January White Sales
Specially prepared sales presenting a most unusual selection of French and Domestic White Wear at notable savings.

For Women
French and Domestic Underwear
Crepe de Chine and Satin Underwear
Corset Covers
Envelope Chemises
Petticoats
Combinations
Under Bodices
Gowns, etc.

Infants' Wear
Lilliputian Bazaar Reg. Trade Mark.
Long and Short Dresses
Hand-made Dresses
Smart Tub Frocks
For Girls, Little Girls, and Misses, to 17 years.

For Children
French and Domestic Underwear
Baby Waist Skirts
Princess Slips
Petticoats
Knickers
Outing Flannel Night Drawers
Drawers
Gowns, etc.

Also an exclusive showing of advance Spring models in Women's Blouses at special January White Sale prices.
You Never Pay More at Best's

Good Music
sounds well only on a **good** piano, and especially is that true of a player piano. If your idea of a player is to consider it "noisy" and mechanical, you but need to hear the
Behning PLAYER PIANO
"with the tone you can't forget,"
in order to change your view. **Always** a good piano, its supersensitive pedal control makes it the nearest approach to hand-playing.
Built complete in our own factory, the prices are moderate and the plan of payment convenient. Old pianos exchanged. Write for booklet.
BEHNING PIANO CO.,
425 5th Av. (at 38th St.)

Automobile Salon
A brilliant exhibition of quality motor cars
HOTEL ASTOR
Grand Ballroom
January 3 to 8

SERBS EXPECTED TO OCCUPY SEMLIN

Spared Austrian City That Long Lay Under the Guns of Belgrade.

WERE IN IT THREE DAYS

Russian Prisoners Work and Enjoy Life—Pitiable Plight of Serbian Captives.

By CYRIL BROWN.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEMLIN, Nov. 25.—This is the story of the cruise of ten neutral argonauts in search of the Serbian fleece, who left Berlin night before last aboard a snug German sleeping car expecting to follow the trail of the first Crusaders and incidentally act as a pilot party for the first Oriental Express of the world war—a sentimental journey through Austria, Hungary, and Serbia, with Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, and Nish for ports of call.

The ten intrepid ones are: An Argentinian, a Rumanian, the living image of the late Napoleon III. fallen on seedy days; a tall Greek, phonetically called "Dilapidated" because that's the way his Homeric name sounds; an equally tall, melancholy Ibsenesque Scandinavian, long enjoying the sobriquet of "Rollo, the Terrible Swede," and, (America as usual grabbing off the lion's share,) six entrants from the U. S. A., representing the American journalists now operating on the German side of the fence. The Swedish hero, by the way, is the same who last March entered the front trenches before Givenchy with me under heavy minenwerfer fire wearing a 5 o'clock tea gown consisting of black cutaway coat, fancy striped trousers and yellow shoes.

Our pilot is Major G., an old Boxer campaign warrior, more recently an Argonnes fighter, wounded there, fairly well repaired, now placed in charge of the newly organized Neutrales Kriegspressquartier, or neutral war press quarters in Berlin.

The first entry in the log of the neutral argonauts is at the border town of B., now living on its past glories, for it was long the seat of the Austrian Great Headquarters. Here about midnight we anchor for half an hour, while, to be put through the strict border pass control, all passengers, rich and poor, men, women, babies, and dogs, are forced to debark with the exception of neutral, "certified" war correspondents (truth and purity guaranteed by the Kriegspresseamt, as attested by four Prussian eagles sealed and affixed to the four corners of our portraits pasted in the backs of our little gray passbooks.)

Half a dozen courteous Austrian officials—gendarmes, Landsturm men with fixed bayonets on rifles, railway officials, and officers—follow each other through our car and try to induce us, too, to come out into the shivery night, but we shoo them onto our precious Major, who barks at them in the throaty tones which are a prerogative of high German officers. The sleepy passengers, having passed the pass control, slowly filter back into the train, but it doesn't move on, because of one of those unforgetable little war pictures, unimportant in themselves, but yet worth jotting down for future analysis and digestion.

Under a flaring arc lamp, on the station platform, stand a girl and a dog and a gold-braided Austrian officer, all gesticulating politely—the girl appealingly, the officer helplessly, the pup with joyous tail. It's all about the dog, whose papers apparently are not in order. Perhaps his photograph isn't a speaking likeness. The girl, with heaving bosom, pleads her case. Handwringing, she seems about to throw in a few tears for good measure, when the chivalrous Austrian passes the girl (who is pretty) and the dog.

Peaceful Scenes in War Zone.

In the morning, correspondents were awakened by the cackling of geese at Neusatz or Ujvidek, according as you prefer the German or Magyar cognomen of the town. A general mobilization of geese was on. Far as eye could see, in all directions, were peasant women driving flocks of the noisy fowl to market. There were enough geese to have provided Thanksgiving dinner for a whole army corps.

In the night we had been hitched onto a military transport, and as this notoriously slow form of conveyance crawled over the great Hungarian plain you realized why Hungary is called the larder of the motley empire. You were strongly reminded of those fertile farming regions in the Middle West of America.

You crawled past well-plowed fields of almost American dimensions, whose fat black furrows indicated the exceeding richness of the soil. A rich cabbage harvest was also on, while shocks of skyscraper corn, flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle made you wonder why food is everywhere high, and who is getting the money.

A colleague also claimed to have seen woolly hogs—huge porkers sporting in nature's own all-wool sweaters—but he had been a professional dramatic critic before going in for war corresponding.

There was, however, another strain of pigs that seemed very plentiful in this part of Hungary—small, lean, black creatures that galloped beside our military transport, frequently winning the curious race over short distances. All of which sounds most unwarlike.

Even the hundreds of Russian prisoners, unguarded, engaged in agricultural pursuits, failed to remind you of war, for they fitted right into the landscape. And there was certainly nothing warlike about that magnificent view of the blue Danube at Petrovardin, really blue here, with its peaceful steamers and barges loading and unloading, those useful Russian prisoners discharging the function of negroes on the Mississippi.

Nor was there any particular war interest in those low, whitewashed barracks covering several acres of ground at Stora Pazua, if we hadn't been told that it was a hospital exclusively for epidemic diseases, one of the many necessary preparations for the offensive through Serbia. A French touch to the passing picture was supplied by the red "pants" of occasional Honved Hussars, the so-called "Red Devils"; an Oriental touch by the village church spires that now grew bulbous or minaret-like. The Hungarian villages compare favorably in order and cleanliness with even German villages; the cottages are neatly whitewashed, while the houses of the local village magnates are tinted sky blue or sunset pink.

A Whiff of War.

Approaching Semlin we had our first whiff of war, for you can smell the war as you smell the sea, from afar. Here, too, you again noted that this ultra-modern war is largely a technical problem in railroad transportation. Vast railroad yards, showing all the earmarks of newness; raised wooden platforms, some a quarter of a mile long, for quickly unloading troops and war material; wooden ramps for getting the artillery from flat car to ground easily and expeditiously—all this had been improvised as a necessary prerequisite to the big Balkan offensive.

We note long trains of flat cars already loaded with captured Serbian cannon, including many prehistoric-looking, quaint, squatty bronze mortars. We pass trainloads of victorious German troops, all in high feather. The infantrymen ride in box cars, which they have scrawled over with appropriate legends, including "On to Egypt," "On to India," and other supposedly vulnerable points of the British Empire.

Many of these good-humored fighters were wearing red fezes in place of their round, field-gray forage caps; others were masquerading in blue and red skull caps with black tassels; all were having the time of their life on their way to Serbia. [Elision by censor.] But wherever they were coming from or going to, every train had a flat car hitched to it, on which stood the faithful old goulash cannon, with steam up, following them around the map of Europe like a faithful dog.

Russian prisoners were working around the railroad station (though we should have considered their activities a close approximation to loafing at home,) and it was pleasant to see how the Austrian guard was fraternising with one of the prisoners, presenting him with a cigarette and then a light for it. [Elision by censor.]

A neatly printed timetable was already pasted up on the walls of the railway station, showing what trains were already running in Serbia and when. A sign, "Deutsche Bahnhof Kommandantur," showed that the Germans were helping to run the show here.

On the main highway in front of the station in both directions flows the never-ending, ever-interesting war traffic, for Semlin is one of the main gates to Serbia. Dirty, dilapidated cabs, with red plush upholstery as a background for German and Hungarian officers; field gray, field post motor trucks piled high with sacks of mail lumbering bullock carts, some of the carts with woven basketwork bodies; ambulances; provision and ammunition wagons; strange, new profanities in languages and dialects which only the bullocks seem to understand; Uhlans, Honved Hussars, infantry, artillery, all in a mad jumble.

The Hungarians are intensely patriotic and proud of their national colors. [Elision by censor.]

An officer wearing skirts claims your particular attention. He has on the regulation field gray officer's cape, under which, however, you note a foot and a half of dark brown robe. Inquiry develops that he is a Catholic Austrian field chaplain, hence the monkish skirt at this backdoor of the front.

Pathetic Serbian Prisoners.

Here, too, we see our first Serbian prisoners, a batch of 200, and a most pathetic crew. A ragged, limping procession, so utterly exhausted that they were just able to crawl along at something under a mile an hour—that wretched column of prisoners epitomized the whole finale of the Serbian war. They looked like bandits (you thought,) and then again like the standard illustrations of old-time pirates. They wore very loose, baggy trousers of an excessively dirty dark brown, conical black sheepskin caps, verminespue blankets slung around their bodies, and strange footwear—something like the old-time Indian moccasin, only with pointed, turned-up toes such as were the style in the middle ages and kept on by means of leather thongs bound around and around their legs.

The footsorest had unbelievably bandaged feet, bags and blankets wrapped around them, imparting an elephantine look, particularly as they stepped very gingerly. One prisoner could only walk bent almost double, kept from toppling completely over by an Austrian soldier on his left and a limping comrade at his right. Judging from his face every step was torture.

There were old men and mere boys among them, a weatherbeaten gray, grizzled patriarch of at least 65, and crawling beside him a youngster of not more than 15. Their faces were seared by suffering, but those almost motionless features were indelibly stamped with a defiant fatalism; only their eyes were alive with hatred of their conquerors. For a comparison you have to reach back in time to the old Indian warriors, the stoic redskins.

If you had put all Belgium or Poland through a sieve of misery you couldn't have sifted out 200 specimens even distantly approximating this Serbian prisoner gang. I last saw them heading toward a sign by the roadside reading "To the Bath Train."

There is no hard feeling here toward the Russian prisoners, who, in fact, seem to enjoy the freedom of the city. If you ask some of the German or Hungarian officers how it happens that the Russians are often allowed to roam around quite unguarded they invariably laugh and intimate that you couldn't hire the Russians to run away. A regular meal ticket is considered a sufficiently powerful magnet to hold them fast.

But how the Semlinites hate the Serbs! Even the little children of both sexes. The ten-year-old piccolo officiating in the dining room of the Grand Hotel was jokingly asked by one of the correspondents if he were a Serbian. The little Magyar patriot stuck his snub nose in the air, doubled up his fists, and said with unmistakable emphasis: "Serbian? No. I'd throw all the Serbians into the Danube."

Why Semlin was Spared.

The City of Semlin has suffered hardly any war damage, and this despite the fact that it is within easy pot-shooting distance from Belgrade, across the river. The reasonable explanation for its good luck offered here is that the Serbians were confident of capturing and keeping it for the rest of Serbia's national life. It was to them one of the coveted prizes of the war. As a matter of fact the Serbs did make a three-night stand here last year, and Semlin is still full of memories of that brief invasion. They came in the night of Sept. 9 and were hailed as liberators by the rich Serbians living in Semlin. They were greeted with flowers and flags, and a dance was given at the Grand Hotel for the commanding General and the other Serbian officers. They also did some work, notably rebaptizing the principal streets and calling them after Alexander, Putnik, Peter, Paschitsch, and other Serbian worthies. They also fastened the royal Serbian arms to the Royal Hungarian Post Office and put up a sign, "Royal Serbian Post Office." To do them justice, they also paid in cash for all they bought, and promissory notes for what they requisitioned.

They must have been singularly lenient and good natured in other ways, for, as an instance during their brief tenure there hung, and today still hang, in the dining room of the Grand Hotel, two wall ornaments—chromos respectively of old Kaiser Franz Josef in his prime and of the youthful assassinated Empress Elizabeth. And from another wall there stared down at the Serbian invaders, as it did on the neutral ones, a picture of the murdered Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

On Sept. 13 they were driven out by the Hungarians, principally Honved Hussars. With them went the wealthy Serbian residents who had hailed them as saviors, and who wisely fled to Belgrade to escape the traitors' death that was undoubtedly coming to them, for this business of strewing flowers in the path of the conqueror isn't much safer than tossing bombs at the Czar unless you take the precaution to indulge in flower strewing only for conquerors who come to stay.

Semlin and Belgrade are connected by the greatest of all war bridges—a monumental pioneer job. This seems a quite safe superlative, for it was the eighty-eighth "war bridge" I had been asked to look at during fourteen months of war corresponding behind the Kaiser's armies, and none of the other eighty-seven, not even the pontoon affair over the swift Scheldt above Antwerp, could touch this "Kriegsbrücke."

Built in collaboration by Austrian and German pioneers, it is just over two miles long. Supported on piles, it sweeps from the Semlin railway station in a series of gentle curves over the vast flooded area, then across the confluence of the Danube and Save to Belgrade. It is wide enough for two streams of traffic, and can bear with ease the heaviest artillery. At night it is electrically lighted. This evening we walked over to Belgrade, which reminded you of the Jersey side of the Hudson seen from Riverside Drive.

Strains of familiar songs, that you can hear any night (if you have a pass) in France and Belgium and Poland and Russia proper, drifted across the waters from Belgrade's frowning citadel, and you knew that German soldiers were holding the watch on the Danube.

RECEPTION BY GIBBONS.

Baltimoreans in Large Numbers Wish Cardinal a Happy New Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—Protestants and Catholics, Gentiles and Jews, rich and poor, in large numbers called at the Archiepiscopal residence this afternoon and paid their respects to James Cardinal Gibbons, the occasion being the annual public reception of the venerable prelate. The Cardinal preached the sermon after mass at the Cathedral and the reception immediately followed, practically the entire congregation marching from the place of worship to the prelate's home to shake his hand, wish him happiness, and receive his blessing.

In his sermon the Cardinal confined himself strictly to the subject, "The Universality of the Catholic Church."

"What a remarkable exhibition of Catholicity was exhibited at the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican," he commented at once place. "I was the youngest Bishop there, and I am now the only survivor of that august assembly."

GIFT OF $200,000 FOR BELGIAN POOR

Part of Rockefeller Foundation Donation to be Used in Northern France.

FOR SHOES AND CLOTHING

Contribution Said to be Largest Single One Yet Made for Sufferers in Europe.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, whose offices are at 71 Broadway, announced yesterday that the Rockefeller Foundation had donated $200,000 as a New Year's gift for the purchase of shoes and clothing for destitute persons in Belgium and Northern France. This is thought to be the largest single contribution from an independent individual or institution for the relief of sufferers from the war. It is, however, only one of a number of large appropriations for Belgian relief made by the Foundation.

The $200,000 will be disbursed by the New York Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which is now being organized by Samuel W. Fairchild, its Chairman. Shoes and clothing manufactured in this country will be purchased and sent abroad in the ships that leave this port weekly bearing the supplies contributed by and through the commission.

The contribution of the Rockefeller Foundation is a part of its systematized plan to relieve suffering in Belgium which was undertaken in October, 1914. At that time the Foundation opened offices for the relief work at 8-10 Bridge Street and within the next three months sent four ships loaded with supplies to Belgium. These supplies were made up and distributed according to advices to the Foundation from agents stationed by it in the war-stricken zone.

In December, 1914, the organization of the Commission for Relief in Belgium was completed and, upon its notification to the Foundation that it had ample funds and facilities for transporting supplies to Belgium but was in need of funds for the purchase of supplies, the Foundation closed its Bridge Street office and discontinued sending out its own chartered ships. Announcement was made at the time, however, that the Foundation's agents would remain in Belgium and that the Foundation would continue its relief work through the commission, furnishing money for the purchase of supplies to be transported to Belgium by the commission.

The $200,000 gift, therefore, was consistent with this policy. It was not directly solicited by the commission, according to Mr. Fairchild, but was made after information had reached the Foundation from its agents in Belgium that 3,000,000 persons were suffering for the need of shoes and clothing.

With the organization of the Greater New York Committee, which is really a sub-committee of the commission, the work of relief in Belgium will go on more effectively than ever, Mr. Fairchild said last night. Other contributions than that from the Foundation will be solicited, and Mr. Fairchild expects to receive several large amounts from persons not now co-operating in the relief work.

"I have accepted the Chairmanship of the Greater New York Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium," said Mr. Fairchild, "because I am convinced of the appalling need for shoes and clothing by 3,000,000 human beings in Belgium and Northern France. These unfortunates have become wholly dependent upon the United States, and as our country is basking in prosperity now it is our duty to undertake the responsibility which the situation demands. These people will be fed, for the time being, through arrangements already completed, and through gifts from America, which still continue. Of the total population in Belgium and Northern France at least two-thirds still have sufficient funds to pay for their food, and the small profit charged on sales to them is immediately turned into provisions for the totally dependent."

Although the situation as regards food threatens to grow worse with the danger that the present arrangement for food distribution may not continue, Mr. Fairchild said that the commission hoped to keep the population from starving, and, in addition, would devote much of its effort and money to the supplying of clothing, which was as badly needed as food. The reports from Belgium, he said, were that more than a majority of the persons in the war-stricken area had had no new clothing for fifteen months, and hundreds of thousands of them were suffering greatly from the cold because of insufficient clothing. Although the schools were open, he added, children had to take turns in attending them, because there was not enough clothing for all of the children at once.

The work of the commission is organized with separate units in each State, and three State ships—provided by Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Indiana—will sail from New York this week bearing foodstuffs to Belgium.

The commission also announced that it hoped to obtain the following articles of clothing in the month of January:

For babies, 300,000 woolen garments and 48,000 pairs of shoes; for women, 400,000 waists and blouses, 200,000 undergarments, 150,000 vests, 400,000 pairs of woolen stockings, 160,000 petticoats, 200,000 skirts, and 200,000 pairs of shoes; for girls, 200,000 waists and blouses, 300,000 undergarments, 200,000 petticoats, 200,000 vests, 300,000 frocks, 400,000 pairs of woolen stockings, 200,000 coats or capes, and 100,000 woolen caps or bonnets; for boys, 100,000 pairs of shoes, 400,000 shirts, 200,000 jerseys or sweaters, 200,000 union suits, 200,000 pairs of trousers, 200,000 coats, 100,000 capes or overcoats, 400,000 pairs of woolen stockings, and 100,000 caps or hats; for general use, 100,000 blankets.

Cloth to be made into clothing will also be obtained and sent. Mr. Fairchild said that the advantage of this was that it furnished work to thousands of women, who were thereby able to save their pride, earn money with which to buy food, and spend their days in warm workrooms.

Italian Soldiers Win at Football.

MILAN, Jan. 2.—A football match here yesterday between a team composed of Italian soldiers and another made up of English, Belgian, and French troops, all from the front, was won by the Italians by a score of 6 to 4. A great crowd thronged the arena to witness the contest.

SAYS CO-OPERATION WILL WIN THE WAR

Unlike Central Powers, Pichon Declares, Allies Have Not Always Pulled Together.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Stephen Pichon, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, writing under the caption "Germany's Horsewhip," says the Allies must concentrate to the utmost in co-operation to win the war. If they do this, he declares, victory is in sight.

"I am not betraying any secret," M. Pichon writes, "in saying that the Allies have not always been in agreement since the beginning of the war on tactics, military operations and diplomatic negotiations. Every one knows dissensions have existed, every one knows there have been a divergency of views on the part of the Governments of France and Great Britain on the conduct of Eastern affairs. Such incidents are inevitable between powers of whom none thinks of dominating and imposing its sovereign will on any other; but on the contrary all consider themselves as equals, in like peril and in like defense of the principle of liberty.

"In the coalition which unites Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria there is only one country which governs and can be master, and that is the German Empire, which itself is dominated by Prussia. It is the German Empire which wields the horsewhip over the Governments which it has made partners in an enterprise of servitude. Austria-Hungary would be bankrupt, together with Turkey and Bulgaria, were it not for the financial support of Berlin. And all three would be powerless in both arms and diplomacy if they could not lean on the Kaiser's General Staff and the authority of his Ambassadors and plenipotentiaries. Neither Franz Josef nor the Sultan, nor the libertine Coburg of Sofia, would defy Europe if not directed by the German power.

"It is the diplomacy of Berlin which has carried on all the Balkin intrigues against Russia, France, Great Britain and Italy. It cannot be doubted that peculiarly they have cost very much and that Germany has only received very middling co-operation from her obsequious dependents. Still, for the present at least, she has attained her ends, while we have in the end profited by the lesson of events. The Governments, by their representatives, have met and laid their heads together.

"We have not really failed in harmony of plans, but prescience, and when we have decided on operations we have not always counted all their requirements and all the risks; we have not always known how to make at the right moment all the sacrifices on which success has depended. In these matters we have often been inferior to Germany; it rests upon us to be her superior in the future."

Won't Tell Who Shot Him.

John H. Harkins, who has a saloon at Third Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, was taken to the German Hospital in a taxicab yesterday by four men, who rode off while the doctors were examining a gunshot wound in Harkins's right thigh. The hospital authorities notified the police, but Harkins refused to tell detectives how he had been wounded.

MAKE SURE

of saving something in 1916 by investing part of your January dividends *now* in a Guaranteed Mortgage. If you do it today, you won't be tempted to break your good resolution.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
363 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Thirty Clerks

in one office have joined the

Christmas Club

One of them acts as treasurer and once a month makes the joint deposit at the Bank to the credit of each member.

Look for the sign Christmas Club in your bank window or phone the Christmas Club, Spring 809, for location of bank operating Christmas Club nearest to your home or office.

14 Banks in Greater New York. 200 in New York State. 100 in New Jersey. 35 in Connecticut. (9)

PERU PLANS NEW LOAN.

An Issue of $15,000,000, Interest Not Exceeding 7 Per Cent.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 2.—The Government has requested the Senate to sanction a loan of $15,000,000 to be issued at a price not lower than 88, with interest of not more than 7 per cent. The revenue from alcohol or tobacco is to be pledged as security.

CHICAGO PAYS MAYOR MOST.

Cites $18,000 to Disprove That New York Gives Maximum.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—William Hale Thompson is the highest paid Mayor in the business. The fact, however, apparently is not known in Washington.

The Federal Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce recently sent out a bulletin to all the prominent newspapers of the country stating that "Mayors' salaries range from $100 per annum in Flint, Mich., to $15,000 in New York City."

The salary of Chicago's Mayor has been $18,000 a year for the last six years.

PERKINS BROKE RECORDS.

District Attorney Disposed of 7,226 Cases Last Year.

District Attorney Perkins and his staff disposed of 7,226 cases in 1915, according to a report made public yesterday by Lucian R. Breckinridge, retiring chief clerk of the office. This is ninety-eight more cases than Mr. Whitman disposed of in his busiest year, and breaks all records for the District Attorney's office.

For homicide, seventy convictions were obtained, of which nine were for murder in the first degree. The bail bond department of the office collected more than $116,450 in forfeited recognizances.

One of the most important accomplishments of District Attorney Perkins was the prosecution of Frederick Gondorf, known as the "king of the wiretappers," who was sent to Sing Sing, and the conviction and imprisonment of two of his accomplices, William Davis, a Jersey hotel keeper, and James Dausing, a telegrapher.

As a result of District Attorney Perkins's investigation of the east side private bank frauds, Ledislaw W. Schenck is serving a term of from two to four years in Sing Sing. Adolf Mandel, another banker, was fined $2,000 and sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. 'Phone Greeley 2626.

Beginning this morning, we shall offer

6000 Men's Shirts at $1.45

AN uncommon selection of shirts at a very low price. Not shirts made specially for sale purposes, but the product of a well-known manufacturer.

¶ In soft and stiff cuff negligees, and pleated models with stiff cuffs.

¶ Materials are Scotch heathers, stripes, checks, plaids, and finely woven Madras and crepes.

¶ All the new designs, including a wonderful assortment of pencil and heavy stripings on white grounds.

Each shirt carefully cut over well-proportioned models, buttonholes well made and every little detail finished with care.

Every size neckband and sleeve length included.

Shirt Shop—Main Floor.

On sale beginning this morning

Men's Derbies at $1.95

In forty styles—each one made over a new Spring block.

HATS the well-groomed man will appreciate. Made by a manufacturer who specializes in hats to retail at $5.00.

¶ Called "Seconds" because they are a little light in the brim or crown.

¶ To us they look perfect. Therefore we do not hesitate to say:

¶ Take your choice of these $5 hats for $1.95.

¶ In brown and black—All sizes.

Backed by the same guarantee that goes with every hat sold by Saks & Company.

Men's Hat Shop—Main Floor.

McGIBBON & CO.

Our White and Linen Sale will be repeated this Year and begin Monday January 3rd.

DEPENDABLE GOODS

Table Cloths — Napkins — Linen Sheets
Pillow Cases—Towels, Bath Accessories
Handkerchiefs—Aprons—Lingerie
Blankets—Bed Spreads and Comfortables

COMPLIMENTARY 10% DISCOUNT

deducted from Bill for Every Purchase made

We include with the above

Lace Curtains, Upholstery Materials, Rugs, Beds, Bedding and Bed Coverings

Remark—This is a genuine sale of Only First Class goods, not bought for this sale or different from what is offered at any other time.

37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

B. Altman & Co.

The Important New Year Sale of

Women's and Misses' American-made Underwear

will be held to-day (Monday), Tuesday and Wednesday, January 3rd, 4th & 5th.

It will offer

remarkable price advantages

Especially Interesting Sales for to-day only will comprise

Dress Silks, Velvets, Corduroys and Velveteens; Silk-and-cotton Crepe de Chine; Fur Garments and Smaller Furs; and Women's Coats.

Extraordinary One-month Sales of

Oriental Rugs; Household and Decorative Linens; Blankets, Comfortables and Bedspreads; Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases; and White Fabrics

will be commenced to-day (Monday) and continued throughout January.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

R. H. Macy & Co.

Gentlemen!

Notice in to-night's papers

The Important Advertisement of

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Semi-Annual Clearance

The most Notable Value-giving Event of the Half-year

Involving the very highest character of Womens Fashionable Outer Apparel

BACK TO SING SING FOR OSBORNE IDEA

"Tough Tony," Safely Away, Conscience Stricken by Thoughts of Ingratitude.

GIVES UP PURSE AND AUTO

Friends Had Everything Ready to Send Him to a Farm in the West to Begin Anew.

"Tough Tony" Mareno, convicted hold-up man and valet to Warden Kirchwey, who walked out of Sing Sing Saturday night, walked back into the prison last night and told the Warden his conscience would not let him play the trick he had planned on a friend of Warden Osborne.

He told the Warden that after his escape he had come to New York, met a gang of old friends at a heouse near Police Headquarters, received a purse of $150 and an automobile, with which he was to flee to Minnesota. He had planned the escape for weeks, and had awaited only the departure of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne to take his freedom. It was after he and his friends had talked almost till dawn yesterday morning about the effect of his getaway and what the Mutual Welfare League would lose, that Tony suddenly decided to go back.

Tony had attended Dr. Kirchwey as a valet when he used to visit Warden Osborne. When Dr. Kirchwey arrived at the prison Friday night with his Warden's commission in his pocket he told Tony to be his personal valet. Tony attended to his duties rFiday night and Saturday. Saturday night, after the Warden left for his home in New York, Tony was missed.

Yesterday afternoon Warden Kirchwey at the prison voiced his belief that Tony had not gone for good, and that he would come back when he realized the seriousness of what he had done. How Warden Kirchwey's judgment of Tony was vindicated was told by the convict when he got back to Sing Sing.

Tough Tony's Own Story.

It was lacking a few minutes of 11 o'clock last night when the front door of the Warden's office opened and in walked Tony.

"Sit down, Tony," invited the Warden, "and tell me about it."

With tears in his eyes the swarthy convict then told the Warden of the escape he had planned for weeks. He said he had sworn that he would go when "Tom Brown," as he called Warden Osborne, went. He said he had let his friends on the outside know of his intended escape. It was after Warden Kirchwey left for New York that he went to a secret place, took out a suit of clothes he had gotten somehow from the outside, put it on with his convict clothes over it, and walked by the guards to the outside hose house. There he took off the convict clothes, and in his business suit walked to the Ossining station of the New York Central, where he took the 7:29 o'clock train to New York. He said that on a seat in front of him there rode to Yonkers two of the keepers off duty, who didn't see him.

Tony said that when he reached the Grand Central Terminal about 9 o'clock he went to a rendezvous less than two blocks from the New York Police Headquarters and there met a score of ex-convicts. They welcomed him and pressed upon him the purse of $150 they had raised. They told him the runabout standing in the street was his. Then, as he didn't intend to leave for Minnesota until Sunday, the old comrades began to talk of other days. In the party were Harry Bielaski, Warden Osborne's valet, and Dick Richards, Osborne's Secretary, both ex-convicts. Tony began to count on his fingers the extra months he would have to spend in prison if he were caught. He had been sent up for a mimumum sentence of eleven years and six months and had served all but two years and four months. Then Richards told him of what his escape would mean to the Mutual Welfare League, of which Tony was a member. They talked and they talked and finally Tony swore in Italian that he would not play such a trick on his fellow convicts and on Kirchwey, the friend of Osborne.

Prison Life Made Bearable.

He spent yesterday walking about the city, renewing old acquaintances, and last night took a 9:10 train out of Grand Central and reached Ossining at 10:31. He walked the half mile to the prison and there told the Warden his story.

"Prison life had become bearable through Mr. Osborne," he said. "You see I was here long before 'Tom Brown' came and I know. When I found out about his indictment I just longed to get hold of the men who swore lies against him. I was around here as much as anyone and I know what went on. I swore that if he went I would go. I planned for weeks to do it. I didn't know who the next Warden would be and I didn't believe there would be another T. M. O. When I saw in the paper Saturday morning that he was gone and that Superintendent Riley had said he would never come back here, I was through. I didn't see any use of trusting anyone any more. I didn't think about you, Professor, or anyone else. It seemed the end of everything had come for me and with a cell facing me again I just left. It wasn't much trouble because Mr. Osborne had trusted me. I am sorry for all the trouble I have caused and I am back to take what punishment you want to give me."

"I knew you would come back, Tony," said the Warden. "I knew you would when you saw that what you had done had forfeited the confidence we had in you." The Warden then sent Tony to the Dormitory.

Vindication of Osborne Idea."

"This is certainly a vindication of what Warden Osborne taught," said Prof. Kirchwey. "The man didn't escape in the ordinary sense of the word. He was plunged into gloom by the loss of the best friend he ever had. I knew he would come back when he came to himself."

The prisoner is liable to have two years added to his minimum sentence, or heavier punishment for his French leave, but Warden Kirchwey said that so far as his influence went, he was willing to pardon Tony because of his grief for the departure of Warden Osborne.

"This is the best thing that could have happened to Sing Sing," said the Warden. "It shows what Mr. Osborne meant to the men here and it shows that they cannot forget what he did for them. It signifies the dawning of a new day in prison reform."

Although it was after retirement time when Tony got back, the news was carried to all parts of the prison, and those who didn't hear the words of the guards wre awakened by the cheers of those who did.

In connection with the trial of Mr. Osborne it was learned yesterday that the defense will seek a chang eof venue, and that a request for a special trial Judge will be made.

KILLS GIRL WITH RIFLE.

Boy Is Prostrated After Accident at New Year's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 2.—George Sinnott, the 14-year-old son of James Sinnott, while showing a Flobert rifle last night to Dorothy Madden, 15 years old, the daughter of Mrs. Harry Madden of Pocantico Street, accidentally discharged the cartridge, and the ball struck the girl in the eye. She died in the Tarrytown Hospital this morning after an operation.

The boy's uncle gave a New Year's party last night, and at 11 o'clock, when the older people were preparing supper, the boy got out his rifle, which, he supposed, was unloaded. In picking it up something hit the trigger. He is under a physician's care, and is hysterical. It has been necessary to administer morphine to quiet him. Carl Engle of Yonkers, who was called, rendered a verdict of accidental shooting.

PRESIDENT GOES TRAMPING.

With Mrs. Wilson, He Climbs Warm Springs Mountain.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Jan. 2.—The President and Mrs. Wilson today took a tramp up Delafield Trail. It was their first mountain climb since their arrival at Hot Springs. They carried the stout sticks used by mountain climbers here, and were out for two hours.

The trail leads to the top of Warm Springs Mountain, where the view is out upon the Blue Ridge chain and into the Warm Springs Valley, where some of the skirmishes of the civil war were fought. After luncheon the President and Mrs. Wilson took a long motor ride. They intend to leave for Washington in time for the Pan-American reception at the White House on Jan. 7, which marks the opening of the Winter social season in Washington.

KILLS CHILD TRYING SUICIDE

Mother Found Unconscious by Gas and Girl of Ten Dead.

Mrs. Emma Spiegel, wife of Frederick Spiegel, a waiter, attempted suicide with gas early yesterday morning in their apartment at 153 West Ninety-eighth Street. Mrs. Spiegel was easily revived with a pulmotor from the Knickerbocker Hospital, but her ten-year-old daughter Agnes, who was found lying beside her, was dead when help was summoned.

Mr. Spiegel on his return from work found the two bodies lying on the bed, with gas pouring from a jet. Opening all the windows, he dragged his wife and daughter into the hallway and blew a police whistle.

In the West 100th Street Station Spiegel accused his wife of planning to murder their daughter, while taking precautions not to injure herself. Mrs. Spiegel declared she had tried to kill both herself and the child, and that she had turned on the gas at 11 o'clock the night before.

Coroner Hellenstein committed Mrs. Spiegel to the Tombs on charges of homicide and attempted suicide.

BOY ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

Charged with Entering Summer Home of Louis C. Mouquin.

Detectives Dwyer and Ennis of Eighth Branch Detective Bureau arrested Walter Brewerton, 16 years old, of 217 Lawrence Avenue, Arverne, yesterday on the charge of entering the Summer home at Belle Harbor, L. I., of Louis C. Mouquin, proprietor of Mouquin's restaurant, and stealing jewelry, silverware and fishing tackle worth several hundred dollars.

Later in the day the detectives arrested Gustave Glanzman of 22 North Park Avenue, Arverne, and John Ratigan, 18 years old, of 32 Lincoln Road, Rockaway Beach, both of whom are members of well-known families, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. The three prisoners were taken to the Rockaway Beach Station and will be arraigned today. The burglary occurred some time between Oct. 15, when Mr. Mouquin left his Summer residence, and Dec. 18, when he next visited it.

REPUBLICANS CUT VOTE OF THE SOUTH

Prune Delegations of Many States to the Chicago Convention.

NEW YORK ALSO LOSES

Delegation Will Have Three Votes Less Than Formerly—Progressives May Return to the Fold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—In the call for the assembling of the Republican National Convention in Chicago on June 7, 1916, issued by the Republican National Committee to-day, the first step is taken for shearing the Solid South of the tremendous power it has exerted in the nomination of party candidates from the time of the party's birth. Each quadrennial period, upon the assembling of the Republican Convention, a protest has gone up against the influence of Southern States which never give an electoal vote to a Republican Presidential candidate and seldom send a Republican to Congress. At the last convention provision was made for inaugurating a reform along this line and the National Committee has made a start in the apportionment of delegates.

The convention will consist of 901 delegates. Six of them will be without votes, unless the convention later gives them this privilege. Thus at the beginning there will be 985 votes in the convention, and if it is decided that Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rco may vote, the number will be increased by six, as each of these Territories is to have two delegates.

The convention of 1912 consisted of 1,078 delegates, so that the number has been reduced by ninety-three votes. This reduction falls almost entirely upon the Southern States, where it was intended that it should. The provision of the call which reduces the number of delegates reads:

"Said National Convention shall consist of four delegates at large from each State, and two delegates at large for each Representative at large in Congress; one delegate from each Congressional district; an additional delegate for each Congressional district in which the vote for any Republican elector in 1908, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in 1914 shall have been not less than 7,500; two delegates each from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands."

If the Territorial delegates are permitted to vote, making the entire number in the convention 991, it will require 496 to nominate, as against 540 necessary to a choice in the previous convention. The Southern States, which lose representation by the new provision are:

Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 8; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 14, and Virginia, 9. New York, under the old allotment, would have gone into the convention with a delegation of 90, but at Chicago she will have only 87, since the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Twentieth Congressional Districts failed to qualify for two delegates each and must be contented with one.

Progressives may participate in the selection of delegates, regardless of the fact that they did not support the ticket in the last Presidential election, under a provision of the call, which says:

"The Republican electors of the several States, and the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in the principles of the Republican Party and indorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of delegates to said convention."

This is not a new provision. It has been inserted in each call for years and gives the broadest sort of invitation for all to join in the party movement.

The apportionment of the delegates, as fixed by the Republican National Committee, is as follows: Alabama, 16; Arizona, 6; Arkansas, 15; California, 26; Colorado, 12; Connecticut, 14; Delaware, 6; Florida, 8; Georgia, 17; Idaho, 8; Illinois, 58; Indiana, 30; Iowa, 26; Kansas, 20; Kentucky, 26; Louisiana, 12; Maine, 12; Maryland, 16; Massachusetts, 36; Michigan, 30; Minnesota, 24; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 36; Montana, 8; Nebraska, 16; Nevada, 6; New Hampshire, 8; New Jersey, 28; New Mexico, 6; New York, 87; North Carolina, 21; North Dakota, 10; Ohio, 48; Oklahoma, 20; Oregon, 10; Pennsylvania, 76; Rhode Island, 10; South Carolina, 11; South Dakota, 10; Tennessee, 21; Texas, 26; Utah, 8; Vermont, 8; Virginia, 15; Washington, 14; West Virginia, 16; Wisconsin, 26; Wyoming, 6; Alaska, 2; District of Columbia, 2; Hawaii, 2; Philippines, 2, and Porto Rico, 2.

ASSAILS AMERICAN APATHY.

J. M. Beck Asks How We Can Be Indifferent Toward France's Fate.

At the opening of a two weeks' exhibition of contemporary French art under the auspices of the French Ministry of Fine Arts and La Fraternite des Artistes of Paris for the benefit of the families of the soldier artists, James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States and author of "In the Supreme Court of Civilization," articles published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, analyzing the evidence in the official books of the European nations and fixing the responsibility for the war, told an audience in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton last night that "the self-complacency of the American people was one of the most distressing features of this war.

"If we could realize the apathy and indifference with which we have seen France fight, that self-complacency which is such a great part of the American character, would be greatly diminished," he said, after reviewing France's part in the American revolution, and expressing the opinion that America "owed an eternal debt of sympathy and friendship to France."

"According to the estimated figures we have given $30,000,000 to alleviate suffering in Europe," he said. "I believe that sum is a gross exaggeration. Even if it is not, it means that the American people have given only 33 cents each to the stricken in Europe, and our war profits have been millions and millions more than that. America ought to rouse from her apathy and indifference.

"There is no greater or nobler nation in history than France. It would be an irreparable loss to civilization if she should perish. I have wondered if this country could rise to a crisis with the same self-sacrificing spirit of France, a nation that, though sad and stricken, 'smiles through her tears!'"

The centre of the exhibition of 100 pictures arranged by the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred and the Museum of French Art is the symbolical painting of "Peace," done by Albert Besnard, Director of the Villa Medici in Rome, by order of the French Government, as a decoration for the International Peace Palace at The Hague. Besnard's work was reported lost several days ago, but was found hidden away on one of the piers of the French Line at Bordeaux.

The exhibition has works by Leon Bonnat, Carolus-Duran, Dagnan-Bouveret, Francois Flameng, Paul Gervais, H. Harpignies, Lefevre, Rosset-Granger, Henri Royer, and other contemporary French artists.

Lectures on art will be given in the exhibition room every afternoon at 4 o'clock by William M. Chase, Cecilia Beaux, Gutzon Borglum, Henry Putgers Marshall, Edwin A. Blashfield, and Paul Bartlett.

Those of the hostesses present last night were: Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Whitney Warren.

Others present were: Whitney Warren, who presided; Frank Landon Humphreys, one of the speakers; J. Alden Weir, President of the National Academy of Design; G. Gueyraud, French Consul General; General Asa Bird Gardner, William A. Coffin, ex-Senator William A. Clark, Alexander T. Mason, and Raymond Newton Hyde.

POPE PRAISES FALCONIO.

Congratulates Former Apostolic Delegate and Lauds America.

ROME, Jan. 2.—Pope Benedict has sent to Cardinal Diomede Falconio, former Delegate to the United States, congratulations upon the fact that on Jan. 4 he will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, which took place in the cathedral at Buffalo, N. Y. The Pontiff added to his congratulations appreciative words for the United States, where the Cardinal spent many years of his ecclesiastical career.

It is reported here that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, is again expected in Rome if he can obtain an absolute guarantee that, Germany will not prevent his return to Belgium.

War Stops Roman Custom.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The ancient custom of the Roman youth in washing off the old year in the Tiber was not followed on New Year's Eve owing to the absence of practically all young men at the front. One swimmer, however, Armando Sannibale, a champion swimmer, took the traditional plunge.

San Marino Felicitates Italy.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The Captains Regent, who exercise the executive power in the Republic of San Marino, the oldest independent state in Europe, sent King Victor Emmanuel a New Year's message, wishing prosperity and victory for him and his kingdom.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS MAY NEED MORE AID

Relief Party and Crocker Land Expedition Held Fast in Greenland.

BAD YEAR IN THE NORTH

Natural History Museum Officials Believe MacMillan and Hovey Will Be Able to Return.

A second relief expedition may be sent to the aid of the Crocker Land Expedition in command of Donald B. MacMillan, marooned in the ice fields of Etah, Greenland, and the Crocker Land Relief Expedition under Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, which is presumably icebound in North Star Bay off the coast of Greenland. Captain Joseph E Bernier of the Canadian Government Service, an experienced Arctic skipper, who was in New York recently preparing his ship Guide for a voyage to the north this Spring, said:

"This is the fifth bad year in the Arctic. In Hudson Bay there is at present more ice than was noted a year ago, and we may with reason look for another year of these unfavorable conditions for navigation up north."

Officials of the American Museum of Natural History are of the opinion that MacMillan will sledge down to North Star Bay from Etah this Winter and join Dr. Hovey's party. The distance between the two camps is only about 125 miles, they say, and can easily be traversed by sledges and dog teams at this season of the year. Then the entire party on board Dr. Hovey's ship, the Cluett, will attempt to make sail for home.

George H. Sherwood, acting secretary for the Crocked Land Expedition in New York, said yesterday that he thought it probable that the combined parties would be able to make their way through the ice floes with the collections and outfits of both.

"If the Cluett is still icebound when Summer comes," said Mr. Sherwood, "then I think the explorers will await a favorable time and blast their way through the ice fields by the use of dynamite. I consider it certain that the two expeditions will join forces this Winter."

A number of explorers believe it necessary that another relief expedition be sent out in order that the MacMillan and Hovey parties be brought back this year. They spoke of the length of time both had been in the arctic regions and the need for fresh supplies, also the reported bad conditions in the North this year. Word is eagerly awaited from the Cap York, the ship of Knud Ramussen, the Danish explorer, who has so far forwarded nearly all the news of the expeditions. The Cap York is due in Copenhagen, Denmark, within the next few days.

The Crocker Land Expedition was organized in 1913 under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, the American eGographical Society, and the University of Illinois. Its object was to search for Crocker Land, which was thought to have been sighted by Peary in 1906. MacMillan headed a bold dash across the ice fields and floes of the northern seas only to find the Crocker Land a mirage. His ship, the Erik, had returned to St. Johns, Newfoundland, to refit.

Last June a relief expedition under the auspices of the Museum of Natural History set out in the ship Cluett, commanded by Captain Pickles, under the direction of Dr. Hovey. A dispatch from Rasmussen to the museum received on Nov. 10, told of the arrival of the Cluett at North Star Bay after a long battle with the ice. The message declared that the expedition could not go farther this Winter, but had sent a boat to attempt to reach MacMillan.

YUAN TAKES THE THRONE.

Occupies the Imperial Yellow Chair at New Year Ceremonies.

PEKING, Jan. 2.—Yuan Shih-kai, President of China, who has accepted the proffer of an Emperor's crown upon request of various elements in the nation, entered the palace in the Imperial Yellow Chair, sat on the throne, and was announced as "His Imperial Majesty" at the New Year's Day reception given for Chinese officials. He is already addressed as Emperor by the Chinese, although the formal coronation ceremony has not taken place.

TELLS OF RUSE IN THEFT.

Subordinate of Missing Ticket Agent Says He Was Beguiled.

Detectives are looking in New Jersey for Romaine L. Conklin, assistant ticket agent at the Freeport Station of the Long Island Railroad, who is charged by the railroad company with absconding New Year's Eve with $480.48 in cash and $565.00 in checks.

On New Year's Eve he was relieved as usual by Agent S. J. Murray about 7 o'clock in the evening. He returned to the station about 11:30 o'clock that same night and told Murray he would help him close up for the night. Murray said yesterday Conklin took charge of the money and checks, in bags, placed the bags in the safe and turned the combination. Murray, being only a relief man, did not have the combination. As they closed the station door and walked out on the platform, Murray said, Conklin said he had forgotten something and returned to the station while Murray went on home. The theft was discovered next day.

Conklin was under a bond of $2,000, which covers the railroad's loss, but the road officials are active in the effore to capture him. Letters found in his effects led to the hunt in New Jersey. The police of several places in that State have been telegraphed to arrest Conklin.

SULLIVAN LAW SAVES LIFE.

Report Shows Revolver Killings Decrease 37 Per Cent. Under Statute.

Murders caused by revolvers have decreased 37 per cent. since the Sullivan law went into effect, and suicides committed with the same weapon are 24 per cent. less than formerly, according to a report issued by George P. Le Brun of the Coroner's Office and Secretary of the Legislative League for the Conservation of Human Life, which lent its efforts to the passage of the Sullivan law.

There were seventy-two revolver murders in Manhattan last year, as against 114 in 1912, when the Sullivan law became effective.

Eighty persons committed suicide with revolvers last year, against 105 in 1911. The report concludes with a plea for similar legislation in New Jersey and neighboring States, where nearly all the revolvers are purchased which are used for criminal purposes in New York City.

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Your engine with better-than-usual electrical equipment—Bosch Products—awaits your gaze at the Auto Show.

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Today—Monday—We Offer

All Our Men's $35 to $45 Finest Hand-Tailored Suits and Overcoats at $25

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THE men's suits are the kind that are carefully kept in glass cases and are made by the highest-class clothing tailors in the United States. They include the finest materials made up in absolutely correct and newest models, and are exclusive with GIMBELS in the ready-to-put-on clothing.

The Suits range from plain black, plain blue and striped effects, to checks, plaids and many fancy materials.

The Overcoats (silk lined) are in the much wanted Chesterfield model, the double breasted, close fitting model, the smart loose fitting slip-on, and the business man's ulster. Dark Oxford gray, lighter shades of gray, brown mixtures, and many fancy patterns. The materials are fine kerseys, Carr's meltons, worsted cheviots, heavy cheviots, short nap chinchillas, and rough, saggy effects.

The Business Men's Ulsters are of heavy Irish frieze, heavy kerseys and rough, shaggy materials in Oxford gray, brown mixtures and a few fancy patterns.

Continuation of the Sale of Men's $22.50 to $32 Overcoats, Suits & Ulsters at $16.50

1263 Winter Overcoats
920 Men's Winter Suits
115 Men's Winter Ulsters

The Men's Winter Overcoats include a Chesterfield model, full silk lined with velvet collar—a double-breasted model, quarter silk lined and velvet collar—a loose fitting double-breasted model, quarter silk lined. Colors are dark Oxford gray, gray mixtures, and plain black.

The Men's Suits are in the soft roll or the plain conservative model. Colors are plain blue, plain Oxford gray, many striped effects, gray homespuns, plain dark brown checks, Glengarry plaids in brown or gray, plain blue serge, and many silk worsted effects.

The Men's Ulsters are made in a double-breasted belted back, loose effect with large collar, in dark Oxford, rough, shaggy material only. In all sizes for all proportions of men.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

And for the Boys---These Wonderful Values!

Boys' $8.50 to $9.50 Norfolk Mackinaws at $5

Two models. New plaids and colorings. All sizes.

Boys' $8.50 to $9.50 Norfolk Suits, Extra Knickers, at $6.75

Smart styles, in brown, gray and blue mixtures. Several models; alpaca lined. All sizes.

Boys' $6.75 and $8.50 Overcoats at $5

Chinchilla and fancy overcoatings in double-breasted styles. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Boys' $8.50 to $9.50 School Overcoats, $6.75

Fancy brown, gray and brown mixtures. Several smart styles; wool lined. All sizes.

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The Annual Sale Begins This Morning

It will pay any business or professional man to stock up even for as long as six months in this sale by buying liberally now. You will save money on qualities which are the equal of anything offered in New York at higher prices.

Ruled Blank Books, 37c Each
300 pages, size 8 x 12 in.; with spring back, duck-bound with imitation Russian leather corners.

$1 Leather Memorandum Books, 89c
Loose leaf style with 50 sheets and index.

Sale of Blank Books—9¾x14½ in. Made with sheepskin sides and Russian leather ends and bands.
300-Page, special at.....$1.89
400-page, special at.....$1.95
500-Page, special at.....$2.10
600-Page, special at.....$2.35

Blank Books—made with Russian leather backs and corners, ruled.
80c Books, 200 pages.....59c
$1 Books, 300 pages.....69c
$1.25 Books, 400 pages.....89c

8c Receipt Books—duck-bound, 3 for.....18c

Manila Typewriting Paper—for second sheets; 500 sheets.....16c

Typewriting Paper—bond and laid finishes; fine qualities; 500 sheets; at 45c. 39c.....35c

Manila Folders—letter size, extra qualities; 1000 for $4; 100 for.....45c

Typewriter Ribbons—for all standard machines, record or copying; dozen, $4.25; each.....39c

White Typewriting Paper—for second sheets; 500 sheets; at.....18c

Desk Pads—leather corners; assorted colors; 19x24 in. with blotter; each.....19c

Gem Paper Clips—No. 1, 1000, 22c; 100.....3c

Card Index Cabinets—with hinge cover; 100 ruled cards; 3x5 in. complete with index, at.....29c

Index Cards—ruled; filing size; 1000 cards, $1.40; 100 cards.....15c

Index Cards—ruled, 3x5 in., 1000 cards, 39c; 100 cards.....5c

Wire Letter Trays—for office use.....13c

"Fountain" Box Files—wooden sides, doz., $1.69; each.....15c

"Dandy" Letter Files—dustproof with brass catch; dozen, $2.60; each.....22c

"Favorite" Envelope File—letter size; each.....16c

Lead Pencils—fine quality with eraser at end; gross, $2.69; dozen.....24c

Lead Pencils—extra quality; metal tip and eraser; gross, $2; dozen.....18c

Esterbrook's Falcon Pen Points—"048," per gross.....55c

Faber's Mongol Lead Pencils—No. 1, 2 and 3, gross, $4.20; per doz.....36c

75c Carbon Paper—letter size, 8½x11; fine quality; box of 100.....55c

Manila Pay Envelopes—No. 2; 1000 at 43c; 500 at.....23c

Manila Coin Envelopes—No. 3, 1,000 for 65c; 500 for.....34c

Carter's Writing Fluid—quart size.....51c

Carter's Jet Black Ink—pint size, 45c; ½ pint.....23c

Carter's Mucilage—per bottle.....45c

Carter's Paste—6-lb. paste.....71c

Carter's Photo Paste—quart jars.....60c

Carter's Paste—water well jars.....21c

Hand Blotters—dozen packages, 30c; in package of 12.....3c

Blotting Paper—large sheet, each.....4c

Twine—extra strong; 3 balls for 21c; per ball.....8c

Large Double Inkstand—all glass, with sponge cup.....$1

Date Stamps—2 for 14c; each.....8c

Cups with Sponge—each.....5c

Envelopes—white, good quality, 6¾ or 6¼ in.
Box of 1000, 59c; 250 for.....16c
Box of 1000, 86c; 250 for.....22c
Box of 1000, $1.45; 250 for.....39c

Faber's Circular Erasers—No. 1080, per dozen.....39c

Circular Erasers—extra quality, per dozen, 30c; each.....3c

Stenographers' Notebooks—for pencil, dozen, 28c; each.....3c

Stenographers' Note Books—for pen or pencil, dozen, 38c; each.....4c

Ellis A1 Daters—self-inking.....39c

Mucilage Pots—nickel top with brush.....21c

Mucilage Pots—with brush.....15c

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FIGHTING FOR PEACE WITH FORD PILGRIMS

Mock Trials and Uplift Talks on the Oscar II. While the Bar Echoes with "Skoal!"

DISCUSSION HAMPERS WORK

Mr. Ford's Failure to Appear After Landing Also Felt—Lack of Laundry and Baths.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KIRKWALL, Dec. 14.—Henry Ford's peace cruise is probably the most literary excursion that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean. When the Oscar II. steamed out of New York Harbor there were on board fifty-seven persons listed as newspaper men out of a total passenger list of something like 170. An opportunity was furnished to amateur writers by The Argosy, a four-page daily paper published in the first-cabin smoking room on a multigraph and edited by B. W. Huebsch. A good deal of The Argosy was taken up by lost and found "ads." and notices of meetings.

The literary note was evident even in the mail and presents that everybody had found stacked in his stateroom. Besides letters every man found in his stateroom a lot of literature on such subjects as "Standard Oil and the People," "Bankrupt New York," and "Why Germany Should Win."

When it was first announced that Mr. Ford was going to start on his trip there were many inquiries as to whether he had leased the bar as well as the staterooms. He had not. Since first and second class cabins were thrown together for the voyage, the second-class dining room was used as a coffee and smoking room for everybody, and in one corner o fthis was a bar. Before the Statue of Liberty was out of sight somebody had recalled the excellent Scandinavian word "skoal," and "skoal" became the motto of a considerable percentage of the voyagers.

Uplift and Drinks at Bar.

The clock was set ahead every night, and consequently the bar, nominally open till midnight, closed at 11:30, to the great disgust of some few habitues. Also the second-class dining room was used for the general meetings every afternoon or evening. So it was nothing unusual to see an orator lecturing on the single tax, motherhood pensions, or suffrage in Arizona, while in the farther corner a number of low-life persons were gathered together and whispering the tipplers' password.

The students organized and laid out a programme for morning and evening lectures and earnest discussions at luncheon. A student from Wisconsin addressed them on "Higher Ideals of Journalism from a Student's Standpoint." The Press Club almost committed a social errorr on the night of the lecture. Offficers of the club assumed for that night the evening dress which, owing to Mr. Ford's dislike of it, was not often worn on the voyage, and it was decided that some additional regalia was necessary in order to differentiate these grandees from other persons. So when the Press Club convened its officers wore across their bosoms gaily colored sashes loaned for the occasion by Mrs. Inez Milholland-Boissevain. It was not criticised till an earnest woman from the Pacific Slope intruded with the pointed remark, "I trust those decorations were not conferred for military exploits." And she meant it.

That was the Press Club's first gala night. The second was rather a gala morning. It followed the night when the platform expressing the party's desire for universal disarmament and disapproval of the President's preparedness programme had been presnted for signatures, when S. S. McClure started a loyalist insurrection, and the refusal of others to sign the document led to a hectic evening full of the most unpacific language. It was 2 o'clock in the morning before all the pacifists had worn out their vocabularies and gone to bed and the newspaper men had stacked the wireless office with radiograms.

The newspaper men and photographers, with a few students and one or two insurgents, adjourned to a smoking room and there, between the hours of 2 and 3 in the morning, tried Mr. McClure on the charge of corrupting the morals of youth by spreading militaristic ideas among college students. Three newspaper men were judges; Judge Ben Lindsay was prosecutor, a newspaper man was counsel for the defense, and the star witness was "Bill" Draper, fullback on the New York University football team, who was one of the youth alleged to have been corrupted.

Dr. Jones as Santa Claus.

The trial ended in triumphant acquittal of Mr. McClue, for it developed that the charge had been forst brought against him by Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, one of the committee that framed the platform which started the row. Dr. Jones has long white hair and beard, and intensifies his appearance by wearing a white sweater on shipboard, so the judges ruled that Dr. Jones was identical with the mythical Santa Claus, a character of fiction, and hence was not a competent witness against McClure.

The hostility between Dr. Jones and Dr. Charles F. Aked on the one hand and McClure on the other lasted over the next day or two. On the following afternoon McClure got up to ask a question in a student's discussion, and Dr. Jones started to leave.

"Don't go," cried McClure, "I won't talk preparedness." But Dr. Jones growled over his shoulder as he walked toward the door: "I came here to hear the students. Now I'm going out for a breath of fresh air."

Thereupon the newspapermen decided to try Drs. Jones and Aked. The clergymen entered into the spirit of the gathering and picked the insurgents McClure and Lindsey to defend them, and the breach was healed to outward seeming at least. So it was the newspapermen, suspected of militaristic tendencies by most of the orthodox pacifists, accomplished the biggest piece of arbitration that had been recorded on the pilgrimage on record.

Mr. Ford's declared purpose in buying up all the first and second cabin accommodations was to make sure that there would be no other passengers who might become a disturbing influence. As a matter of fact heated arguments have been numerous, and general opinion votes S. S. McClure the medal for endurance in debate and Ellis O. Jones the ribbon for getting up a high temperature in the smallest space of time.

Of two stowaways on board one was a Dane who was going home to Copenhagen. Mr. Ford made no protest when the Dane was sent down to the steerage to work for his board. But Jake Greenberg of 179 East Third Street, a Western Union messenger, who came on board on the pretense that he had a telegram for Mrs. Boissevain and hid out until the ship was well out at sea, was taken into the party at once. He was made a messenger in the office staff, and before long had proved that he was a regular peace pilgrim by sitting down to write an account of his experiences for publication. Jake wasn't worried about the absence of a passport.

Boarding Crew on Oscar II.

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP OSCAR II., En Route from Kirkwall to Christiansand, Dec. 17.—It is three days since the Oscar II., Henry Ford's peace ship, was brought in for inspection by a boarding crew from the British cruiser Hildebrand, the old White Star liner Celtic, armed with a couple of 4.7-inch guns and a few six-pounders, which held her up 200-odd miles off the Orkneys on Monday afternoon.

In these three days that the Oscar II. has been lying in harbor the pumps have been out of action and nobody has had a chance to take a bath. In the twelve days since she has left New York—and no laundry aboard—most of the members of the party have run through their available supply of wearing apparel and got a good start on a second round.

Here in Kirkwall Harbor this afternoon there is plenty of action on the Oscar II. Down in the cabins of second cabin dining room, transformed for this voyage into asmoking room, café, lounge, auditorium, and sanctuary, a large group of rapt hearsr is listening to Miss Florence Holbrook, editor, author, suffragist, and peace worker of Chicago, who points with pride to the fact that her father belonged to the first club organized to stop the singing of such songs as "The Star-Spangled Banner." She is telling the other pacifists that, despite the sentiment that clings around the little red schoolhouse, we must no longer allow the schoolhouses to be painted red, for that is the color of war; that children must no lonzer march in step, for that starts their subconscious thoughts toward military drill, and that organized play is apt to promote the military spirit.

Upstairs in the library the students are discussing two or three phases of human activity. In the lounge adjoining, a little group of serious thinkers is debating the value of experience, using as an illustration the calf whose birth down in the hold was the cause of great excitement among the more impressionable a few days ago; they are wondering whether it would be better for the calf, since it must go to the slaughter house some day anyhow, to be slain while it is still veal, or to live on and be stricken down in the full vigor of its maturity, but with the glorious satisfaction of knowing that it has lived long enough to become beef.

"Skoal" and Penny Ante.

At the back door of the bar which fronts on Miss Holbrook's audience three or four gentlemen are buying drinks at 7½ or 14 cents—25 or 50 ore—trying to keep count of Scandinavian money, and calling "Skoal!" in no muted tones. In an adjoining cabin a group of the unregenerate are playing penny ante. In the former smoking room upstairs, now full of typewriters, filing cases, waste baskets, cigarette stubs, and empty beer glasses, the Viking Club is holding a meeting. Today there is an insurrection against the group of New York reporters who were elected to some of the principal offices at the beginning of the voyage.

Outside the ship's band is doing its well-meant Scandinavian best with "Hello, Frisco," and a group of the younger members of the party—"ladies, gentlemen, and reporters," as a candid child from Chicago phrased it—are dancing on the damp deck. And just beyond the ridge on the other side of town is Scapper's Floe. The larger part of the British grand fleet, which has kept the German Navy locked up in the Kiel Canal for the last eighteen months, is lying almost within earshot of the strains of the one-step.

The days when the party was nothing more than a small-time Chautauqua are now looked back to with sighs of regret, for the long confinement on shipboard has made the peace ship the most bellicose vessel that has sailed the North Atlantic since the days of the pirates. It all began with the big fight on Dec. 10 over the condemnation of the preparedness proposals of the President's message, when S. S. McClure led the fight in support of the President.

The students had a rather perturbed gathering, in which they finally decided to take no actio non the resolutions condemning the President; delegates argued with delegates, stenographers with stenographers, reporters with reporters. When Lieutenant Jenkins of the Hildebrand came on board with armed marines on the night of Dec. 13, after the vessel had been held up, his first question, "Where is the mutiny?" reflected the opinion of the outside world as to the conflicts on board the Argosy of Amiability. There have been no actual incidents of violence, for in the first place this is not a military gathering; it rather resembles, as one of the delegates has observed, Falstaff's army.

It was at Kirkwall that one of the delegates proposed in a general meeting of the ship's company that a committee be appointed to set an hour at which everybody should go to bed, and see that everybody did so. This proposal was frowned on by Louis P. Lochner and other leaders of the expedition. But a large percentage of the party favored the curfew; and the lights of the smoking room have been turned out at an hour that tends to approach sunset as a limit. Mr. Ford himself has said that he wants everybody to do as he pleases—that it wouldn't be a community if part of the crowd dictated the personal habits of the other part. But some of his guests come from small towns where that is regarded as an essential characteristic of any community.

The Frederick VIII., the Scandinavian-American liner carrying the rearguard of the Ford peace party, arrived at Kirkwall on Friday just as the Oscar II. was leaving; but what interested the American passengers still more was the sight of the Standard Oil tank steamer Platuria, which has been captured three or four times during the war, brought in the day before, still flying the American flag. It appears that most of the pacifists will have to see siege guns in action before they realize the difference between war and a Fourth of July display of fireworks.

Even after the vessel was once more out in the open sea and only a day from Norway, where the party was to begin its mission of stopping the war, the only sign of the coming test was the fact that Mme. Schwimmer dictated several hundred thousand more words of pacifism and kept the multigraph going till 4 o'clock in the morning. One or two nervous passengers slept in underwear and life preservers.

Almost everybody on the boat has enlisted in an organization—the students, newspapermen, fraternity members, Masons, single taxers, stenographers, and teachers. A dozen or so newspaper men and two or three outsiders got together Tuesday night and organized a new lodge, known as the Vacillating Sons and Sisters of St. Vitus. The first initiate was the Rev. Theophilus E. Montgomery, a representative of religious newspapers, and, with a hurriedly constructed ritual, he was initiated in the presence of the entire Ford party. Without divulging the secrets of the order, it may be stated that the squirrel and the nut played an important part in the mysteries; that among the officers were the Keeper of the Strait Jacket and the Guardian of the Padded Cell, and that the presence and behavior of a candidate upon the ship Oscillator II. had much to do with his qualifications.

Ford's Seclusion Felt.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 22.—Henry Ford's peace party has had to work against a big handicap in Norway on account of the strong popular sentiment in favor of the Allies, and particularly of England. There is an English Queen here, as there is a German Queen in Greece; a great part of the news come through English sources; commercial and social relations, as well as considerations of international politics and naval strategy, have made the Norwegians strong partisans of England.

Anything that makes for the preservation of British naval power is regarded as a direct benefit to Norway, and anything that militates against this is regarded as a national disadvantage, and the strong opposition of the British to any proposals for peace at the present time gave the Norwegians a predisposition against the scheme which was proposed by the group of pilgrims who arrived on the Oscar II. on Dec. 19.

The management of the expedition has displayed considerably more practical judgment here than during the two weeks' sea trip which ended with feuds and vendettas. Mme. Schwimmer, observing at once that she was disliked by the Norwegians and suspected because of her Hungarian nationality, acquired an illness which kept her in her room during the entire stay in Christiania. Louis P. Lochner made two public addresses, and in both cases made an excellent impression. He confined himself to a straightforward presentation of the plan of an unofficial neutral conference for continuous mediation which the expedition is trying to put through.

But in spite of this the idea has not caught hold of the Norwegian public. The thing that impress the Norwegians at the beginning was the personality of Henry Ford. The newspaper men who got on the boat at Christiansand had a long interview with him, which was sent by wireless to the Christiania papers of Sunday morning. The next day the hotel door was surrounded by a crowd of the curious, who followed after Mr. Ford when he went out and displayed the greatest interest in him.

An Impression of Ford.

Of this great potential asset little or no use has been made. Two interivews were granted to Norwegian newspaper men by Mr. Ford in Christiania, cartoons of him and his guests, made by Lou Rogers and Sara Moore, were published in the papers, along with photographs, one of which, touched up by a newspaper photographer, represented the "apostle of peace" and the enemy of nicotine smoking a cigar. There was much in the papers about Mr. Ford's career and views, and unanimous editorial praise of his character, ideals, and personal magnetism—though the phrase of Dr. Thomasson of Tidens Tegn, "he does not lack cultur; he does lack education," had a considerable currency.

At the first meeting at the Students' Society hall Mr. Ford was unable to be present, because of a slight illness, aggravated by hard work, mental strain, and the confinement of the ocean voyage. The public curiosity was only increased by this; everybody was waiting for Mr. Ford's appearance at the mass meeting on Monday night under the auspices of the Clergymen's Peace Society, the only organization that assumed any sponsorship for the Ford pilgrimage. When the time came Mr. Ford was not there.

The meeting had a considerable success without him, but the crowd that had gathered was largely composed of pacifists of the very type of the delegates on the Ford expedition. They were for any kind of a peace movement already. Had Mr. Ford himself appeared, even if he had not been well enough to talk, the impression on the reporters at least would have been one that could not have failed to arouse more support for the expedition all oxer Norway.

Mr. Ford had made the statement, when first compelled to keep to his room in the Grand Hotel, that he would stay in Norway until he could show his face to the people. And when he goes away tomorrow morning, after four days in Christiania, without having been seen by anybody except the small crowd at the hotel the first day, he leaves behind him a feeling of disappointment, of resentfulness, that cannot help the general effect of the stay of his party.

Limitations of the Leader.

Mr. Ford, of course, is strongly everse to making any public speeches; his impressiveness and personal power in talking to a group of four or five is reduced even when he is giving an audience to as few as twenty or thirty persons. But that he could make a public speech if he had to, and a good speech, there is good reason to believe; and it is his own fault that a minor illness and an inborn shyness kept him in the Grand Hotel while the fate of his idea in Norway was being fought out elsewhere.

There were other factors that contributed to what, at this time, seems the plain failure of the Ford party. The Norwegian newspaper men first came on board at hristiansand, when it had just been discovered by the group of New York and Chicago reporters, whose writings and personalities had not found favor with the dominant party among Mr. Ford's followers that a committee was preparing to have them sent away from the boat on the secret charges of unprofesional conduct.

The Norwegian correspondents were inducted into Mr. Ford's stateroom, where Mme. Schwimmer, Louis P. Lochner, Miss Katharine Leckie, and others, were present; and there, according to the statement afterwards, they were told by some of those present that the American reporters were liars and were not at all to be credited in their tales of dissension in the party. The Norwegians promptly foregathered with the American newspaper men and asked them what their opinion had been.

While the American reporters were telling of the bickerings that had arisen, Ellis O. Jones, a press agent of the expedition, joined the party and began to deny remarks made by the Americans. When the Norwegians kept on asking questions, Mr. Jones broke in with "Don't pay any attention to what they're telling you; they're only newspaper men." The Norwegian newspaper man to whom this remark was addressed did not seem to be impressed with its logical sequence.

McClure Starts a Row.

The leaders of the party in a last desperate effort to dispel the impression of any lack of harmony arranged a general meeting of the ship's company that night. Nobody was absent except Mr. Ford and the committee which was making up the charges against the New York reporters. An amiable resolution setting forth that the ship's company believed in universal peace was passed unanimously ,and the meeting was about to adjourn when S. S. McClure informed the company that superficial harmony was not enough ,and that real harmony was hardly to be talked of when preparations were under way to throw out several members of the company.

This was a surprise to most of the pilgrims, who wanted more information, and those who were in the secret were promptly on their feet demanding that the meeting adjourn. It adjourned, but when Judge Lindsey heard what was behind Mr. McClure's statement he called it to order again,and for fifteen minutes there was a bitter discussion, with heated arguments and recrimination. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Colonel R. H. Henry, Governor L. B. Hanna, and others wanting to know more about the charges and demanding that nothing be done against any member of the party in secret. Eventually an adjournment was voted without any action

The harsh feeling in the peace party could no longer be concealed. It cropped out again in an interview with Dr. Jenkin Lloyd published in a Christiania paper a few days later, in which the venerable divine was quoted in the Norwegian idiom as calling the newspaper men the "snakes in our palm garden," with Mr. McClure listed as the principal serpent. The party had little chance to quarrel in Christiania because its members were not together enough, but the effect of the dissension had been felt, though the vendettas were compelled to die away in scandal-mongering.

The Ford party willed Christiania and the Christiania papers like an Elks' convention.

"Who was Viking?"

The weather was not cold enough to make sightseeing uncomfortable, and the members of the party attended opera, looked over the National Museum, inspected the replica of the Viking ship—"Who was Viking?" asked an inquisitive delegate from the Mississippi Valley—explored the excellent cafés of the downtown district, and in general made themselves the principal attraction of Christiania.

The American Minister received informally for the members of the party and entertained a few whom he knew personally; the Attorney General entertained others; the Nobel Peace Commission received a delegation, and the Students' Society, which is something like a university club, gave a dinner at which Lochner made the announcement that Mr. Ford had given the organization $10,000 for a new clubhouse.

Mr. Ford was sick, of course, during his entire stay in Christiania, but it was officially announced, and with all appearance of truth, that his illness was nothing more than a bad cold.

PARTY HEADS FOR THE HAGUE.

Seeks Passports to Go Through Germany in Sealed Cars.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 2, (via London.)—After having decided to proceed to The Hague by sea, the managers of the Ford peace party today made another effort to avoid the necessity of sailing through the North Sea, with its danger from mines. They called on the German Minister and urged him to obtain permission for the party to go to The Hague through Germany. It is understood no decision has been reached.

Although the passports of the Americans do not permit them to travel in belligerent countries, it is suggested that this point may be met by sending the pacifists without stop across German territory, in cars with sealed doors.

The managers of the party have decided to charter a small vessel, at an expense of $20,000, to go by sea to The Hague if consent to pass through Germany cannot be obtained. In this event only the members of the party whose presence is regarded as necessary will be taken on. The others, including the college students, will be sent back to the United States from Copenhagen.

The Rev. Charles F. Aked, who has been suffering from a slight attack of influenza, has rejoined the party.

Stockholm's Mayor Returns.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen says that Mayor Lindhagen of Stockholm, who arrived at Copenhagen last week to join the Ford peace expedition, returned to Stockholm today. Eight Norwegian delegates have joined the party. The message says the members of the party were received by the American Minister, Dr. Maurice Egan.

NO ORDERS TO TAKE FORD OFF.

Malone Used Launch of Own Volition, Treasury Men Suggest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Treasury officials tonight heard a report that the department had ordered the Federal port authorities in New York to take Henry Ford off his ship in a revenue cutter. Such orders would be issued through the office of Andrew J. Peters, assistant secretary in charge of customs administration, who is out of town. It was said by an official of his office that no such orders or permit had been issued by Mr. Peters.

It was understood here later that Mr. Ford had been taken off the Bergensfjord in the launch Guide, and not in a revenue cutter. Officials said that the Guide was under the authority of Collector Malone, and they suggested that the arrangement to take Mr. Ford off the liner and land him in the Guide was made by Mr. Malone.

FLEE FIRE INTO STORM.

Worcester Hotel Guests, Mostly Theatrical, Routed Out in Night.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 2.—Forty guests, most of them in the theatrical business, fled in their night clothes into a driving hailstorm early today during a fire in the Putnam & Thurston Company's hotel. Seven, trapped by smoke on the fifth floor, were carried down ladders by firemen. Many were helped down smoke-filled stairways by firemen and policemen, while others jumped from fifth-story windows to the roof of a four-story block adjoining. All escaped without injury.

The fire loss was $20,000.

HENRY FORD BACK, DENIES DESERTING

Continued from Page 1.

belief that the people most to blame are the ones who are getting slaughtered. They have neglected to select the proper heads for their Governments—the men who would prevent such chaotic conditions. In the great majority of cases the people select their rulers and then are afraid of them. They don't write enough letters to them and let them know their views."

Asked if he thought a republic was not a more advisable form of government than a monarchy, the pacifist replied:

"Yes, I think that is so. But France is a republic, and it doesn't elect the men who would prevent the nation preparing for war. And you see where France is now. The trouble is that citizens don't take enough interest in the government. But so far as neglecting government is concerned, I am one of the worst offenders. I have been a voter for thirty-one years and during that time I have voted but six times. Then it was because Mrs. Ford drove me to do it.

"Formerly my idea was that in this country also the men behind the campaign for preparedness were the militarists and munition manufacturers. But I find the people who don't elect the right men are the ones to blame; they should express their own minds."

Mr. Ford was asked if he had obtained expressions of sympathy with his peace movement from officials in the countries visited, and whether he had had successful relations with them. He replied that he had "seen others just as good."

"If necessary I will go back," he continued, "and, if it will help matters, I will charter another ship. I went to Europe to show that I was willing to give something more than money to the cause, and I will go again if it will do any good. My absence has not hurt this movement any more than my absence from Detroit hurt my motor company. And as fine a delegation as you could find went from Sweden to Norway."

"Got the People Thinking."

Asked what he thought was the concrete result of his expedition he said:

"It's got the people thinking, and when you get them thinking they will think right."

As to his plans for the future, Mr. Ford said:

"I haven't started in to work yet, but I don't think it would be wise to tell you more."

"Do the newspapers think I am doing this for self-gratification or advertisement? I feel that I am simply a custodian of the money I got together. The people who are being slaughtered helped me to get it, and what I have I am willing to spend for them. Anyway, I think I feel that way. I have thought of it in every way. My business doesn't need any advertising."

Mr. Ford said that the reports of serl-peace makers. Mr. Bryan said that he was not certain about his plans, but that he was not going abroad immediately.

Bryan to Fight Defense Plans.

"I must again give the reason," he said, "that there is work her for me to do, which is more important than anything I could accomplish in Europe at this time."

"You mean the right against national preparedness?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"And that you don't see a chance of peace abroad for some time to come?"

"I won't say that."

Mr. Bryan refused to tell whether he had suggested to Mr. Ford, that they combine their forces against the preparedness program.

"I don't want to discuss preparedness any more now," he said. "I think Mr. Ford achieved a partial success before the expedition started, for the mere discussion of peace which was aroused in itself an advantage. The presence of the party in other countries stimulated the discussion there. And I have no doubt that the information the members of the party gathered will aid them in the discussion of the question here relating to peace."

When politics was mentioned Mr. Bryan said he might discuss the troubles of the Republicans.

"Who do I hope will be nominated by the Republicans?" he asked with a smile. "I hope it will be the weakest man."

Mr. Bryan came here in answer to a message from Mr. Ford who, when on the ocean, had heard ... contemplated sailing for Europe on Jan. 4. He wanted to have a talk with Mr. Bryan first. Mr. Bryan said ... no intention of sailing on Jan. 4. He will address the Panama-American Congress in Washington today and will return to this ... After that he will return to Miami, Fla.

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A certain quality of dignity and exclusiveness that belongs, beyond question, to cars in the three thousand dollar class, is embodied in the new Lozier Six that we announce herein with pardonable pride. The price, $1875, is not the criterion whereby you should judge its merit. Consider this car simply as a car. If you do this, you will wonder how so large, so beautiful, so distinctive, so mechanically perfect a car can be sold for so moderate a price.

This new model is making its initial appearance at the auto show, and our unqualified belief is that this Lozier Six will be the surprise of the year. Dealers from all parts of the country who have seen the car are enthused with its appearance; they, too, wonder how so beautiful a car can be made to sell for so moderate a price. Eminent engineers have examined the car in detail and have been unanimous in their opinion of its mechanical perfection. The new Lozier Six promises to take the country by storm.

Without attempt to go into detail, we desire to say that each unit of this new Lozier Six is all that can be desired. The long, sweeping wheelbase, the distinctive Lozier body design, the deep and luxurious upholstering, the Lozier blue finish and the hundred and one other refinements, all serve to make the new Lozier Six a car that reflects an unusually high degree of elegance. The motor, of course, is most important, and we unreservedly claim it to be perfect in every respect. The motor in the new six, while smaller than the one in our other six, is nevertheless a compact and powerful fifty horsepower engine.

The allotment of the new Lozier Six for New York is limited to two hundred cars. Deliveries will be made in the sequence in which orders are received. Our suggestion, therefore, is that you should see this new model at the show before you decide on your next car. The demand for this car will be greater than the immediate supply; of this we are certain. Men who are driving cars at present and who understand motors will readily see the exceptional value offered in this new model, and the discriminating motorist will find it hard to resist buying so distinctive a car for eighteen hundred and seventy five dollars.

The Three Lozier Models Are on Exhibit at the Show and at Our New York Salesroom, Broadway and 61st

You, who are interested in cars of the Lozier class, should not overlook our exhibit at the show. If our salesroom is more convenient, see the cars there. The new six is deserving of your consideration as are also the other two models. If you are considering the purchase of a car at all, self interest should prompt you to ride in a Lozier before you finally decide. Our demonstrating cars are at your service. Say the word, and we'll take you over any roads you specify, nothing phases the sturdy, durable Lozier motors. They go where other cars dare not attempt to go. Your choice of either of the three Lozier models will be a wise choice.

Detailed specifications of either or all of the three cars will gladly be mailed to all interested parties.

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY

Makers of Distinctive Motor Cars

DETROIT MICHIGAN

The New Price of the Incomparable Four $1595

Reduction in price of a commodity is usually brought about by efficient management resulting in decreased overhead cost or increased production. This is particularly true with the Lozier. The change in price from $2,100 to $1,595 for the Lozier Four has been accomplished by means of preparation for increased production. We believe in the four cylinder motor and shall continue to make this type of car. There are men who prefer a four cylinder car and the Lozier Four will appeal to them because it is a car that possesses the characteristic distinctiveness of all Lozier cars.

Stand on Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive or upper Broadway and watch the Lozier Fours pass by. You'll find that the owners are men who are leaders in the financial and commercial life of our city. They are men who have paid $2,100 and more for their cars. They have chosen the Lozier because there is that something about its lines that we are wont to term "class." They have chosen the Lozier because it is a car that lends pride to its ownership.

It is not the lines and elegance of the Lozier, alone, that makes it the choice of men who want a car of distinction; its mechanical merit has won for the Lozier an envied reputation. The owner of a Lozier knows that his contemplated trip will be completed without interruption or inconvenience; he knows that his motor will stand up under the severest tests; he knows that he can go over roads of any condition; he knows that his car will be as efficient during the coldest days of winter as it is during the mildest days of spring or autumn, or the hot days of summer—the Lozier is, indeed, an all-year car.

And now, that the price has been reduced from $2,100 to $1,595, this famous car should be considered even by those who are contemplating the purchase of a car in the thousand dollar class. First cost is, after all, a secondary consideration. Think of the satisfaction, of the pride, of the added pleasure of ownership, if your car is a Lozier. Isn't all this worth a few hundred dollars more than you intended to pay?

The New Price of the Aristocratic Six $2775

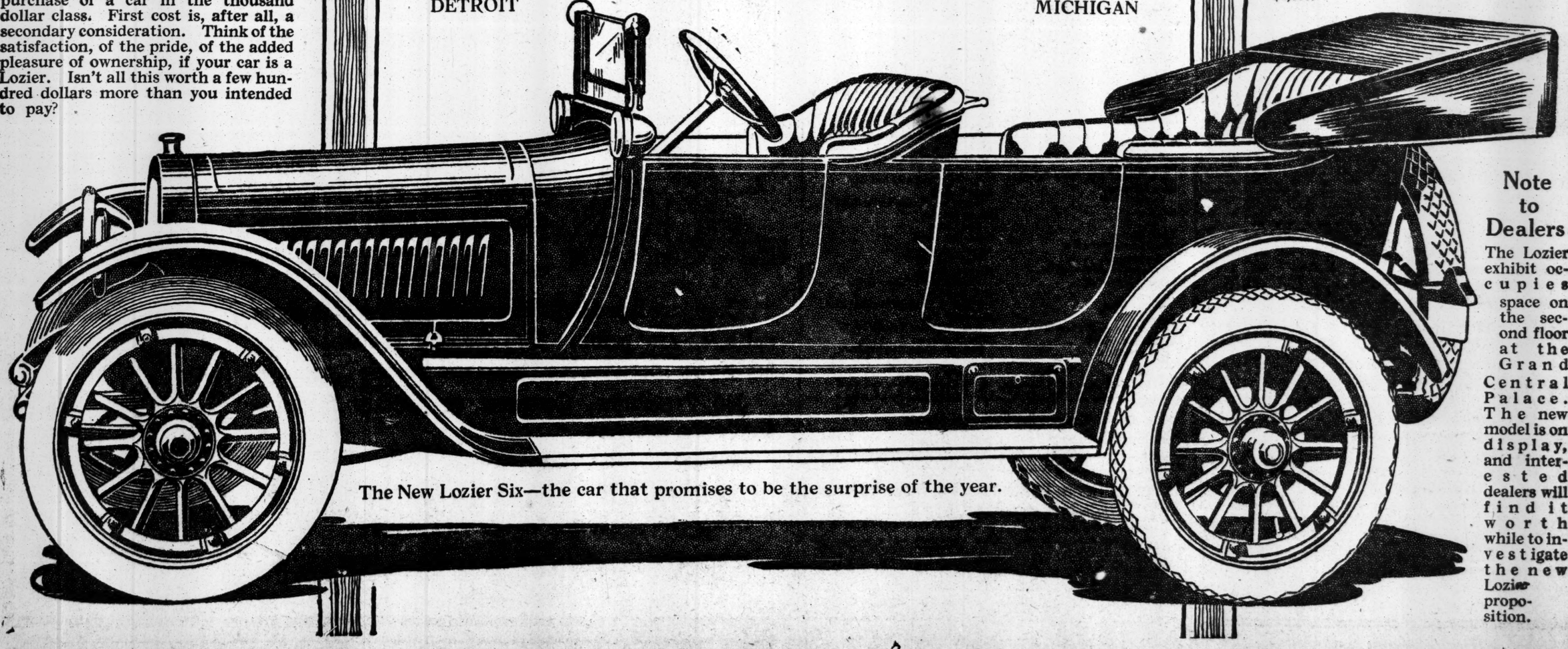
The announcement of the reduction in price of the Lozier Six will undoubtedly be welcome news to those who are contemplating the purchase of a car in the Lozier class. Though the price is considerably less than last season, the car is the same that sold for $3,250.

The motor is the famous Lozier Six cylinder—a power plant that is conceded to be the ultimate in motor construction. The body design, the chassis, the rear axle, the transmission—all are the same that made the Lozier famous. The changes that were made consist of improvements in such auxiliary parts as the starting and lighting system, the carburetor, and refinement of the upholstering. All in all, the car that we now announce at $2,775 is a more refined car than the 1915 model which we sold for $3,250.

Price, however, is always a secondary consideration with those who desire a distinctive and mechanically perfect car. The man who is willing to pay more than $2,000 for a machine is not concerned with a difference of several hundred dollars. His primary aim is to get a car of which he may be proud. The man who makes price his chief object looks to cars of considerably lower prices. This announcement, therefore, is intended for those who desire a car built for the discriminating class rather than for those who are satisfied to drive a machine that everybody else drives or can drive; a car that has always enjoyed the distinction of being one of the few that is certain to win the admiration of all who see it. The Lozier name on your car reflects your taste—it is indicative of your ability and willingness to choose a car that thousands of the country's wealthiest men have chosen.

Nevertheless, a reduction of five hundred dollars is a matter worthy of consideration even by those who can afford and are willing to pay any price for a car. It is because quality has not been sacrificed and because the distinctive Lozier gracefulness and finish have been retained, that we say the reduction in price will be welcome news to those who are considering the purchase of a high class car.

Comparison is the means whereby we can best judge value. We can better appreciate the beautiful only after we have seen the ordinary. Permit us, therefore, to suggest that you compare cars selling for $3,000 to $4,000 with the Lozier Six at $2,775. Your careful consideration will reveal the fact that part for part, the Lozier will measure up favorably with cars selling even as high as $4,000.



The New Lozier Six—the car that promises to be the surprise of the year.

Note to Dealers

The Lozier exhibit occupies space on the second floor at the Grand Central Palace. The new model is on display, and interested dealers will find it worth while to investigate the new Lozier proposition.

The Contractor Is Only Human

—and therefore not infallible

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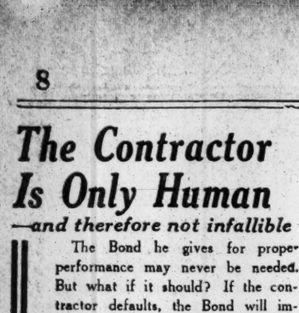

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OUR 36TH YEAR

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PRESIDENT TO PUSH FIGHT FOR DEFENSE

Whole Force of Administration Centred on Preparedness as Congress Reassembles.

WANTS TO LOSE NO TIME

But Mixed Views of Party Members Feared as a Stumbling Block—Army Plans Under Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—With the reassembling of Congress next Tuesday, after a holiday recess of more than a fortnight, all the efforts of the Administration and its supporters will be concentrated on legislation for strengthening the means of national defense. The feeling is general in interested circles that too much time has been lost, and that the situation demands immediate attention.

The Military and Naval Committees of the House of Representatives will meet this week to begin the preparation of the army and navy appropriation bills, the annual budget providing for the support of the military services. In these measures will appear the principal provisions for carrying into effect the sentiment of the country for more adequate preparedness. There may be some activity on the part of the corresponding committees of the Senate, but the outlook is that the Senate bodies will wait until the House committees have had an opportunity to show what they intend to propose.

On the eve of the meeting of the two House committees for this duty the greatest confusion exists as to the outcome of the Administration's preparedness program. Criticism is rampant, even among many of those who were regarded as certain to support anything proposed by President Wilson, and it would be a foolish person who attempted to predict what the legislative hopper would bring forth.

May Wait for Conventions.

One of the suggestions heard is that action by Congress on the recommendations of the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy will be postponed until after the conclusion of the national conventions next June. The basis of this suggestion is the view that the Democratic Party would be wise to defer committing itself on a program of national defense, and enacting the tariff legislation necessary to provide the additional means required to pay for the increased expenditures, until the Republican Party representatives had the opportunity of expressing themselves through the medium of the declaration of principles to be adopted at the Chicago convention. This view is combatted by the proposition that the Democratic Party will be obliged to face the voters with a legislative record on the preparedness issue and it would be better to have the laws on the statute books before the national convention assembles.

From all that can be learned, this idea of postponement does not appeal to the Administration, which has committed itself to a definite policy and has the purpose of sticking to it. The sooner that policy is adopted the better for the country and all concerned, is the opinion of the Administration. But the President and his advisers must know, as everybody in Congress is coming to understand, that there are so many views as to what should be done that the outcome is uncertain and disquieting.

Want Republican Help.

The President has emphasized that the preparedness legislation should be conceived in a spirit of patriotism and not of partisanship. Secretary Garrison has given additional emphasis to that desire. Nothing has yet developed to show positively that partisanship will play a prominent part in the consideration of the preparedness program by Congress. Perhaps the most disquieting feature of the situation is that some of the Democratic members of the House, who by reason of their committee positions, will take a foremost part in the framing of the legislation, are not disposed to look upon proposals of the White House with any too friendly eyes. The Administration is not averse to Republican help, and rather expects to get it.

That the navy will be increased in a substantial manner, although not to the extent that the Naval General Board considers necessary, is believed by many Congressmen. It is admitted to be a possibility that the whole defense program may be concentrated on naval expansion, on the theory that a great fleet is a surer defense against invasion than large land forces. The Continental Army plan is being severely criticised, and will be opposed vigorously, particularly by Congressmen from the West.

Garrison's Policy.

What appears to have been overlooked by many Congressmen is that the plan of the Secretary of War to form an adequate military force to compose the first line in the event of war was not a mere makeshift to meet the needs of an immediate situation. The idea seems to prevail that Secretary Garrison drafted his scheme of military expansion on the theory that it was all that Congress would be likely to sanction, and that it did not represent his view of what should constitute a permanent military policy. This idea is erroneous. The plan of the Secretary of War is intended to furnish a permanent military policy, expected to be adhered to at all times. It was thought out along that line, and was drafted with a view to the distant future as well as the present. Congressmen who attempt to combat the scheme of Mr. Garrison on the supposition that it is only a makeshift will find that the Secretary of War is prepared to defend his recommendations as having the essentials of a military policy for meeting all conditions of war as they have been disclosed up to the present time.

The possibility of the defeat of the citizen army plan, which calls for the formation of the Continental Army of 400,000 men, has given rise to discussion as to what means should be employed to meet the situation in that event. It is generally admitted that the War Department might not be able to carry the Continental Army plan into effect because of failure to enlist enough men. In his annual report, Secretary Garrison, while conceding that uncertainty existed on this phase of the subject, placed reliance in the young manhood of the country to make the scheme successful. He admits, however, that it would not be feasible to raise a large standing army and cites in support of this that the Adjutant General, "after a most careful consideration of all the records of his office and experience thereof, reached the conclusion that under the most favorable conditions with the methods now in vogue he could not hope to recruit for regular service in the standing army more than 50,000 men a year."

Compulsory Service.

It has become obvious lately that many persons believe that the situation can be met adequately only by resort to compulsory military service. This idea is repugnant to the Administration, which believes that the American people will not tolerate any proposal for compulsory service until every other means of obtaining enlistments has been shown to be inadequate. Secretary Garrison touched on this matter in his annual report and advanced reasons which, he said, disposed of many suggestions entirely worthy of consideration from a military standpoint, but which could not be made effective under existing conditions. Said Mr. Garrison:

"Military systems based upon universal military service, upon conscription, or upon national control of the public school system fall under this head, as also does any policy which can only be made operative by a Constitutional amendment or by identical contemporaneous legislation in the forty-eight States of the Union."

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, has a bill to provide for compulsory education, with a short period of service with the colors. This gill was offered by Senator Chamberlain mainly in the line of suggestion. He is anxious to bring the question to the attention of Congress and the country in order that an opportunity may be afforded for discussion. Beyond this, however, nothing has developed to indicate that Congress thinks of giving any serious consideration, or any consideration at all, to the question of legislation for compulsory training or service either in schools or with the colors. As for the Administration, what may be regarded as its view was expressed by Secretary Garrison in his annual report when he pointed out various difficulties in the way of adopting the Swiss or the Australian system of military training in schools, among them that the Federal Government had no power to legislate with respect to the public school system of the States.

It is not likely, therefore, that compulsory service will receive any profound consideration by Congress, but it is undeniable that not only among army officers, but among others here the opinion prevails that compulsion of service with the colors may be necessary if there is to be a large land force.

INSTANT NEED OF DEFENSE.

Bonaparte Urges American Society to Impress It Upon Congress.

Charles J. Bonaparte, formerly Attorney General of the United States, has written to the American Defense Society urging it to impress upon Congress and the Administration the need of military preparedness.

"It may be all very well to plan for a great increase of our army and navy in eight or ten years," Mr. Bonaparte wrote, "but what we imperatively need at this moment is a great increase of military strength within the next fifteen to thirty months. Of course, common sense will show anyone that any form of preparedness, and especially preparedness in haste, will be necessarily attended by heavy expense; but I am satisfied that public opinion would readily consent to the necessary sacrifice, if it were assured that this expense would itself assure national safety."

Colonel Roosevelt, a member of the Advisory Board of the society, in reply to an invitation to attend a luncheon to the board and Trustees of the society, by Henry C. Quinby, at the Biltmore, on Wednesday, wrote:

"You and your associates, including those concerned in the publication of American Defense, have been doing a literally invaluable work for preparedness, and all Americans are your debtors. As a member of the Advisory Board, I am glad to have a chance officially to meet you in this matter."

Among other members invited to the luncheon for a general discussion of an adequate need of defense are William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic Committee; Truman H. Newberry, formerly Secretary of the Navy; Hudson Maxim, Dr. David Jayne Hill, G. S. Thompson, Cushing Stetson, Henry Reuterdahl, Cleveland Moffett, Leslie G. Tompkins, J. F. Hubbard, and Philip J. Roosevelt. Invitations have also been sent to President Hibben of Princeton University and to Henry B. Joy.

TAFT FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Favors Reasonable Defense Steps by the United States.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Addressing more than 3,000 persons at a community meeting in a local theatre today, former President Taft expressed himself as favoring reasonable preparedness for the United States.

Mr. Taft expressed absolute confidence in the patriotism of the citizenship, but said the people were prone to have a "happy-go-lucky" feeling that they could get ready in a "jiffy" should the crisis arise. Mr. Taft spoke on "Our Duties of Citizenship."

TWO BOYS DROWN IN POND.

Left Their Skates Home, but Tried the Ice, Which Gave Way.

Trying the ice on Baisley's Pond, at Locust Avenue and Rockaway Turnpike, South Jamaica, Joseph Sullivan, 12, son of William Sullivan, a machinist of 132 Brinckmeyer Avenue, South Ozone Park, and his cousin, William O'Neill, 11, of 45 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, were drowned yesterday. They had left their skates home, because Mrs. Sullivan, mother of Joseph, thought the ice might have thawed.

There had been skating on the pond for several days. It is on a large tract of park land owned by the city. Yesterday morning a mounted policeman was stationed there to warn off skaters, but, as none appeared, in the afternoon he was sent to do duty elsewhere. There is no fence about the property.

An employe of the Park Department saw the ice give way as the boys stepped out upon it. He rushed to a telephone and the police reserves from Jamaica and Hook and Ladder 142 from Woodhaven came too late to be of aid. After three hours the bodies were recovered.

PLANS FOR AMERICA A WAR CENSORSHIP

Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, Recommends Commission, to Act Whenever Necessary.

AT PRESIDENT'S DISCRETION

Report Favors Guns of at Least 12 Inches, Some to be Drawn on Railway Carriages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The annual report of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, draws many deductions from the war that deal with changes needed in the equipment and organization of the army. One of the most important of his recommendations looks to the establishment of a commission to draft regulations for a general censorship to be adopted in time of war. This commission would consist of an army officer and a naval officer, who would be required to consult with representatives of press associations and managers of the leading newspapers in the country. On this subject the report says:

"At present there is no well devised plan for regulating or controlling the censorship of messages that may come into the hands of army and navy officers in time of war. The General Staff of the army has submitted in this regard the following recommendations:

"'(A)—That an officer of the army designated by the Secretary of War and an officer designated by the Secretary of the Navy to be directed to consult with representatives of the press associations and managers of leading newspapers of the country in drafting legislation authorizing the President to issue regulations for control of publication and censorship of telepraph, cable, wireless, and mail communications wherever such course may seem to him necessary for the defense of the country.

"'(B)—That such draft, after approval by the Judge Advocate General of the army, either be submitted to Congress at once or held ready to submit when conditions seem to warrant favorable action, as the President may deem proper.

Careful Plans Urged.

"'(C)—That, whether or not such draft be now submitted, regulations to render an effective censorship be drawn up and careful plans be prepared for execution of censorship under such regulations. These should include a record of each cable, telegraph, and wireless station which would require supervision by a censor; list of all newspapers, periodicals and correspondents; selection of army and navy officers, preferably retired, and of experienced newspaper men as personnel of the censorate. Following the British plan, the Assistant Secretary of War could well be assigned as director of the censorate.

"'(D)—In time of national peril and absence of legislation, the President should at once direct a censorship of all communication by mail, cable, wire, or wireless; if necessary, declaring martial law to an extent necessary to effect arbitrary suppression of publication or communication of matter that might prove detrimental to national defense or useful to a possible enemy.'

"It is of vital importance that all these steps be taken before the occasion arises for application of a censorship. We may anticipate greater confusion and dissatisfaction than Great Britain experienced if no plans be prepared and no personnel be selected for execution thereof until the time arrives when censorship and control of the press become as necessary as in Europe in 1914."

The report devotes a great deal of attention to artillery, which has played so important a part in the great war. The Chief of Staff recommends the use of guns not smaller than 12 inches in calibre, drawn on railway carriages or dragged by motor trucks, for use along the coast in repelling attack. While the report does go into details, it seems to look to the installation of a system of defense like that proposed by Lawrence Luellan of 220 West Nineteenth Street, New York, as described with an accompanying illustration in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning.

More Machine Guns.

Newspaper dispatches from Europe have stressed the use by the Germans of machine guns. While General Scott does not discuss any of the foreign armies by name, he does say that it is as a result of observations abroad that the General Staff has decided to increase the number of machine guns attached to each infantry regiment to seven. This change will be effected as fast as the guns are made.

The General Staff seems to think that officers will be found for a reserve army, should such an organization be established. In the year certificates were issued to thirty-seven persons found by examination to be "specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for." In addition, about 1,400 students at schools receiving military instruction under army officers have been recommended, subject to physical examination, as qualified. Besides all these, more than 5,000 men have applied for volunteer commissions, or a total of about 7,000.

On the other hand, the army reserve declined in strength by one man in the year, so that on June 30, 1914, it numbered only sixteen, just the number invited to dinner here one night several months ago by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts. Under the operation of the new law increases in this force did not begin before Nov. 1, and results since that date are not accounted for in the report.

FIVE OVERCOME BY GAS.

Two Dead, and Police Think Sewer Is Responsible.

The police are investigating what they believe to be a case of sewer gas poisoning, which resulted in the death yesterday of Reuben Sterngass, 27, a blacksmith, of 646 East Thirteenth Street, and his five-year-old daughter Rose, and caused the removal to Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition of Mrs. Mollie Sterngass, his wife; his six-month-old son Max, and a man known as Henry, who boarded with the Sterngass family. An autopsy has been ordered by Coroner Riordan in the cases of Sterngass and his daughter.

The five were found unconscious in the bedroom of their three-room apartment yesterday morning by Philip Sieler of 702 East Thirteenth Street, a friend. Sieler called Policeman Corey of the Union Market Station. Dr. Harry Landesman of 120 West 118th Street, who was passing, volunteered his services, and pronounced the child dead. Drs. Easton and Bird of Bellevue Hospital, with pulmotors, failed to revive Sterngass, who died shortly after reaching the hospital.

A technical charge of attempted suicide has been lodged against Mrs. Sterngass and the man known as Henry. Sieler, who is said by the police to have attended a party at the Sterngass apartment on Saturday night, is held as a material witness.

The fact that one of two doves in a cage in the kitchen was found dead, and that a dog in the apartment was apparently suffering from the effects of partial asphyxiation, led the police at first to believe that the family had been overcome by escaping gas. All the gas cocks were shut, however, and an inspection by the gas company could find no leak.

Tenants in the house told the police that they frequently smelled sewer gas in their rooms.

NEW HAVEN EARNINGS.

November Statement Shows Big Gain in Gross and Net.

The November statement of the earnings of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford adds another to the list of railroads which have made excellent reports for that month. Gross operating revenues of $6,407,273 exceeded those of 1914 by $1,281,494, while the operating income of $2,047,317 was $804,965 greater than in November, 1914.

The outstanding feature of the report is that there remained after all deductions a net corporate income of $520,591, whereas in November, 1914, there was a deficit of $170,753. For the first five months of the current fiscal year net corporate income was $3,331,973, against $1,173,388 in the same period last year. This improvement was made possible not only by enhanced earnings, but also by a reduction of operating ratio from 72.8 per cent. to 66.3 per cent.

The Central New England Railway had a net corporate income in November of $180,819, compared with a deficit of $60,287 in the same month a year before, while the same item for the New York, Ontario & Western increased to $62,668 from the negligible amount of $6,218.

DIED OF STARVATION ON AN ISLAND LIGHT

Mexican Keeper's Wife Succumbs and Ship Finds Others Near Death.

KEPT THE LAMPS BURNING

Ward Liner Sees Distress Signal and Lands Provisions—Government Had Forgotten Them.

When the Ward Line steamship Mexico arrived yesterday from Havana and Vera Cruz Captain O'Keefe reported that he had stopped the ship in the Gulf of Mexico to land provisions for the keeper of the West Triangle Light, which is on a small island 150 miles west of Progreso.

When Second Officer Hassell reached the lighthouse he found that one woman, the wife of a keeper, had died of starvation eight days previously, and two men, a woman, and three children were on the brink of succumbing when the Mexico came along and saved their lives.

Captain O'Keefe said the lighthouse was kept up by the Mexican Government and a boat was supposed to call with provisions every two months, but in the continuous revolutions the lightkeepers at West Triangle had been forgotten for four months. They keep the light burning brightly.

The Mexico was on her way to Progreso on Dec. 23, passing about five miles from the island at 1:30 P. M., when the Captain said he noticed a signal hoisted from the lighthouse, which he saw through his glass was "N. J.," meaning in the international signal code, "I am in distress. Want immediate assistance." Realizing that it was probably provisions that were needed, Captain O'Keefe had a quantity of beef, flour, sugar, coffee, butter, eggs, and other things placed in a boat and went close in to the West Triangle and sent the second officer in charge to investigate.

He found the two men and the surviving woman and children so weak from want of food that they could scarcely move. The boat's crew landed the provisions and carried them to the lighthouse, which is about the only part of the island that remains above water at high tide.

The supplies gave out three weeks ago, the survivors said, and since that time they had lived on water, and sometimes a little fish when they had the luck to catch any. Nothing grows on the island, Captain O'Keefe said, not even seaweed. There was plenty of oil for the lamps, the lighthouse keeper told the second officer, so they were enabled to keep them burning.

Enough provisions were left at the West Triangle to last the people for a week, and Captain O'Keefe reported their plight when he arrived in Progreso on Christmas Eve.

CARDINAL ASSAILS RULERS.

Says They Should Have Listened to the Pope's Counsels.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—"If the rulers of Europe had listened to the voice of God as spoken through the Pope, the war never would have occurred," Cardinal O'Connell said today, in addressing a large gathering of the Holy Name Society. "It had been coming for a half century," he continued, "and the rulers knew it, and the only reason that it was not prevented was that they listened to the voice of their ambition and greed and national prejudices.

"In a certain degree they are all wrong, and millions of the world's people are suffering because the rulers do not realize that they have the responsibility of Christians. When the spirit of Christianity is instilled into the hearts of men there will be no more war."

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EVENING SESSION 8:30 to 11 $2 Including Buffet Supper
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A Directorate Appeal

If you desire to make a new banking connection, or to enter into any arrangement of a fiduciary nature, your contemplation of the following list of this Company's Directors may serve to facilitate your selection.

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FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

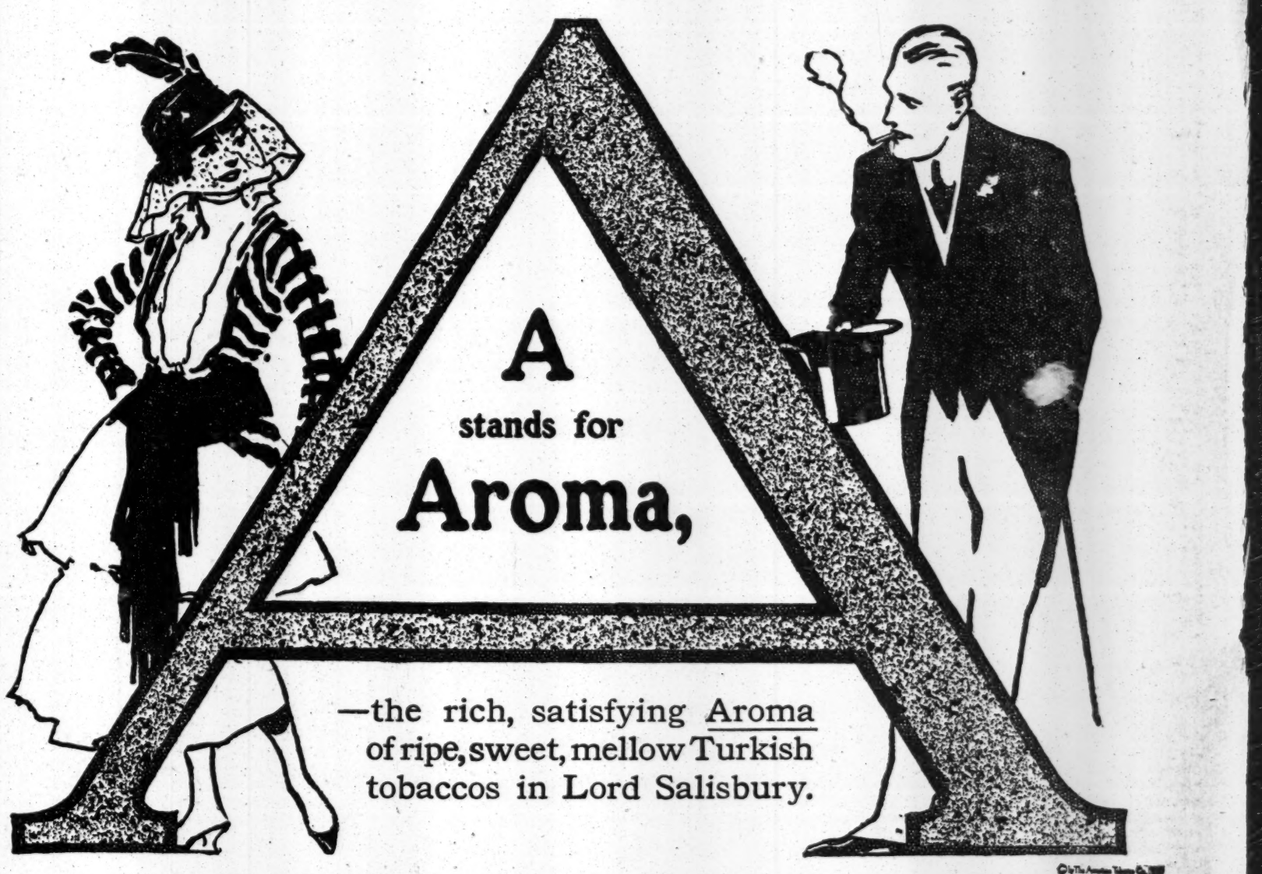
To Tort and Transfer Creditors of the N. Y. City Railway Co.

In order to bring to an end the litigation arising out of the New York City Railway and Metropolitan Street Railway Receiverships, the New York Railways Company has acquired the claims of the principal general creditors against the New York City Railway Company upon the basis of 45 per centum of the face amount of the claims.

The New York Railways Company offers now to acquire the claims of all tort and transfer creditors of the New York City Railway Company, which heretofore have not been acquired under the Plan of Reorganization of the Metropolitan Company, upon the basis of 50 per centum of the face amount thereof as allowed by the reports of the Special Master, payment to be made upon the 15th day of January, 1916, provided this offer be accepted before that date, and approved assignments and releases be executed. Forms have been mailed to tort creditors, or their counsel, whose addresses are available. If not received, copies thereof may be obtained upon application at Room 1209, 165 Broadway. It will facilitate the prompt payment of the claims if, as soon as the offer is accepted, the assignment be deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at 140 Broadway, New York City. Pending the approval of the assignments and prior to payment on January 15, 1916, the Guaranty Trust Company will issue a temporary receipt therefor.

New York, December 23, 1915.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York City.



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THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

CHURCH UNITY BASE WILL BE LAID TODAY

Great Conference at Garden City to Prepare Foundation of Christian Essentials.

MANY CREEDS TO TAKE PART

Dr. Remensnyder to Present Doctrinal Points of Generic Faith Upon Which to Build.

The Rev. Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder of this city, a former President of the Lutheran General Synod, has been selected by the Executive Committee to deliver the address outlining the basis on which the Christian Churches of all the world may be united in the Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Garden City, tomorrow, before representatives of the Protestant Churches of all North America. It is expected the conference will continue until Friday.

The purpose, it is announced, is to consider how Protestant Churches of North America may make plans for a World Conference on Faith and Order. The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder is to state the generic faith on which Christians of every name agree, such statement to be the basis of further arguments, and brief addresses by an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Methodist will follow.

When asked yesterday if he deemed the prospects for Church unity as good as they were before the Episcopalians, the leaders in the movement, fell into disputes over the Panama Congress, the Rev. Dr. Remensnyder said:

"Unity of His followers was commanded by Christ, and I cannot think He could have commanded the impossible. Whatever the difficulties in the way, and however much any single body falls out or falls in, it is our duty to work toward unity and to keep on working.

"Those in authority have asked me to formulate the essential Christian doctrines, and generic terms are of necessity controversial, if those present choose to consider them so. I understand there may be a comparison of the issues. What we want to do is to compare notes and find precisely where we all stand."

It was learned yesterday that the Rt. Rev. Dr. R. H. Weller, the Fond du Lac Episcopal Bishop who resigned from his Board of Missions as a protest against the Panama Congress, is to attend the Garden City meeting.

The secretary of the Episcopal Commission said yesterday that the meeting at Garden City would be private, but that at its close such facts will be given out as it is desired the public shall know. The new President of Princeton Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, is to preside at the opening session tomorrow. The conference itself will be opened by the Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe of New Haven.

Episcopal delegates will be present in force at Garden City, it was said yesterday. Presbyterians too will have large representation. Episcopal delegates include Bishop Anderson of Chicago, Bishop Weller of Fond du Lac, Bishop Rhinelander of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Abbott Smith of Montreal, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning of this city, Bishop Greer, Francis Lynde Stetson, Seth Low, and George Zabriskie.

It was said that George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, the High Church layman who disagrees with the High Church Bishop Weller in the Panama matter, will take an active part, and may preside at some sessions. Bishop Hamilton of Boston will attend for the Methodists, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin for the Baptists, the Rev. Dr. Peter Ainslie of Baltimore and the Rev. Dr. Finis Idleman of this city for the Disciples, and the Lutherans will have there, besides the Rev. Dr. Remensnyder of this city, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Singmaster, President of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, the Rev. Dr. D. H. Bauslin, President of the Divinity School at Springfield, Ohio, and the Rev. F. H. Knubel of this city.

Whether the Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic Churches may send delegates to a world conference depends much on the outcome of visits to the Pope at Rome and to the Greek Patriarchs at Moscow and Constantinople, which cannot be made until the war ends.

A MULTI-NATIONAL SERVICE.

Europe and Asia Represented at St. Bartholomew's Parish Day.

Every nation of Europe, neutrals and those at war, had representatives in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. It was parish day. Banners of many colors and languages ornamented the chancel, and singers from foreign speaking choirs were mixed with the regular parish choir. There were delegations from Swedish, Chinese, Italian, and Armenian congregations of the parish, while half a score other nationalities might have spoken and been understood by somebody.

In his address the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, warned against the hyphen.

"Loyalty to a foreign flag," said he, "which means disloyalty to the American flag, means also an invitation to trouble not only for the man himself, but for those who come after him. I warn any such that they are preparing for themselves and their children untold humiliation. A divided allegiance will not last. It will result in failure of allegiance to both. All are welcome here, but all who are welcomed here and partake of benefits of liberty must be unalterably loyal to that liberty."

PROTEST BOUT IN ARMORY.

Washington Heights Church Members Appeal to Whitman.

The members of the Ministerial Association of Washington Heights and 500 church members gathered last night in the Fort Washington Baptist Church to protest against a proposed boxing match on Jan. 7 at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. Resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to the State Boxing Commission, Governor Whitman, and Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury.

Congressman William S. Bennet of the Twenty-third District said that if Governor Whitman failed to stop the boxing match he would take the floor in the House of Representatives and announce that the residents of Washington Heights would not give a cent for preparedness.

Congressman Bennet and G. H. Van Tuyl were appointed a committee to call on Governor Whitman and it was agreed by unanimous vote that every one at the meeting should write to Governor Whitman about the matter or send him a telegram.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Do Not Take Drugs for a Weak Digestion

Like most sufferers from impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating or other stomach disorders, you doubtless think you must dose yourself with digestive drugs that weaken the stomach still further, or else endure the misery of a milk-and-nursery diet. But if you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so much strengthened that you can eat *what you like* without the slightest distress. Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other high-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

SUES "BIG TIM'S" ESTATE.

Sarah G. Mohr Says She Was to Get $10,000 for Caring for Child.

Mrs. Sarah G. Mohr has sued the estate of Timothy D. Sullivan for $5,400 on the ground that only $4,600 had been paid her by Mr. Sullivan under an agreement he made to pay her $10,000 if she would refrain from marrying until a child born to them had passed the age of sixteen years. The case will be brought to trial this week.

An answer to the complaint indicated that the net value of the estate, that had been fixed at about $1,000,000, had been greatly overestimated and that it was feared that enough might not be realized to meet all obligations. The child referred to is now about 23 years old. She was married in 1909 and her present name is Mabel Raynor. When she was 9 years old Mr. Sullivan insured his life for $50,000, making her beneficiary. No objection was made to her receiving this money, and it was paid promptly.

Mrs. Mohr's complaint and the testimony taken before trial indicate that the plaintiff and Mr. Sullivan had been acquainted almost from childhood; that Mabel was born on Sept. 25, 1892, and that Mr. Sullivan contributed toward Mabel's support from her birth until his death; that he was eager to provide for her future and to keep her mother from want. It is alleged that on March 2, 1894, when Mabel was 2 years old, Sullivan made a will giving her one-third of his estate. In her affidavit, Mrs. Mohr says:

"Mr. Sullivan frequently spoke to me about Mabel's care and education, and particularly desired that I should not marry until Mabel had attained some age. This was because marriage was a matter of considerable importance to me, as I was myself approaching an age when my opportunities for marriage, and to have a home of my own, were becoming less and less. When Mabel was about 12 years of age Mr. Sullivan said if I would not marry until after Mabel had reached 16 years he would pay me the sum of $10,000, in addition to the regular allowance he was making me for supporting Mabel from month to month. Accordingly I remained single until after she was 17 years of age, and did not marry until November, 1909."

Mrs. Mohr said that in April, 1910, Sullivan paid her $4,600 and agreed to pay her interest on the remainder at the rate of 6 per cent. Accompanying the papers are two letters, dated Oct. 31, 1910, and April 2, 1912. In one the plaintiff was addressed as "Friend Sarah," and in the other as "Dear Friend Sarah." In the latter Mr. Sullivan spoke of having been robbed of $350,000 and promised to pay the remainder due the plaintiff as speedily as possible.

Mrs. Mohr, under the law, cannot testify in her own behalf, but her daughter tells of hearing conversations between her mother and father in which the $10,000 agreement was mentioned.

William B. Ellison, who has made himself the sole defendant for the estate, will fight the suit on the ground that any agreement preventing marriage is against public policy and cannot stand in court. Concerning the financial condition of Mr. Sullivan's estate, Mr. Ellison said:

"I thought at first that the estate was solvent, but there is no doubt that if the assets were all thrown upon the market today the creditors couldn't all be paid."

POSTMEN WOULD WEAR FLAG

Ask Permission to Carry Emblem In Buttonhole.

The privilege of wearing a small American flag on the left lapel of each letter carrier's uniform was asked last night in a resolution passed unanimously at the annual meeting of the Letter Carriers' Association in the Amsterdam Opera House. The resolution will be laid before President Wilson, Postmaster General Burleson, and Congress.

It asks that the service rule forbidding the wearing of any insignia not found in the uniform specifications be modified for patriotic reasons.

"Comng into intimate contact with the public," says the resolution, "the letter carriers wearing the national emblem will bring home their obligations to Americans." The resolution was passed with cheers. More than a thousand members of the New York branch attended the meeting. The following officers were elected: President, Patrick McNabb; Vice President, Peter Vandernoot; Secretary, Peter Walters; Treasurer, William Decker.

WILSON DIPLOMACY PRAISED IN SERMON

Dr. Reisner Says He Is Glad That Roosevelt Isn't President at This Time.

ANCONA CASE HIS THEME

Rabbi Silverman, In Sunday Address, Refutes Charge That Jews Are Unpatriotic.

President Wilson's handling of the Ancona incident was praised as a triumph of tactful diplomacy by Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church, in his sermon last night. He said the Administration's masterly skill in working out a solution of the submarine question had made many of those who voted for Colonel Roosevelt glad he was not elected.

"How glad we are," he said, "that 'Watchful Waiting' Wilson is President, rather than 'Big Stick' Roosevelt. The Ancona success has so demonstrated the power of firm diplomacy that Mr. Roosevelt's stiff strictures, promised against President Wilson, will fall as flat as paper wads against a granite shaft. Some of us who voted for the 'Fighting Colonel' are now glad that the people backslid from their former universal worship of him and refused to re-elect him.

"The jingoists were in high glee in the confidence that the Acona would enable them to put through a large military bill. We have learned that America has some power in the world, even though she does have little military preparedness. We need some of that, but we must not forget that it is 'not by might nor by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord.' When the world learns how to incarnate the spirit of the Great Father we will have the promised peace. In no other way will it come.

"Prosperity threatens America more than anything else. We grow so confident during such times that we begin to think ourselves omnipotent. No one is so arrogant as those who count money as the test of wealth. They are cheap in their ideals and oppressive in their methods. Religion was very general when America was poor. European nations forgot God in their dependence upon military and commercial institutions. But now they are turning back to Him. Never in the history of Belgium were there so many believers in God and so many who prayed and worshipped as there are now, in the time of her deep distress.

"France has forgotten her antipathy to the Catholic Church. What will America do in this crisis?"

Rabbi Joseph Silverman, preaching at the Temple Emanu-El, said yesterday that the 100,000 Jews fighting in the European armies were a living refutation of the slander that Jews were lacking in patriotism.

"The present war," he said, "has so thoroughly demonstrated the patriotism and bravery of the Jews that the false charge will never be repeated or will recoil in condign punishment on him who makes it. The religion of the Jew teaches him not only love of God, but also of humanity and of country.

"As patriots, we would fight for our country if Congress should declare war against any nation. The war has shown that Jews are patriots in every country of the world."

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, preaching yesterday in the Temple Beth-El, said the Zionist movement was an irreligious movement, and was urged by the anti-Semites who would welcome an exodus of Jews to Jerusalem. He said Zionism emphasized the nationality of Jews at the expense of their religion.

"The Jew," he said, "is to be the witness of great moral and religious ideas. Conditions are different today from what they were 2,500 years ago. The Jew must make up his mind, if he is to remain a Jew, that he can live and must live and ought to live in any part of the world. The Jews are very much worried today as to what will become of their Judaism. They are indulging in all sorts of discussion as to what that Judaism means. Never has there been such anarchism in Jewish thought as exists today. There must be less talk of Judaism, and more silent, honest, consistent living of Judaism."

THOMPSON STIRRED BY STREET LIGHTING

Thinks Public Service Commission Should Supervise City Contracts.

WILLIAMS UNDER INQUIRY

Senator Says His Committee or Brown Committee Will Investigate Commissioner's Acts.

Chairman George F. Thompson of the Legislative Investigating Committee said yesterday at the Biltmore Hotel that the committee would probably recommend legislation which would give the Public Service Commission supervision over contracts made by New York City for street lighting. He added that either the Thompson committee or the Brown committee would hold an inquiry into the manner in which contracts had been let by Commissioner William Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Charges now before Mayor Mitchel and before the Supreme Court, to the effect that Commissioner Williams has favored the Welsbach Street Lighting Company of America, with its associated company, and the Consolidated Gas Company, and has discouraged the efforts of independent companies to break into the business of street lighting, have been placed before Senator Thompson.

Ragland Momand, consulting engineer for the Public Service Lighting Corporation, an independent company, which bid on the contract last Summer to supply equipment for street lamps, obtained an order on Dec. 21 from Supreme Court Justice Platzek intended to bring into court the most recent contract in connection with street lighting.

To Cripple Gas Service.

According to the affidavit of Mr. Momand, this contract was drawn so to cripple the gas service from the street mains that it would be necessary hereafter to light the streets concerned exclusively with electricity. Mr. Momand said where electricity has replaced gas in street lighting in the past the service pipe running from the gas main to the street lamp had been disconnected and plugged up at the point where it connects with the street lamp. This enabled the city to resume lighting by gas if electricity proved to be too expensive.

Under the proposed contract, however, according to Mr. Momand, it is intended to disconnect the service pipes from the mains and plug up the mains. The result of this, he asserts, would be to make it impossible, because of the prohibitive expense, to connect the mains and service pipes and return to gas lighting in the future.

The expense of disconnecting the service pipes from the mains would be enormous, Mr. Momand maintains, in comparison with the cost of disconnecting the service mains from the street lamps. He says that the cost of doing the work and advertising in the case of the 9,453 service pipes named in the call for bids would be $42,716, and that the same methods would, in the future, cost $90,000 more for the disconnection of the remaining 20,000 service pipes of the city.

The affidavit of Mr. Momand says Commissioner Williams purposes "to tear gas up by the roots and make the city wholly dependent upon electricity for street lighting. He has declared his intention of eliminating all gas street lamps in this city and substituting electric street lamps. There has been no public demand for this change. Not a single public hearing has been held on this subject."

More Profit in Electricity.

The change, Mr. Momand asserts, will result in greatly increased profits to the Consolidated Gas Company, "which owns and controls the New York Edison Company, the United Electric Light and Power Company, the Westchester Lighting Company, the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company, and is closely associated with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, which companies supply and operate practically all the electric street lamps in the City of New York outside of the Borough of Richmond."

"Commissioner Williams has accompanied these costly changes with published statements, which he knew to be false, that a substantial saving was effected by the change," continues the affidavit.

Senator Thompson said that several months ago he had asked Commissioner Williams to explain the reason for rejecting repeatedly the low bids for street lighting equipment submitted by the Public Service Lighting Corporation.

"Commissioner Williams made an explanation of this to me, which seemed to be partially satisfactory," said Senator Thompson last night, "but the new contract for the disconnection of gas service leads me to believe that a very thorough investigation should be made into the whole subject of street lighting. Street lighting by gas is comparatively cheap for the city, and the profit in it for the gas companies is strictly limited. There appears to be a much greater profit in lighting by electricity.

"Another thing about the recent contracts is that previous contracts for the installation of the gas service require that the gas companies should do the disconnecting without charge to the city, and in advertising for bids for the disconnection it appears that Commissioner Williams is relieving private interests of an obligatory expense and placing it upon the city.

"This subject may more properly come before Senator Brown's Committee. It will be the subject of a conference between the two committees before it is decided which body shall take up the investigation."

Commissioner Williams was reported to be out last night when a statement from him was sought at the University Club where he lives.

New Plan to Get Witnesses.

Senator Thompson said the Thompson Committee had decided to urge the Legislature of this State to negotiate with other States, particularly those bordering upon New York, for the purpose of agreeing reciprocally to enact legislation which would in the future enable a committee like the Thompson Legislative Committee to take testimony from witnesses in other States under a commission.

"If such a law were now in effect," he said, "the present committee would probably have finished its work two months ago and might have unearthed more than it has unearthed. This plan would be chiefly intended to make it possible to get at witnesses who are able at present to elude us by taking the ferryboat over into New Jersey or by crossing the line into Connecticut and Pennsylvania."

The Thompson Committee will meet today and tomorrow and then adjourn to go to Albany to present charges against Commissioner Wood. On Friday the committee will convene again in this city in another effort to compel Arthur J. Baldwin to explain by testimony and by his accounts about a check for $10,000 from the General Railway Signal Company, which obtained the contract for installing signal devices in the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn.

"If he does not produce the books we demand," said Senator Thompson, "we will certainly have him before the Legislature at Albany on a charge of contempt."

SHOT KILLS J. G. HIESTAND.

New York Owner of Pike's Peak Hotel Is Found Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 2.—Joseph G. Hiestand of New York was found dead in his home in Manitou late last night by Miss Elsie Ryan, also of New York, who was his housekeeper. She said she was outside the house when she heard a shot, and she returned immediately to find him dead from a gunshot wound.

From the position of the body death may have been premeditated or accidental, as, according to Miss Ryan, he was cleaning guns. No note of any kind has been discovered. His financial affairs are not involved, and he was not given to despondency. The Coroner will hold an investigation tomorrow.

Mr. Hiestand was 59 years old. He came here several years ago and acquired ownership of the Ute Iron Springs, adjoining the station of the Cog Road up Pike's Peak. He built a pavilion and hotel at the springs, which thousands of resorters visit yearly. He was owner of the Summit House on Pike's Peak and was worth $50,000. His Winters have been spent mainly in New York, where his wife and three daughters live.

Miss Estelle L. Hiestand of 536 West 111th Street, the daughter of Joseph G. Hiestand, said last night that she had been told of his death by a telegram. She declared that there was no reason why he should have taken his life, and said that death must have been accidental. Miss Hiestand lives at the 111th Street address with her mother. Two other daughters, Mary Madeline and Genevieve Garrison, are at Middletown, Penn., with an aunt. Miss Hiestand said that the funeral would be held in Colorado.

JAPAN OUR FRIEND, Y. M. C. A. IS TOLD

Secretary at Nagasaki Sees No Danger of an Invasion.

CALLS PEOPLE PEACEFUL

British Subject Declares He Was in Position to Learn Real Sentiment.

"Japan is not a warlike nation; her people are not hostile to the United States, and it would be a physical impossibility for her to invade the United States if she wanted to." This summarizes an address made yesterday by G. E. Trueman, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in Nagasaki, Japan, before the Harlem Branch of the Y. M. C. A. at 5 West 125th Street. Expanding these remarks, Mr. Trueman said:

"The Japanese, with the exception of the Chinese, are probably the most peace-loving people on earth. The temper of the people is not warlike. Take evidences from their private life. Comparatively few cases of assault and battery come before the police courts, and when a Japanese becomes intoxicated he does not want to fight—as some of our Westerners do—but he wants to go home and sleep, and he usually does so. There is no aggressive spirit among the people.

"Considering the second point, I can say that the Japanese people are not hostile to the United States. Of course, the sentiments of nations are fickle and subject to sudden change, but at present the feeling of the Japanese for the Americans is one of cordial friendship and sincere gratitude. I am a Canadian, known in Japan as a Britisher, and therefore I have been able to learn the real feelings of the Japanese, for they have talked freely to me. Also, I have come to know the people in the six and one-half years in which I have lived in Japan.

"But even if Japan did want to fight the United States she could not invade this country. Remember that to invade America she would have to send at least 400,000 troops, which would require some 600 transports—and Japan hasn't so many ships. Then think of the difficulties of transporting so many men across 6,000 miles of ocean. One of these difficulties would be in the question of coal. None of the ships on the Pacific can carry sufficient coal in her bunkers for a journey across the ocean and back."

Mr. Trueman said that the Japanese-American "war scare" was the "merest bogy." He admitted that there had been some hostility among the Japanese at the time of the passage of the California Land act, but this had been quieted by the leaders of both countries, he said. In connection with this he added that when the anti-American feeling in Japan was at its height Count Okuma called a meeting of influential Japanese and Americans in Japan, to whom he said:

"Diplomacy or law or statesmanship will not work in this case. The power of Christianity, the teaching of the brotherhood of all men and universal peace alone will save the situation. Christianity is stronger in America than in any other country, and the concerted efforts of the Christians here and in America will alone achieve what we have in heart."

The speaker then dwelt on the power of Christianity to be a powerful influence in international disputes, saying that the war in Europe was not an evidence of the failure of Christianity, but had afforded a manifestation of its growth as an international force in that at the present time, for the first time in history, men everywhere thought that Christianity should have prevented a war.

Our Best Advertisement

It is in the Equitable foyers, resting on an easel, a directory of important business names, alphabetically arranged, in white letters on a black ground, and we wish you would read it, for it is a far better advertisement than this one.

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World's Champion
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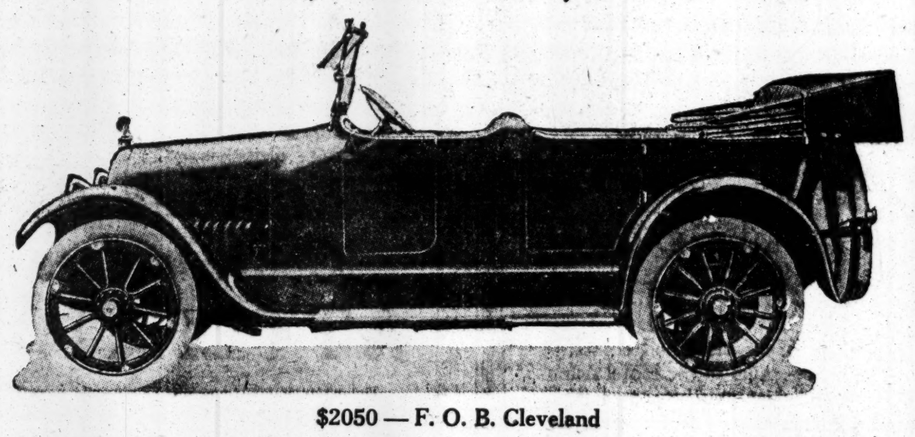
(Newark Branch, 372 Central Ave.)
E. J. MONTIGNY, 1281 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

See The New
Stearns-Knight EIGHT
Booth B 8, 2nd floor, Auto Show



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FOR FIVE YEARS WE HAVE BUILT KNIGHT MOTORS EXCLUSIVELY, accumulating all the practical and indispensable knowledge which such exhaustive experience guarantees.

And now, the first Knight-Motored Eight is a Stearns—silent, powerful and so flexible that steep hills become levels, and gear-changing is almost unknown.

Simplicity begets Economy and Stearns-Knight Eights use fewer valve parts than are necessary to other types.

THE MORE OR LESS FREQUENT NECESSITY OF GRINDING VALVES IS ENTIRELY ELIMINATED IN THIS MOTOR.

The Stearns-Knight Light Four at $1395.00, F. O. B. Cleveland, has appealed most remarkably to the motoring public since its price revision of last Summer.

Originally priced at $1750.00, the reduction of $355.00, with a strict maintenance of the same high efficiency and quality, resulted in a demand which has justified our purpose in making the new price, namely;

To be the first to offer a high-grade Knight-Motored Car at a popular price.

This type can also be seen at the Auto Show.

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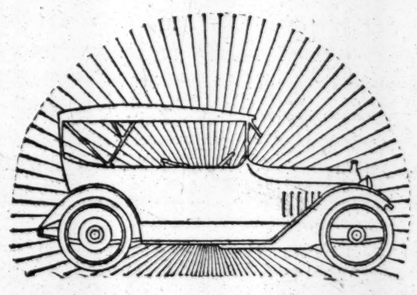

The Best Car of its Class in the World

Of course, while you're in the show you won't miss seeing the stand-by of the Hupmobile line—the touring car.

It numbers its friends by the thousands—good, staunch friends whose belief in it can no more be shaken than my own.

New models come and go, but this Hupmobile looms larger and larger every year as the car of the American family.

I honestly believe you will not find in the whole show another car around its price of $1085 that is so big, so comfortable and so thoroughly well built.

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THE SUPREME COURT OF BASEBALL TO COMPLETE PEACE PACT DETAILS

FEDERAL LEAGUE PLAYERS' STANDING

National Commission Will Discuss Status of Men on the St. Louis and Chicago Teams.

WAIVER RULE MAY NOT APPLY

Peace Treaty Matters Will Come Up for Settlement at Today's Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The National Baseball Commission will hold its annual meeting here tomorrow, and besides electing officers for the ensuing year, there will be two matters which pertain to the peace treaty, recently signed here, that will be taken up by the supreme court of baseball.

Probably the most interesting matter to be discussed will be the status of the players formerly connected with the St. Louis Federal League Club and the players of the Chicago Federal League Club, in case the Chicago National League Club is purchased by Charles Weeghman, former President of the Chicago Federals.

There is some doubt as to whether the players of these two Federal League clubs will be subject to the waiver rule of organized baseball. It is contended by some that the purchase of the St. Louis Americans by Phil Ball and his associates, former owners of the St. Louis Federals, serves the purpose of consolidating these two teams. Therefore, it is contended, the Federal League players should be subject to the waiver rule of the American League. In other words, waivers from each American League club would have to be obtained on every player of the St. Louis Browns before they could be disposed of outside that league. The same condition, it is contended, will apply to the Chicago National League Club in case it is purchased by Charles Weeghman.

Others, however, maintain that all Federal League players were made eligible to organized baseball, and that title to all players were vested in the Federal League as a league and not as individual clubs. If this contention is upheld, according to a high baseball authority, then it will become necessary for the St. Louis Americans to purchase, in case they desire to do so, the players of the St. Louis Federal League Club in open competition. It is argued by this same authority that if this is upheld the waiver rule will not apply to any Federal League player.

The other matter which has to do with the peace treaty will be the fixing of a date and a place of meeting for the committee appointed to thrash out and settle the difficulties which arose between the Federal and International Leagues concerning the Baltimore and Buffalo Federal League Clubs. This committee was to have met here tomorrow, but the meeting was postponed indefinitely, and it was announced yesterday in New York that the commission would fix the place of meeting and the date.

Chairman August Herrmann announced today that a large number of cases would be discussed by the commission tomorrow, but there were none of an exceptional nature.

NOT SUBJECT TO WAIVER.

Phil Ball Does Not Believe St. Louis Players Come Under Rule.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—Phil Ball, principal owner of the St. Louis Federals, and now head of the St. Louis Americans, said tonight it was his understanding that the players of the St. Louis Federal League Club would not become subject to the waiver rule of organized baseball through his purchase of the Browns.

"Furthermore," he added, "that was the understanding with which Harry F. Sinclair and the other club owners who represented the Federal League in the recent peace negotiations at Cincinnati came away from the meeting at which they signed the peace agreement."

"Suppose the National Commission should decide that the St. Louis Federal players are subject to the waiver rule, would that deter you from buying the Browns?" Mr. Ball was asked.

"I have already bought the Browns," he answered.

"What if the Federal League (which still is an active corporation) should sell only half the St. Louis Federal players to the Browns?" he continued. "Would this half be subjected to the waiver rule and the unsold half, not be so subject? Would the National Commission make fish of the one and flesh of the other? It is my belief that organized baseball agreed to permit without waiver the sale of any Federal League player to any American or National League team which cares to buy."

PITCHES NO-HIT GAME.

Ramsey Accomplishes Feat in Canal Zone Ball Game.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Jan. 2.—For the first time in the history of baseball in the Canal Zone a no-hit game was pitched this afternoon by Ramsey of the Twenty-ninth Infantry. The record was made against the Engineers, this team being helpless before the baffling delivery of the opposing twirler. Ramsey not only held his rivals hitless, but his control was perfect, so that there were few who reached first on passes. Sixteen of the Engineers were banished as a result of strikeouts.

LOW DEFEATS ROBERTS.

Final Round of Heights Casino Tennis Decided in Straight Sets.

Playing a clever net game Josiah O. Low defeated Dr. B. D. Roberts in the final round of the indoor tennis tournament of the Heights Casino yesterday on the club courts in two straight sets, at 6—2, 6—2. The match, which was the final event of the holiday series of competitive attractions, was interesting despite the apparent one-sided score, as many of the games went to deuce for a decision.

Both players earned their way into the final round by consistent tennis. Low was rated at minus half 15, and Dr. Roberts was handicapped at minus 30. Low, who has been keeping in good physical condition by playing squash tennis, played a forcing game, and kept up an incessant aggressive attack on Dr. Roberts, who did not show his usual form. Low played for the side lines, and kept his opponent in the back court. He repeatedly scored on passing shots, and kept Dr. Roberts busy racing all over the court.

The speed of Low's attack was maintained throughout, and although rallies were of frequent occurrence, the result was never in doubt after the first three or four games. The summary:

Heights Casino Club, Handicap.—Final Round. Josiah O. Low, (minus half 15,) defeated Dr. B. D. Roberts, (minus 30,) 6—2, 6—2.

Boston loses and New York gains by the arrival in the metropolis of Nat. W. Niles and Alfred S. Dabney, Jr., who held the Eastern doubles and many other titles. New York is slowly gathering in still more of the leading players. Besides Niles and Dabney, R. L. Murray is now practically a New Yorker, while it is not at all improbable that R. N. Williams, 2d, will cast his lot here after graduating from Harvard next Summer.

King Smith, Secretary of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, last week announced that the regimental tournament will be held next month. Classes B and C in singles will be played Saturday, Jan. 15 and Class B in doubles will be decided on week later. The tournament will be conducted without handicaps, but arranged in groups, and the Tournament Committee will classify the players. Entries close 6:30 P. M. Friday, Jan. 14. The tournament will be held on month later than last year.

HEAVYWEIGHTS AT GARDEN.

Moran and Coffey in Return Bout on Friday Night.

More than usual interest attaches itself to boxing this week in the metropolitan district, as a probable contender for the heavyweight championship will be seen in action on Friday night at Madison Square Garden, when Frank Moran of Pittsburgh and Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant, will play a return ten-round engagement. In the first contest between the pair Moran knocked out Coffey in three rounds. Since that time, however, the Irish battler has established himself with the followers of boxing by knocking out Gunboat Smith.

The one incentive of the pair is the likelihood of being signed up for a bout with Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion, and for this reason, if not for any other, there will be plenty of action in the ring. Despite his previous defeat there are many close observers of boxing who believe that Coffey will redeem himself when he faces his vanquisher for the second time.

It will be a contest between a fighter and a boxer. Moran does not even pretend to be a boxer, but believes the ony sure route to victory is by the knockout route, and keeps up a fusillade of sledgehammer blows on his opponent's body and jaw until the right one lands, which invariably means the finish of the contest. It was this style of boxing that carried Moran to a successful issue in his first encounter with the Roscommon Giant.

Coffey is a clever boxer, and is lightning fast for a big man. His left glove keeps popping way like a machine gun, and seldom misses, but it lacks real power. Jim's right is more deadly, and it is possible that he may reach Moran's jaw with it, in which case he may turn the tables on the Pittsburgher. The big handicap for Coffey is that he naturally will fear taking the count again. And in the history of the ring a man who "comes back" under these conditions is considered a marvel.

As to the outcome, the men have divergent ideas. Moran calmly announces that he expects to win by a knockout again. Coffey says he will follow an entirely different line of battle and will triumph through sheer skill.

There are several interesting contests scheduled at the other clubs, but none of sufficient importance to warrant special attention. The boxing bouts for the week follow:

MONDAY.

Olympic Athletic Club.—James Duffy versus Kahoma Kid. Paddy Burns versus Johnny Clinton. Walter McGirr versus Jack Emanon.

Vanderbilt Athletic Club.—Charles Smith versus Joe Gans. Darkey Griffin versus Sailor Burton.

Broadway Sporting Club, semi-professional bouts. Larry Murtha versus Kid Fredericks. Young Kohler versus Sammy Moss.

TUESDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club.—Johnny Dundee versus Phil Bloom. Paul Doyle versus Charley Pappas. Young Brady versus Battling Burke.

THURSDAY.

New York Athletic Club.—Amateur bouts, (preliminaries.)

Pioneer Sporting Club.—Banty Lewis versus K. O. Brown.

FRIDAY.

Madison Square Garden.—Frank Moran versus Jim Coffey.

Harlem Sporting Club.—Joe Stein versus Frankie Notter. Mickey Dunn versus Johnny Russell. Mike Ertle versus Jimmy Hart. Jack Sayles versus Johnny McCauley.

East New York Athletic Club.—Terry Martin versus Jimmy Murray.

SATURDAY.

New York Athletic Club.—Amateur bouts, (finals.)

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Many valuable suggestions were considered at the meeting last week of representatives of nineteen different sports regarding the status of an amateur athlete. While the suggestions for uniformity of rules found favor, they are not obligatory upon the organizations represented. This is unfortunate, as it leaves the question still an open one to be regulated according to the views of the various bodies. The failure of the organizations to clothe their delegates with full power to act robbed the conference of much of the authoritative representation it otherwise would have enjoyed. A long step in the right direction has, however, been made—a step that cannot fail to be productive of healthy and vigorous improvement in all branches of amateur sport.

The necessity of defining the actual standing of the amateur sportsman and establishing uniformity of eligibility rules has long been recognized by every friend of pure amateurism. The line between the amateur and professional cannot be too sharply defined or too rigidly insisted upon, if America is to continue to enjoy the high place she now occupies in the world of sport.

Every delegate at the conference appeared to be actuated by a desire to make it emphatic that an amateur sportsman is one who enjoys the sport solely for the pleasure and the physical, mental, moral, and social benefits he derives therefrom, and not because of the pecuniary advantages to be obtained from such sporting association. This is as it should be. Recommendations to prevent unsportsmanlike conduct should receive support. Prevention, and not cure, should be the controlling factor in all branches of sport, and the acceptance of the recommendations of the delegates will be proof of an earnest desire for the betterment of present conditions in amateur athletics.

The most radical change suggested in the rules is the lifting of the ban on the professional coach. It was held that a professional coach or trainer should be permitted to compete as an amateur in a sport other than that in which he was an instructor as soon as he announced his retirement as a coach, and in the sport in which he instructed five years after he had quit professional coaching. It would seem to be an injustice to prevent the leading rowing and football coaches from being allowed to compete as amateurs in American golf or tennis tournaments.

The Summer baseball question brought a difference of view. There was a general desire to declare a man a professional under certain conditions, but the delegates from the National Collegiate Athletic Association were consistent in their policy in refusing to put the professional stamp on a collegian playing on his home team during his vacation, even if the team is recognized as a professional one, providing he receives no remuneration. The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America favored a rule making a collegian a professional whether he receives a remuneration or not. It may be regretted that this rule was not made binding, as temptation to young students of recognized ability, but of slender financial means, is great, and considerable difficulty would be experienced in proving the actual passing of money as a reward for services rendered. In all other questions the delegates were a unit in the desire to bring about a better condition of affairs among amateur sportsmen.

Many of the recommendations were in line with the attitude of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the amateur question, which were publicly expressed at the convention of that organization by the leading college athletic authorities in the United States, headed by former President William H. Taft, who was vigorous in his denunciation of ungentlemanly conduct in a college athlete, and eloquent in an appeal for elevating the tone of all college sports.

As a result of the various conferences, the necessity for the formation of a National Sport Council, composed of the chief authorities and officials, appears to be the logical method of governing the country's amateur organizations.

Unexpected success rewarded the initial efforts of the officials of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association to encourage schoolboys to take up lawn tennis. More than sixty youngsters competed last week in the first national indoor junior championship tournament, and the high standard of play was convincing evidence that the schools furnish a fruitful field for prospective champion racquet wielders. The remarkable development of the sport during the last five years has compelled the attention of the National Association officials to the absence of an organized effort to help young players in obtaining perfection of stroke and a scientific knowledge of the finer points of the sport. Many of the matches in the recent junior tournament would have done credit to the average ranking player. The movement should be extended to sectional title tournaments if the best results are to be obtained and the objects of the officials are to be conducted along approved lines.

Entries for the annual Westminster Kennel Club exhibition, which were recently published, show that both fanciers and hunting enthusiasts have again taken up the breeding of field and sporting dogs. For a time it looked as if the American foxhound was going to become almost extinct; his rival, imported from England, was taking his place, and the number of packs of American foxhounds was rapidly diminishing. But, thanks to a liberal premium list and the offer of prizes by a group of men who have the interest of home-bred hounds at heart, everything is being done to encourage their breeding and once more to place the American foxhound in the position which it should hold—that of one of the best sporting dogs in the world.

This is the season for indoor golf. While the north wind whirls the snow over the fairways of the Westchester courses, the golfers may gather at some warm, comfortable, indoor court and swing a driver to the content of their hearts and the utter weariness of their arms. Those who frequent these indoor golf schools are of two classes—the duffers who wish to eradicate some fault in their play under the careful tutelage and the watchful eye of a professional, and the ardent golfers who merely wish to keep in practice, to retain their form, and to have the feel of the club as it hits the ball with a resounding crack into the canvas pockets at the end of the alley. If the hitch in the back swing is removed, if the grip is perfected, if faults in style and execution are removed, the duffer is satisfied with his Winter's work. For him at least, the existence of the golf school has been justified But what about the good player? True it is that the ball may shoot from the teeing mat straight to the pocket marked "200 yards," but somehow the pleasure that comes from making this same distance at Wykagyl, Baltusrol, or Nassau is strangely missing. Making perfect shots in an indoor golf course is too much like picking dead sea fruit. There is a distinct flavor of ashes perceptible in the pleasure that the golfer tastes at the most perfectly played shot into a canvas pocket.

With almost 1,000 nominations, the Futurity, the most important race for two-year-olds on the American turf, has filled beyond the expectations of the most ardent well-wishers for the future of racing in this country. The importation of new brood mares and high-class stallions has given a much needed impetus to the breeding industry and the result is already beginning to show itself. It is many years since the Futurity has received a nomination list like the present one—a list which shows that American breeders are keeping the best that they have to race with in America, instead of shipping them abroad.

Federal League capital—and there seems to be plenty of it—is just the thing needed to add new life to the National League. Sinclair, Weeghman, and Ball represent the kind of business force which should have the same effect on slumbering organized ball as a brand new alarm clock has on the fellow who is sleepy in the morning. Some of the clubs in the major leagues have permitted their business to run itself. When they made money, they made it with ease, but they did not apply the modern business methods which have made the Federal League invaders so successful in other lines of endeavor.

New blood in the league should improve the game. And the game needs improvement. Old-timers cannot recall a period when the playing in championship games lacked ginger and pepper to such a degree as last season. The National League produced many games in 1915 which would have made a bush league manager tear his hair. The baseball public wants to see better baseball this season, and the acquisition of men with newer methods should bring this about. With all the players now available, both major leagues can be strengthened. It has been a custom in the major leagues in the past to exercise the greatest selfishness in strengthening clubs. There has been a lack of harmony, which worked to the advantage of one club at the expense of a weaker one. Both leagues need a little more uniformity of playing strength, and now that players may be had there is no reason why the weaker teams cannot be strengthened to make both league races something like they used to be in the old days.

The kind of baseball which sets the baseball world agog is the sort which keeps the clubs seesawing for the advantage right up to the end of the season. A race for first honors like the Giants and the Cubs had in 1908 is what the baseball public wants. A close-fighting race in both leagues would soon cause the public to forget the politics and petty dickering of the club owners. Let down the bars and pass in the new Federal Leaguers. The change ought to do baseball good.

The biggest boost that the game of football has recived in a long time came last week from Dr. Harry Williams, the Minnesota coach, when he said: "Truly, the present rules give us a magnificent game—spectacular, fascinating, combining the kicking and running game of twenty-five years ago with a brilliant open field and forward pass game, where the ball is constantly in view." In the last words of this statement lies the real reason why the gridiron game today has such a marvelous hold on the public—the spectator can follow the ball. In the days of the flying wedge, the guards' back Juggernaut of Pennsylvania, and Harvard's crushing tackle tandem, about all the spectator could see was a mass of giants, mauling and shoving each other all over the field. The onlooker scarcely saw the ball except when it was punted. Nowadays even the novice knows what is happening on the chalked gridiron. The ball is almost constantly in view. The forward pass is largely responsible for making the game as attractive as it is to the spectator. From the high Greek tiers of the Harvard or the Palmer Stadiums or from the cold concrete banks of the Yale Bowl, every one may see who takes the ball and where he is going with it.

A large part of Tom Shevlin's football coaching ability consisted of inspiration. Primarily an optimist, he imbued the men under him with the same spirit. Shevlin's belief in himself was so strong that it was often mistaken for overconfidence. Spirit was his keynote—spirit applied with slambang methods. Shevlin never asked a man to do anything on a football field that he couldn't do himself. He'd take off his hat and coat and get into a line of scrimmage, inspiring confidence by vivid example. Shevlin wasn't the type to admit defeat. When the dynamic force with which he charged the Yale team to down Princeton weakened and died on Soldiers Field Shevlin received the hardest blow of his life. Now that he has gone Yale will realize how badly she needed the breezy, square-jawed Westerner.

The action of Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion pugilist, in selecting his opponent for a ring contest violates precedents in pugilism, and the fact that the New Orleans promoters have withdrawn from the proposed battle should convince the title holder that he cannot expect public support unless he plays the game as a sportsman. Willard cannot be blamed for trying to get some easy cash, but the patrons of the ring, profiting by past experience, will demand a run for their money by compelling the champion to box the best man in the country and not pick out comparatively easy opponents.

TRAMP TO CONEY ISLAND.

Members of Walkers' Club of America Practice for a Race.

The members of the Manhattan and Bronx divisions of the American Walkers' Association took part of their tramp yesterday over the city streets, the men starting from the Public Library and walking to the City Hall, where they met the Brooklyn division, which had walked from the Atlantic Avenue subway station across the Manhattan Bridge to the City Hall. The combined divisions then tramped over Brooklyn Bridge and continued to Coney Island. The veteran walkers made the return journey. Many of the high school walking clubs were represented, as well as two public school squads.

On New Year's Day six members of the organization tramped fifty miles through Harrison, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, and return.

A large squad from the Walkers' Club of America took a practice tramp to Coney Island yesterday, in preparation for the race which will be held on Washington's Birthday. There were a number of inexperienced men who took the trip, and they received instruction from the veterans.

Youth triumphed over age again yesterday when Harold Lederer, a schoolboy of the Stuyvesant Evening Trades School, defeated the veteran, Adolph Arnold, of the Pastime A. C., in the 4½-mile walk of the latter's club in the Bronx. Each was accorded an eight-minute start on the scratch man, K. F. Hearns of the Pastime A. C., and walked practically on even terms for the entire distance. The superiority of the youngster was demonstrated in the sprint to the tape, when he gained an advantage of nearly twenty-five yards. Arnold was the leader entering the final mile.

The Women's Branch of the American Walkers' Association went to Jamaica yesterday, a distance of eight miles, those taking the walk being the Misses E. Falk, F. Schneider, and Lee Gross.

CLOSE SOCCER GAMES.

One-Goal Victories Mark Championship Football Contests.

The leading soccer game played in this vicinity, in spite of the discouraging weather yesterday, was the encounter between the Clan McDonalds and Continentals, two of the leading teams in the first division of the New York State Football League, at Hawthorne Field in Brooklyn. A tie resulted after one of the hardest games of the season, each side tallying twice. The Clan McDonalds' held a 1 to 0 lead at half time, and again in the second period, after the Continentals had equalized, the home team once more took the lead.

After several unsuccessful attempts, the West Hudsons and Yonkers at last obtained a decision in their cup game in the second round for the National Challenge Trophy yesterday on the Federal League baseball grounds at Harrison, N. J. The West Hudsons played one of their best games, registered a 2 to 0 victory, and eliminated their rivals from the contest.

After a notable struggle for supremacy at Bayside Oval, the Columbia Oval team defeated Bay Ridge by 3 goals to 2 in the first division of the New York State League yesterday. The scores of other games played follow:

At Macomb's Dam Park—St. Georges, 1; Subway, 1.
At Degnon Field—Brooklyn Celtics, 1; Degnon, 0.
At Newark, N. J.—Babcock and Wilcox, 3; Scottish Americans, 2.
At Granville—Granville, 7; West Side Rangers, 1.
At Morris Park—Fulton Camerons, 3; Hudson United, 0.
At Woodside—Camerons, 1; Clan MacDuff, 1.
At Flood's Oval—Greenpoint, 3; Overseas Wanderers, 1.
At Astoria—White Rose, 5; Yonkers Rovers, 1.
At Jersey City—Alley Boys, 4; Jersey A. C., 1.

Schoolboys in St. John's Games.

St. John's College of Brooklyn will hold its annual Winter games Saturday night in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. In addition to many A. A. U. events, ten interscholastic championships are scheduled, which will draw the entry of many schoolboy athletes of the East.

YALE LOOKING FOR FOOTBALL COACH

Chairman McCormick Reports Efforts of Special Committee to Athletic Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Yale special committee in charge of recommending a new football coach, has just left here after a visit to discuss the situation with the university officials and to report on the progress the committee has made. He received cordial assurances that the university bodies heartily support the efforts of the committee, which consists of McCormick, Brinck Thorne, and John Kilpatrick.

McCormick made it clear that the report of the committee as to the coach whom they will recommend is not immediately at hand, although they realize that Winter practice must begin soon. He stated that efforts have failed to secure Dr. Al Sharpe, director of athletics at Cornell. This feature of the report is a keen disappointment at Yale, and a prominent university official said tonight that Sharpe was just the man needed to establish a definite and permanent department of athletics at Yale, efficiently organized like the Departments of Latin, Biology, or Mathematics.

At the conference between McCormick and the university officials it was pointed out that the committee of three, who are recommending a new head coach, will retain their organization till football is placed on a well-organized basis at Yale.

A plan which is likely to be announced shortly is the addition of two more members to the committee in charge of the reorganization of Yale football. It was understood, when the committee of three was named recently, that they might add to their number if they desired, and it will be a committee of five before long, if present plans are carried out.

HARVARD RELAY SCHEDULE.

Crimson Runners Will Compete at Boston, Hartford, and New York.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 2.—The Winter schedule of Harvard's relay team, containing four dates, was announced tonight as follows:

January 20, Coast Artillery games, Boston; Feb. 5, Cornell and Yale, at the Boston Athletic Association games; Feb. 21, University of Pennsylvania, Hartford, Conn.; March 4, intercollegiate games, New York.

Inter-City Dog Show.

To foster the friendly rivalry now prevailing in the Pomeranian fancy, the American Pomeranian Club, which has on its committee such prominent New York women as Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. W. C. Wiedersheim, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. B. G. Work, and many Philadelphians, has arranged an inter-city match for which valuable trophies will be offered. The show will be held in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, next Thursday. Alfred Delmont, a prominent international judge, will officiate. A special car on the Pennsylvania Railroad will take the New York exhibitors to the Quaker City.

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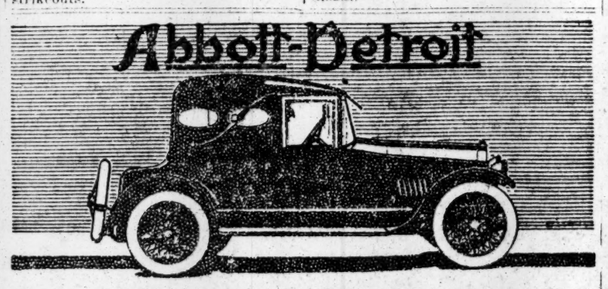

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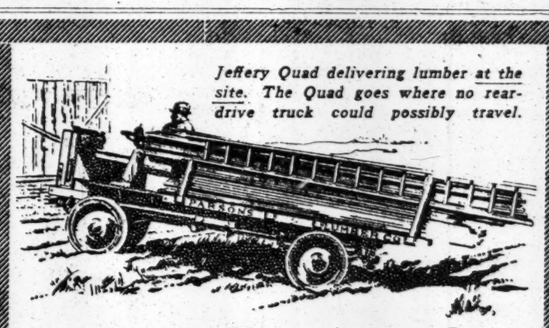

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FLOURNEY CAPTURES HARLEM ROAD RACE

Colored Runner Leads Big Field by Twenty-five Yards at the End of Weekly Contest.

Handicap racing under the auspices of the Harlem Athletic League was inaugurated yesterday, when A. Flourney of the St. Christopher A. C. captured the gold medal from a field of fifty harriers. The colored athlete was in receipt of four minutes' allowance, and his big mark enabled him to reach home twenty-five yards in front of V. Vaslavsky of the Morningside A. C., who started from the limit post with the five-minute men.

Aaron Morris, another St. Christopher man, starting from scratch, journeyed the five and one-half miles in 28 minutes 18 seconds and finished ninth. His time was nearly three minutes better than that of the victor, who took 31:09 to negotiate the distance.

The handicapping of the contestants failed to prevent the Morningside A. C. from annexing the team prize. Vaslavsky, J. Hanley, Lew Heydet, S. Centrell, and C. Wood made up the team, which totaled 36 points. Second place went to the representatives of the Glencoe A. C., with 57 points, and third position was filled by the athletes of the St. Christopher Club, who had 69 points scored against them.

The contest attracted the biggest field to the starting mark that has competed in the series of road contests promoted by the Harlem League. Gold, silver, and bronze medals were awarded to the first three men across the line.

Vaslavsky of the Morningsides had victory within his grasp when he passed the five-mile mark, leading at that point by nearly seventy-five yards, with Flourney giving him the hardest run. The St. Christopher athlete came too strong in the last half mile to be denied victory, however, and he struck up such a fast pace in the final stage of the contest that he made up fully 100 yards on Vaslavsky. The summary:

Name and Club.	Actual Time.
A. Flourney, St. Christopher A. C., (4:00)	31:09
V. Vaslavsky, Morningside A. C., (5:00)	32:22
J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., (4:00)	31:36
H. Labur, Glencoe A. C., (4:00)	31:47
H. Hageney, Glencoe A. C., (4:00)	32:02
C. Wood, Morningside A. C., (5:00)	32:10
R. Lillis, Macomb's A. C., (4:00)	32:12
T. Whitfeld, St. Mark's C. A. C., (5:00)	33:12
Aaron Morris, St. Christopher A. C., (scratch)	28:18
F. Davis, Macomb's A. C., (4:15)	32:56
T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C., (4:00)	32:43
L. Heydet, Morningside A. C., (0:20)	29:14
S. Centrell, Morningside A. C., (4:00)	32:56
S. Taser, Morningside A. C., (5:00)	31:57
T. Singleton, St. Mark's C. A. C., (5:00)	34:01
J. Daly, Macomb's A. C., (4:00)	33:09
C. Goldberg, Glencoe A. C., (5:00)	34:10
L. Metzger, Morningside A. C., (0:45)	30:04
E. Reiger, Glencoe A. C., (4:00)	33:27
H. Jennings, St. Christopher A. C., (4:00)	33:31
Sidney Jackson, St. Christopher A. C., (0:45)	30:21
E. Jolly, St. Mark's C. A. C., (5:00)	34:44
E. Morris, St. Mark's C. A. C., (5:00)	34:45
C. Williams, St. Christopher A. C., (2:00)	31:48
W. Cleary, Glencoe A. C., (4:15)	34:04
H. Lucas, Morningside A. C., (4:00)	31:36
C. Maier, Morningside A. C., (4:00)	34:13
T. Reilly, Morningside A. C., (3:00)	32:13
O. Adamson, St. Mark's C. A. C., (5:00)	35:18
W. Rowland, Macomb's A. C., (5:00)	35:19
G. Dent, St. Mark's C. A. C., (3:00)	33:31
F. Keiser, Morningside A. C., (2:30)	33:11
C. Nelson, Morningside A. C., (2:30)	33:20
J. Kelly, Glencoe A. C., (4:00)	35:22
H. Trottmann, St. Christopher A. C., (2:30)	33:58
C. Higgins, Glencoe A. C., (5:00)	36:29
R. McMurray, Macomb's A. C., (5:00)	36:30
J. McGee, Glencoe A. C., (5:00)	36:42
J. Cook, Glencoe A. C., (5:00)	36:47
J. Kocher, Glencoe A. C., (5:00)	36:52

TEAM SCORES.

						Total.
Morningside A. C.	2	3	6	12	13	36
Glencoe A. C.	4	5	11	16	17	57
St. Christopher A. C.	1	9	18	19	22	69
Macomb's A. C.	7	10	15	24	25	81
St. Mark's C. A. C.	8	14	20	21	23	86

Forty-six athletes followed George Carson of the Mohawk Athletic Club across the finish line in the 4½-mile road run of the St. Anselm's A. C. yesterday, when he cut 1 minute and 4 seconds off the course record. He traveled the route in 23 minutes 56 seconds. Frank Foran of the home club, who was runner-up to the Mohawk veteran, was home eight seconds under the old mark, his time being 24:52. The old New York A. C. star, Frank Masterson, finished third in 25:56.

A. I. Davis of the Irish-American A. C., proved the best of a small field in the weekly chase of the Pastime A. C. yesterday. He won by more than 100 yards from M. Schwartz of the Pastime Club in 29 minutes flat. E. Bernholz of the home club was third.

George Kirkwood of the Paulist A. C. scored yesterday in the Pennant A. C. road race. The runner-up was Sam Freirichs of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., whose teammate, Isaac Feinberg, finished third.

Welsh and Dundee Matched.

The Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association will open its boxing season on the night of Jan. 13 with Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion of the world, and Johnny Dundee.

TWO INSURGENTS NAMED.

Mahoney and Scott Only Candidates to Oppose N. Y. A. C. Ticket.

Only two candidates will oppose the administration nominations at the annual election of the New York A. C., which is scheduled for a week from tomorrow. The time limit for the posting of nominations expired last night, and only the names of Jeremiah T. Mahoney and Robert A. Scott appeared on the bulletin with the regular ticket.

After a consultation among some of the leading members of the club, in the office of Mr. Mahoney last week, the question of posting practically an entire ticket to oppose the regulars was considered. It was decided, however, to name only Mahoney and Scott. Their candidacy is expected by members to profit by the fact that they will run alone.

Mahoney will oppose Powhatan Robinson for the Vice Presidency, and Scott will seek election as a member of the Board of Governors to serve a two-year term. The two-year Governors named by the Regular Nominating Committee are as follows: Harry Anderson, Edwin J. Benson, George J. Corbett, William L. Miller, John F. Muir, Frank M. Clute, Henry I. Ottmann, and George T. Montgomery.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond will be unanimously elected President, while Secretary Fred R. Fortmeyer, Treasurer Martin S. Paine, and Captain Arthur McAleenan will be unopposed. There will be no opposition to the one-year Governors, William A. Hines, and William R. Delehanty.

HIGH SCORES AT TRAPS.

Nine Gunners Make Perfect Record in Travers Island Shoot.

Two straight scores featured the work of the gunners of the New York Athletic Club in their week-end shoot at Travers Island. W. H. Yule and B. M. Higginson made the perfect runs. The former captured a leg on the Tournament Cup, and the latter annexed the weekly shoot for the Travers Island Trophy. The other 25-target events ended with the usual ties. In the shoot for the Haslin Cup, G. H. Martin, L. W. Thompson, and E. H. Locatelli all had full scores of 25 targets, and each was credited with a leg.

No less than nine gunners returned perfect scores in the shoot for the Accumulation Prize. They were J. C. Batterson, W. R. Delehanty, R. L. Spotts, R. L. Spotts, Jr., G. W. Lembeck, L. W. Thompson, B. M. Higginson, W. B. Ogden, and D. S. McMahon. There also was a special shoot at 25 targets that was won by W. B. Ogden. The high scratch gun of the day was D. S. McMahon, who had 92 out of a possible 100 targets. After a shoot-off Gus Lembeck won the nigh handicap prize.

During the afternoon the gunners found time to shoot off the ties that were left over from Saturday. The winner of the Travers Island Cup was Danny McMahon. In the shoot-off for the high handicap prize the winner was L. W. Thompson.

Of the nine nimrods who faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club in the regular weekly shoot yesterday, Nat Webb carried off the honors by winning three of the five matches contested. Shooting with a handicap of 2, he won the Take Home Trophy. He also won the leg for the Monthly Cup, and in winning the scratch shoot at 15 "birds" he made a perfect score. Stuart Scott proved to be high scratch man for the day. He returned a card of 80 of the possible 100. The high handicap man was J. E. McLoughlin, whose score was 96 on his handicap of 9. Shooting from scratch, Stuart Scott made a perfect score in winning the leg for the Accumulation Cup.

There was some keen competition at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, traps yesterday between the ten men who competed for the various prizes. Five men tied in the match for the Yearly Cup, each with full scores of 25. They were H. F. L. Funke, D. E. Smith, H. L. Hoyt, Jr., E. A. Sierok, and F. L. Richards. In the shoot-off Funke proved the winner. With a full score of 25, E. A. Sierok won the leg for the Monthly Cup. His handicap was 4. Tracy H. Lewis, shooting from scratch, won the high scratch prize with 94 as his score, and the high handicap trophy went to F. E. Smith.

Three contests were decided yesterday on the traps of the Knollwood Country Club at White Plains, N. Y. T. F. Wilcox, the club crack, triumphed in the sweepstakes of twenty-five "birds," breaking all but one of his string. E. T. Fox and H. M. Cowperthwait tied for second place with 22 "kills" each, and on the shoot-off, the honors went to Cowperthwait with 21 breaks. In the competition for the Monthly Cup E. W. Brown led and H. M. Cowperthwait showed up best in the shoot for the Season Cup.

Nine Football Games for V. M. I.

Colonel Henry C. Ford, graduate manager of the Virginia Military Institute Athletic Association, has announced the football schedule for next season. Taken as a whole the schedule does not differ materially from that of last year.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND POULTRY DISPLAY

Many Prominent Persons Attracted to Garden to Watch Judging of Game Fowl.

Sportsmen and amateur farmers attended the Poultry and Pigeon Show yesterday at Madison Square Garden to watch the awards in the pit game classes; poultry breeders were on hand to study the Government exhibits; suburban fanciers to buy new pigeons or chickens, and the casual visitors found the moving pictures and talks in the concert hall full of interest.

That the interest in the gamecock is far from being dead, was seen by the number of persons who collected around the judges as they were making the awards in "Game Pit Alley," as the part of the Garden where the fighters are benched is termed. In the crowd were many prominent persons in other lines of sport, including J. Robinson Beard, a former amateur jockey; Samuel Willets of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, H. B. Frelinghuysen and Max Behr of the Morris County Golf Club, P. W. Kendall, the Deal golfer; Harry T. Peters, Joseph Chadwick, Jr., and Theodore A. Havemeyer.

There were twelve classes for the pit games. While each specimen penned was typical and well qualified on the points demanded by the standard, the competitive interest was really in the classes for black reds with thirty-five and brown reds with twenty entries. In the former division the ribbon for the best cock was won by Richard Marple's bird, a tally for Westchester County, while the Wildwood Farms' entries won in hens with one of their own breeding from Sayville, L. I. The blue in cockerels went to Samuel Willets, with one of a strain that his family, at Roslyn, L. I., has been raising for half a century, while the pullet was a Staten Island entry of J. M. Vanderbilt.

Among the Brown Reds the outstanding winners were John Irwin, a Manhattan exhibitor, and Wildwood Farms. The blue ribbon Brown Red cockerel from Wildwood Farms was pronounced the pick of all the exhibits by the bystanders. This is a muscular, upstanding bird, with the large flashing eye to denote courage, and in full bloom of plumage. The fowl won the ribbon with many points to spare. None of the gamecocks was shown trimmed for the pit.

One of the best individual showings in the Garden is made by Edwin H. Morris, the duck fancier, with fifteen blues, three seconds, two thirds and two fourth prizes, with but twenty-two ducks penned.

The comedy of the Chicken Show is furnished by the happy family, which hails from Hartford, Conn. It consists of a little Angora goat, which is the star, with a couple of guinea pigs, bantam hens, ten varieties of pigeons, rabbits, call ducks, Maltese puppies, and a large blue-black Persian cat. They all live in perfect harmony.

A committee of six Chinese, delegated by the financiers and speculators of Chinatown, were interested spectators at the lecture delivered by Professor Harry M. Lamon of the United States Department of Agriculture yesterday. Mr. Lamon illustrated his talk with motion pictures, revealing the action of every phase of poultry breeding. The spokesman for the Mongolian visitors said they were particularly interested in poultry breeding and a Chinese company had been formed to buy two large farms in the Middle West to raise high-class poultry, ducks and turkeys.

Charles F. Gong, Chairman of the Committee, was impressed with the many novel inventions for poultry raising at the show, but thought we were still a long way behind his country in the matter of raising and breeding without artificial means.

The Frizzles, which with their plumage turned topsy-turvy and suggesting a Pomeranian's coat rather than the orthodox feathers, continue to attract much attention. They are probably the most freakish looking of all poultry. The principal awards follow:

Black Red Pit Games.—Cock, Richard Marple, Bronxville, N. Y.; hen, Wildwood Farms, Sayville, N. Y.; cockerel, Samuel Willets, Roslyn, N. Y.; pullet, J. M. Vanderbilt.

Brown Red Pit Games.—Cock, Harry C. Tinn, Manhattan; cockerel, Wildwood Farms.

Blue and Blue Red Pit Games.—Hen, Samuel Willets; cockerel, T. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morristown, N. J.; pullet, Samuel Willets.

Pyle Pit Games.—Cock, Samuel Willets; cockerel, Wildwood Farms.

Gray and Birchen Pit Games.—Cock and hen, A. N. Niese, Morristown, N. J.

Muffled and Tassel Pit Games.—Cock, Richard Marple, Bronxville, N. Y.; hen, Samuel Willets.

Duckwing Pit Games.—Cock, Wildwood Farms; hen and pullet, Clarence Sackett.

Hennie Pit Game.—Cock, cockerel, and pullet, Wildwood Farms.

Roundhead Pit Games.—Cock and hen, Richard Marple, Bronxville, N. Y.

Claybourne and White Hackle Pit Games.—Cock and cockerel, Wildwood Farms; hen and pullet, Samuel Willets.

Any Other Variety Pit Games.—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet, T. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morristown, N. J.

White Plymouth Rock.—Cock, cockerel, and pullet, Walter Jennings, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.; hen, Rancocas Poultry Farm, Brown's Mill, N. J.

RACE HORSES ARRIVE.

Sixty-six Come on Manhattan—Nineteen for August Belmont.

A consignment of sixty-six thoroughbred running horses, one of the largest to be brought to this country, reached here yesterday on board the Manhattan of the Atlantic Transport Line. Nineteen are owned by August Belmont, Chairman of the Jockey Club, eighteen of them having been purchased at the Newmarket sale by Mr. Allison, his agent. The other is the young stallion Danger Rock, a chestnut colt foaled in 1912 by Rock Sand, out of the brood mare Delusion, by Meddler.

Another son of Rock Sand and aHmburg Girl arrived consigned to Harry Payne Whitney. This is a two-year-old, which will be sent to the Whitney stable.

The largest single consignment was twenty-eight, brought over by H. H. Selby, most of which are the property of Grant Hugh Browne, who is coming back to racing in a big way this season. The latter group includes six brood mares, three stallions, three geldings of different ages, and sixteen yearlings. Among the latter is a colt by Colin-Ascalot, purchased by Tom Welsh and said by many good judges to be the best yearling sold in England during the sale season. He cost Welsh $2,500.

Four yearlings were brought over for W. R. Roe, who has before made important purchases abroad, and a like number of the Clarence Mackey three-year-olds, which were left in France when his recent sale shipment came to New York, were on board.

WHIPPANY TO HAVE HOUNDS.

Morristown Country Club Renews Lease on Club Grounds for 20 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 2.—The Whippany River Club has renewed for a period of twenty years the lease on the Higgans estate. It is planned to enlarge the activities of the club, which has been somewhat dormant since the clubhouse burned about eight years ago. A pack of hounds, to be known as the Spring Valley harriers, will be purchased, and hunts will be held each year after the polo season. A stable with accommodations for forty ponies is now being erected.

Among those interested in the project are General Edward B. Meany, Seth Thomas, Benjamin Nichol, Robert A. Grannis, Jr., and M. Hartley Dodge.

Amateur Judge for "Poms."

For the first time in the history of the breed, the American Pomeranian Club has selected an amateur judge to officiate at the annual championship show to be held at the McAlpin Hotel on Tuesday, Jan. 25. The judge-elect is John Sinnott, a prominent Philadelphia sportsman, whose Rosemont Kennel has been so successful for the past decade in dachshunds and Japanese spaniels. While this will be the first appearance of Mr. Sinnott as a specialty judge on pomeranians, he has adjudicated at many of the most important shows on all breeds of toys. He was one of the authorities who placed the Japanese spaniel Ch. Omija over the international winner, Metford Vic, at the Waldorf show, for the best of the breed.

GOLF RULES WILL NOT BE CHANGED

Legislation Against the Much-Abused Stymie Likely to Go Over Until After the War.

There will probably be no changes made in golf rules this year at the meeting of the U. S. G. A. for the reason that on account of the war it has been impossible for the American golfing authorities to get in touch with those who control the game and its rules at St. Andrews, Scotland. Consequently, any proposed legislation against the much abused stymie is likely to be tabled until the war is over. Notwithstanding this fact, the players continue their protests against the stymie rule and clamor for local regulations or temporary relief. This situation has been unpopular for a long time, but under the leadership of Jerome D. Travers, national open champion, American golfers seem to have determined that the stymie shall be abolished.

Travers says that he considers the stymie the most unfair thing in golf. Through no fault of the player, he is penalized a complete stroke, which may mean the loss of the hole or the match. In the Wisconsin championship several years ago one player lost the title because he encountered no less than seven stymies in the final match. Playing in the third round of match play, in the national amateur championship at the Euclid Golf Club, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1907, E. M. Byers, at that time the national champion, laid D. E. Sawyer a dead stymie. The champion's ball was on the lip of the cup, and in endeavoring to jump the stymie Sawyer hit his opponent's ball lightly, and though he succeeded in holing his putt, he lost the hole, as the other ball toppled into the cup and Byers won.

Most players who favor the abolition of the stymie would make one exception to the rule, in the case where the player stymies himself. Here it is plainly a case of bad golf on the part of the player and the penalty is considered just. An odd part of the crusade against the "stymie rule" is the fact that there is no stymie rule, and that it is the absence of a rule permitting the lifting of the ball that causes all the trouble.

BIG CADDIE EARNINGS.

Metropolitan Golfers Pay a High Price for Their Sport.

From the 6,000 annual rounds played over the Whitemarsh Country Club course at Philadelphia to the 600,000 rounds supposed to have been played in a single year on the public course at Jackson Park in Chicago is a far stretch, but, according to the caddie figures given out recently by the Philadelphia golf clubs, there is more chance for the boys on private links that have only a tenth part of the number of golfers that throng over the public courses. At the public courses in the various cities there is a scant supply of boys, and even the small number that are on hand are poorly patronized.

The caddie earnings on the smaller Philadelphia courses average about $6,000, and in the case of the larger and more important clubs the amount runs up to really amazing proportions. The Philmont Country Club found that its boys made the trip around the course over 13,000 times last year for a total of over $8,000, but this does not begin to compare with the total at the Merion Cricket Club and other such links, where the caddie expenses must run up to nearly a hundred thousand dollars.

In the case of many of our popular metropolitan courses like Baltusrol, Wykagyl, Scarsdale, and others, it is safe to say that there are at least 250 rounds of the links made each week during a season of twenty weeks, making a total of 50,000 rounds a conservative estimate for the season. The price to the caddie for the round of the links varies between what the caddies themselves call "a big thick half" and a crisp bill, depending on the generosity of the players. But the seventy-six clubs in the Metropolitan Golf Association probably spend over a million dollars on caddies each year.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1916.

OF THE UTMOST GRAVITY.

Germany and Austria, without prompting or inquiry on our part, will instantly convey to us their disclaimers and their denunciation of the crime of the sea assassin who sank the Persia, unless both Governments have lost all sense of honor and are willing to stand forth self-branded as outlaw enemies of the human race. Only one is guilty, but both are under pledge not again to employ their engines of murder for the destruction, unwarned and without chance of rescue, of women, children, and innocent men. If they care for what honor and reputation may still be left to them each will seek to outstrip the other in lodging with the Washington Government those assurances of unauthorized action and disavowal which alone can prevent the murder of the men, women, and children aboard the Persia from becoming the gravest issue that has arisen between the United States and any of the belligerent Powers.

The case is of the utmost gravity, at once endangering our relations with one or both Powers, not only because every circumstance of atrocity is present, and, prima facie, of faithlessness as well, but because among the Americans who lost their lives was an officer of the United States Government, Mr. McNEELY, on his way to his Consular post at Aden. The Teutonic Powers have repeatedly directed their missiles of death against the persons of American citizens, they have killed many of our people, although we are not a party to the war. We have thus far been content to remonstrate and present demands for satisfaction, to which Austria has acceded, while Germany tries our patience to its very limit by delay. But when an American bearing the commission of his Government falls a victim to Teutonic savagery and lawlessness the time has fully come for a recourse to other measures. If safe passage is to be denied to the accredited representatives of the United States Government, if American Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls must set sail from our shores in entire uncertainty whether they are to reach their destination or be sent to a watery grave by a Teuton assassin, we shall at once and completely change our attitude toward Germany and Austria and toward the war. The continuance of friendly relations becomes impossible and our neutrality a matter for anxious and immediate consideration. If war is to be made, then the American people will not consent that it remain one-sided.

It is surmised, not known, that the submarine that sank the Persia was Austrian. In a sense it will be fortunate if that prove to be the case, for Austria has two avenues of escape from responsibility, while none is open to Germany. Of course, none but a soulless Government would permit its navy to continue the work of brutal slaughter while the plaudits which welcomed its promise of discontinuance were still ringing in the air. If the submarine were of Austria's navy, it might be that its commander had been out of reach of fresh instructions from a time anterior to his Government's resolve to punish the Ancona offender. That would explain, it would not excuse, for did not Austria in her note tell us of her respect for the sacred laws of humanity and of her instructions to naval officers in keeping therewith? There is, too, the conjecture that, fired with the spirit of VON TIRPITZ, the Austrian Navy declines the trammels of obedience to the political department and is carrying on a war of frightfulness in its own free way. That theory calls for no discussion. Neither of these loopholes is open to Germany. Her pledge was given months ago, and she has already given an example of her displeasure at excessive zeal for wanton slaughter. Evidence that the Persia was destroyed by a German submarine would at once make the affair most serious. The familiar plea that the victim ship was trying to escape is excluded in this case by the fact that no warning was given and no submarine seen by any of her company. It was assassination without possible palliation. It remains only to make sure of the identity of the guilty commander. That disclosure should come by the prompt avowal of his Government. Concealment in the hope of escaping the consequences would be an act of unspeakable cowardice and dishonor. The recorded pledge of both the Teutonic Powers makes acknowledgment inevitable. It will be withheld only if, as a venerable German professor wrote the other day, "the "old German truth and honor have "gone by the board."

A SHERIFF'S CONFESSION.

The report of the retiring Sheriff of New York County, MAX L. GRIFENHAGEN, to Governor WHITMAN, which is without precedent and not required by law, is an illuminating and extremely readable document. After two years of experience in the Sheriff's office, for which he has received by way of compensation more than $100,000, ($44,629.95 in fees besides his salary of $12,000 in 1914, and about the same amount in 1915,) Mr. GRIFENHAGEN has come to the conclusion that the Sheriff is overpaid, that his supposed personal liability is largely fictitious, and that as a constitutional peace officer he is practically useless, while as far as the duty of transporting criminal prisoners is concerned the office might as well be dispensed with. The Department of Correction, he thinks, could do this work much better. The Sheriff also points out that the method of transporting prisoners from the Tombs to State Prison is antiquated, expensive, and inhumane. He suggests that they should be carried from the one prison to the other in an automobile van.

The duty of the Sheriff in enforcing civil processes might be transferred to other officers designated by law, but Mr. GRIFENHAGEN does not think that change would be advisable. He favors the abolition of Ludlow Street Jail, however, describing it as old, dark, and disease-breeding, although its maintenance costs the county about $120 daily, and argues that men who are ordered to pay alimony and are unable to should not be put in jail, while those who willfully refuse to pay when they are able to pay should be sent to "a real jail." Mr. GRIFENHAGEN has labored faithfully to secure the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and says he will continue his efforts to secure that and other reasonable reforms as a private citizen.

His voluntary report should be read by every citizen. A humorous view of it may be taken by some persons, not without justification in the circumstances, but the outworn system of county governments has never been more effectively condemned. The existence of five counties with all their antiquated administrative machinery within the municipal boundaries of New York is preposterous. Also, there is no doubt, as Mr. GRIFENHAGEN says, that the Sheriff of New York has few duties to perform that could not be performed by others just as well, and is ridiculously overpaid. We hope that the Governor will take this expert testimony seriously.

LAWMAKERS' VIEWS OF LAWS.

Mr. FOWLER, a Representative that was, and present counsel for Labor's National Peace Council, being arraigned with his colleagues of the council for conspiracy in restraint of trade, pleaded that "individuals can-"not be prosecuted under the Sher-"man anti-trust law." The indicted New Haven officials ought to hire him. Ex-Representative FOWLER joins two other defendants in a formal written statement that men like him, and like present Representative BUCHANAN and the counsel of the Anti-Trust League, have been so active "in enforcing this law and in "the enactment of other reform meas-"ures for the relief of the common "people that it is ridiculous on its "face to think of charging such men "with the violation of this act." Accordingly, they warn laborers and farmers to awake to their own danger if these defenders of the people are prosecuted under a law never intended to apply to any of them.

It was intended by the framers of this statute that its provisions should not apply to organized labor and organized farmers making an honest effort to better their conditions. The Clayton act of the Sixty-third Congress provides that no such application of the Sherman anti-trust law should ever be made against labor and farm organizations. Lawmakers have the same right to take their own views of the laws, subject to the courts' interpretation of the laws and acts under them, that all other men have. But lawmakers have no especial license to bear false witness on facts peculiarly within their knowledge.

These Representatives are chargeable with knowledge that the Sherman anti-trust law was passed without the amendment putting their interpretation of the law into the law. The Fifty-second, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh Congresses each rejected amendments with the same object in view. The Clayton act specifically provides that nothing in it shall alter the anti-trust law as expounded by the courts. One of the first cases under the anti-trust law was against laborers. Surely the Danbury Hatters' case is not forgotten. Last week a suit of the same sort was brought against Meriden unions by a corporation alleging damages by conspiracy under the anti-trust law. The indicted lawmakers may or may not be guilty under the facts of their case. That remains to be seen. But they have convicted themselves of something equally heinous by their defense. The contradiction of their allegations ought to be repeated as often as they are uttered until silence reigns on the subject.

MEN OF ALL OTHERS.

Mr. GEORGE E. MILLER, Washington correspondent of The Detroit News and faithful phonograph of Colonel ROOSEVELT, adds a new name to the collection of Republican candidates for President whom the Colonel would support with all his heart and soul. Mr. MILLER's first list contained the names of Mr. Justice HUGHES, Mr. HADLEY of Missouri, Mr. P. C. KNOX of Pennsylvania. The first has refused to run, nobody wants the other two to run.

The new man is, of course, on the hopeless roll, or the Colonel wouldn't select him. It is good old sturdy, pugnacious, multiloquent HIRAM JOHNSON, Governor and long Boss of California. "I think," writes Mr. MILLER, with a delicious gravity, "the Colonel "holds the belief that the Republican "leaders could be induced to accept "JOHNSON, but I am sure that from "every point he regards the Califor-"nia Governor as the man of all "others whom this country ought to "support." Making four men of all others whom the Colonel aches to support, whom the country ought to support, whom, alas! it won't get the chance to support! And there are others of all others on the Colonel's waiting list.

Counselor of perfection, idealist of politics, grand selector of impossibilities, the top of the New Year to you! When the process of elimination and catalogue of men of all others are over, will there be left only the omnifactor of great health?

BOOKS AND THINKING.

Book publishers and dealers have shared this Fall in the satisfaction left in the wake of the rising wave of prosperity. They have been doing a good business and they have noted as one of its features an increasing demand for works of serious import, books that broaden the mental outlook, stimulate thought, and enable the reader to bring to the problems of his daily living and thinking a better informed and more alert intelligence.

The optimistic will hope that this means the beginning of the end of that curious and puzzling sentiment which, for now some years, has swept up and down the country instilling everywhere a distrust of and contempt for anything that connoted serious thought. It has found its exact and terse expression in that slang term of contemptuous intention and malevolent influence, "highbrow," which has fastened itself like a leech upon both the language and the life of the country.

The startled recognition which American readers began to give to books of more serious consequence began, indeed, soon after the beginning of the war and was in evidence even during the lessened book demand that marked the business depression of last year. And it has been, the publishers say, growing steadily ever since the opening, early in the Autumn, of the present book season. If we are indebted to the European war for this dawning realization of the importance of being able to think, we owe to that awful conflict something of far more consequence than any stimulus to trade.

THE NEW HAVEN EXAMPLE.

It may be supposed that the general public is weary of the intricacies of the railway problem, upon which the experts themselves are disagreed. Railway managers, railway regulators, and railway lawmakers so seldom have a good word for one another that the public may be forgiven for thinking that there is no answer. It is different with the applications of the conflict of law and practice, and the point is illustrated by the letter of President ELLIOTT. The New Haven road has grown up to the limit of its capacity and surplus business is not to be sought. There are business men who would regard that as an ideal situation. But it is different with railways and their customers. Railways are common carriers and must accommodate all comers, even though all suffer by deterioration of service in the attempt. Moreover, the customers of railways are more dependent upon them than upon facilities they use in other lines of business. Where are the New Englanders to get railway service if the New Haven can neither serve them with its present facilities nor increase those facilities?

There was a time when the New Haven Railroad expanded faster than the communities it served. But as President ELLIOTT says, "the New "Haven has not been able to add to "its facilities materially during the "last few years, particularly during "the last two, when the company "has been going through a period of "depression, investigation, readjust-"ment, and reconstruction of its fi-"nancial and corporate status." That takes nothing for granted regarding the responsibility for the conditions, but merely states how they affect the public, who have rather admired the spectacle of wealthy malefactors under indictment, without drawing the inference regarding how the matter affected them. Malefactors, however wealthy, are human after all, and none of them is known to seek indictment. It follows that other ways of making money are preferred to the railway business. If these particular defendants are acquitted, that affords no immunity to others, but rather suggests greater vigor of prosecution to recoup the defeat of the prosecutors. If the New Haven defendants are convicted, the condition of the railway industry will be something to shudder over, and the shuddering will be as much by patrons of the railways as by their managers.

To be more specific still, President ELLIOTT says that he wanted to relieve the New Haven's land lines by diverting some of its overflow to boat lines. The difficulty is that the law forbids railways to own boat lines except with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the railway did not venture to make the investment. It was a prudent decision. Other railways have been compelled to abandon boat lines extending their land lines to the lakes, and through the Panama Canal. Under the statute and its interpretation that is a righteous decision. But are the lawmakers and the Commissioners applauded? Rather they are feeling the whips only recently applied to the railways. For example, The Northwestern Miller is hardly parliamentary in its remarks on the subject. The ruling of the Commission which hinders the railways from expanding by means of boat lines is declared a preposterously destructive act, totally disrupting and destroying an established system of lake transportation which has been of incalculable benefit to the Western receiver and shipper, in the hope of encouraging an imaginary system of so-called "independent" transportation which is to accomplish what the Commission considers "competition," but which actually would be a state of irresponsible chaos.

It would be interesting to follow The Miller in its explanation of the agitation which led to the surprise in the Commission's discovery that the water lines legislation of the Panama Canal act applies "elsewhere," but it would be aliunde. The present point is that regulation and prohibition are now bracketed in public esteem. Everybody favors them in theory, but is against their enforcement in the manner in which they are enforced, whenever and wherever they are enforced.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Astor in the Lords.

From the London cable dispatch that tells of the conferring of a peerage on WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, "the wealthy American citizen who years ago became an expatriate," we learn that "some of the King's advisers entertain the belief that Mr. ASTOR'S honor will be especially pleasing to Americans." Mr. ASTOR was formerly well known in this city. He was in politics and in literature. He wrote two books which deplorably failed to make him famous, doubtless because, owing to our mad addiction to baseball and controversies about the tariff, literary taste is still unformed in this country. He had the courage to contest a Congressional district in this city with ROSWELL P. FLOWER. Mr. FLOWER was successful, but the gayety of nations was promoted by some of the tales told of the methods adopted by Mr. ASTOR in his attempt to win votes. He did service in both branches of the Legislature, and did not like the way his constituents treated him.

In the early '80s, when he was in the Senate, there was a tremendous uproar in this city about the inefficiency of the Street Cleaning Department and an attempt was made to procure relief from Albany. Mr. ASTOR, with other adherents of the local Republican machine, opposed the measure for which the city as with one voice clamored. His name with that of the others in the group was displayed day after day in the newspapers in full-faced type—what might perhaps be called a blacklist. Years afterward Mr. ASTOR specified this outrage as one of the reasons that prompted him to forsake United States citizenship and become a subject of the King. The country was unappreciative, the press was brutal.

Whether "Americans" will be moved to pleasure by Mr. ASTOR'S success in landing himself in the peerage is exceedingly doubtful. Just what emotion would be appropriate to the occasion is hard to say, but we have a dreadful fear that the prevailing sentiment is one of entire indifference. That is to be regretted, for we approach the very verge of impoliteness when we decline to be stirred by an event which will bring to Mr. ASTOR a joy second only to that which would thrill his bosom if somebody should happen to say a good word about his compositions in prose and verse. Can anybody suggest what ought to be done about it?

Just the Other Way About.

Mr. GIBBONEY, vouched for as a spokesman of Secretary MCADOO, says:

"Whatever may have been the opinion of the public a year ago as to a Government-controlled merchant marine, there can be no doubt now that the matter demands immediate action by Congress."

The reason that there can be no doubt now about a matter so doubtful that Congress rejected it before must be the demonstration of the error of the action of Congress. It must be that later events have brought into even stronger contrast the wisdom and promptness of action by the Government, and the slowness of capital and its blindness to the needs of the case, and to its own opportunities for profit. These things must be so, because otherwise Mr. GIBBONEY'S argument is without foundation. If, in fact, private capital has been alert and active in providing the facilities which the Government has been so supine in neglecting to furnish, then private capital appears to be the better reliance.

It would be interesting to read Mr. GIBBONEY'S revision of his own article upon the basis of facts in the report of the Commissioner of Navigation, the replies to the queries to the trade by the Chamber of Commerce of New York and the United States Chamber of Commerce, the statement of India House, and substantially every expression of knowledge by those in the trade or served by it. The facts are just as convincing the other way as the efforts of the imagination and ratiocination of himself and the other spokesmen of and for the Administration's once beaten and twice doomed bill.

An Advance of Wages Refused.

Many New England mills are advancing wages, and many New England unions are preparing to demand advanced wages. But there is one notable exception. In New Bedford:

Many of the labor union leaders of the cotton mill workers in this city take the surprising position that they do not want an advance in wages, saying that the inevitable result is an increase in rents and commodities. Leaders of the operatives here say they prefer that the hours of labor be shortened and a new method of computing wages established rather than a simple advance.

That contrasts strangely with the general labor union idea that the way to cause prosperity is to advance labor costs. And a proposal to sacrifice wages for the sake of shortening hours, and securing other methods of computing wages, is more convincing than labor arguments without such a pledge of sincerity.

Without special knowledge of the facts it would seem that there is a suggestion of conditions which might be relieved by consultation with wage earners in that frame of mind. Collective bargaining has nothing more strongly in its favor than the argument that a wage agreement should be an agreement, not a submission to an edict imposed by either party to the enforced bargain. Here is a proposal apparently that the wage earners shall be relieved of something that galls them, and which they are willing to make a sacrifice to have removed. The same interpretation would not hold if the removal of the grievances were sought as a cover of advance of wages.

THE OSBORNE REFORMS.

Changes They Have Brought to Convict Life at Auburn Prison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this moment, when a Grand Jury is indicting Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, a contrast of conditions existing in Auburn Prison before Osborne's innovation with conditions existing there now, as actually seen by a layman, should interest your readers.

Visiting Auburn Prison some years before Mr. Osborne came into prominence as a prison reformer, I saw convicts with their hair close cropped, unshaven and ashen of countenance, slouched of gait, and walking in lockstep. Their zebra-stripe uniforms were dirty and unmended. Cells and corridors were odoriferous. Cups, plates, and table cutlery of tarnished tin marked the place of each man at table. I was told that the men were locked in their cells from immediately after supper until breakfast. I was told that no recreation existed, exercise coming entirely from work in the workshops.

When I visited the prison Christmas Eve of this year, I saw convicts bronzed and healthy of countenance, from athletic contests, I was told, a recreation unheard of under the old régime. I saw a silver cup, which I was told was competed for by organized and trained teams of athletes among the convicts. The close-cropped hair had disappeared, the convicts now wearing the hair as long as civilians. Smooth faces predominated from every other day shaving. Instead of the old zebra-stripe uniform, I saw dark gray, well-fitting and neat military uniforms. The old slouching gait and downcast look were nowhere in evidence; instead the men walked erect and strode firmly as soldiers.

Instead of being locked in three-and-a-quarter-foot cells immediately after the evening meal, I was told the men enjoyed the freedom of the airy corridors in the cell wings until 9 o'clock at night, and during this period read, studied lessons of trade courses, and knit garments for the soldiers and stricken ones of the countries now at war. I saw canary birds singing cheerily in the corridors. I saw mugs outside of cell doors, which I was told were filled with ice water for the men to quench their thirst during the evening period of relaxation and during the long hours of night.

A Christmas tree carrying out the "community" idea shone resplendent with lights and trimmings in the prison yard, where, I was told, appropriate Christmas services were to be held Christmas Day.

No odors now exist in the corridors and cells, and the walls reflect the daylight from coats of white paint. In the cells themselves I saw pictures and small ornaments. In the mess hall large china cups and china plates, as well as bright white metal cutlery, replaced the old, tarnished tinware. The walls and ceilings were white, and everywhere cleanliness showed the work of men interested through pride in their work.

FRANCIS BOYLE.

New York, Dec. 28, 1915.

THE AMERICAN PEERAGE.

The Yankee Peerage is a thing
That soars today on buoyant wing
With Lords and Markisses and sitch
Selected from our home-made rich.
The glad news cometh o'er the sea
That George of sovereign majesty
Because of service mixed with coin.
Exalts our Lord of Tenderloin.

And there be others who anon—
A simple term for later on—
May seek the gilded coronet,
Like Claude, my Lord of Kitchenette,
Most worthy vassal of the crown,
For that he holds our navy down,
And keeps our army in control
Hid deep within a pigeon-hole.

And Baron Viereck we may see
Ere many days have ceased to be,
For that sweet George of Teuton fame
Has helped to play the Briton's game
With sundry gibes and barbey gaffs,
And vitriolic paragraphs,
The which have served to weary us
And make the hyphen odious.

And possibly ere many days
An Earl of Jitney's verdant bays
Will decorate the brow adroit
Of Henry, Lord of all Detroit,
For venturings of Peace whereby
The Bird was landed high and dry
And everybody came to pipe
The time to eat him wasn't ripe.

And—oh, the score of Candidates
That on the sovereign favor waits!—
His Grace the Duke of Theodore,
Who'd ease the monarch of his War,
Now straining at the leash to get
Into those trenches dank and wet,
And make the quarrels of the Throne
No longer George's but his own.

And Baron Bill of tongue so free—
They'd spell that Baron with an E—
For vast expenditures in breath
To talk Bellona grim to death;—
The list runs on and on and on,
From Ponkapog to Washington,
Of worthy Lords, Dukes, Earls and Barts,
Ripe for the plucking in our marts.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

IF WE JOINED THE ENTENTE.

Power of America to End the War and Hasten Permanent Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of the numberless suggestions for the establishment of a lasting peace on earth, made by men and women of all walks of life, that proposing a league of nations seems to be the most practical and the most generally favored. Perhaps a good criterion of its feasibility may be the fact that it first appeared at large in the somewhat fantastical form given it by the prolific imagination of H. G. Wells, and has since been defined and made practicable by the judicial mind of the conservative W. H. Taft. That the United States is to join, and occupy a very prominent position in such a league no one ever doubted, and that the United States would not join any group of great nations in which France and Great Britain were not represented can be put down as a certainty. If America, then, is to be a party to the pillars of the Entente after the war, why not now, when it would serve this nation and humanity in the following ways:

America's joining the Entente Powers would end the present war sooner than it is now expected, if not immediately. Though the United States is to be but a passive member of the Entente, the moral weight of the act upon the other neutrals and the influence on the German people would be tremendous. The example of the United States would in all probability be followed by the South American republics, and would turn Rumania and Greece into members of the Entente. The Teutonic allies would soon realize the futility of the continuation of the war, and would in some way or other seek peace in the just expectation that the membership of the United States in the Entente would insure for them the most favorable peace conditions they could hope for.

It would securely lay the foundations of the league of nations. Great Britain, Russia, France, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and the United States, counting Germany's colonies captured by the Entente Powers, have a combined population of 930,000,000, or approximately three-fifths of the population of the world, occupying an area of about 32,000,000 square miles, or two-thirds of the land surface of the earth. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria have a combined population of 150,000,000, occupying an area of 1,500,000 square miles. These numbers tell it all. The Entente would virtually have become the league of nations or the league of peace, doubtless adding soon to its number the South and Central American republics, Rumania, Greece, Portugal and Spain.

And this would eventually lead to the establishment of permanent peace among the nations of the world. For the Teutonic allies would soon follow the example of the other nations. Exhausted economically and physically, a result certain to be attained by them even under the most favorable terms of peace they could obtain, and being in such minority they would soon come to the realization that without the good will and aid of the entente or league they could not proceed with and succeed in the vast reconstruction work before them. We may expect that the people of the Central Empires would urge their Governments to join the league. But, should they remain obstinate and refuse to become parties to it, a commercial boycott or a threat to use force, made collectively by all the members of the league, would drive the Central Empires, and for that matter all other outsiders, into the ranks of the federation of nations, whose chief aim would be the preservation of a lasting peace to humanity.

Besides the above enumerated chief services that the United States could render to humanity by joining the Entente, there are numerous minor ones. As a radical among nations, it could do much for the Jews, Poles, Armenians, and other oppressed nationalities; it would always be the champion of justice and right in the league, and would be animated with true love in the settlement of international problems; it could exert its influence for democracy, reforms, and liberty with the reactionary Governments of the league, &c.

Is it not incumbent on the United States, for the sake of its own interests and the interests of Pan-America, and for the sake of humanity, progress, and civilization to join the Entente Powers now?

ISAAC DON LEVINE.

New York, Dec. 31, 1915.

The Tariff After the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When peace comes, what will America, rich, prosperous, and happy, do about the nations across the waters? They will not want charity, but justice, a chance to recover themselves. Shall we give it to them or shall we withhold it by raising our tariff walls to hinder them in the process of recovery? Is it to America's interest to let Europe recover as soon as possible or to keep her poor as long as possible? Is it to America's interest, by raising her tariff, to antagonize, as Germany has done, every nation on the globe, or to conciliate the world by just and unselfish treatment, not taking advantage of the necessities of her sister nations?

Will America be just to the warring nations by opening her ports to them or will she do all she can to keep their goods out, to close her markets to them, and to make their recovery hard, long, and laborious?

Will she be far-sighted enough to see that a prosperous world and not a poor world around her is what she needs if her own prosperity is to endure? And that a world of friends is safer to live in than a world of enemies? Or will she shut herself up by tariff walls, to batten within her own "lordly pleasure house" and increase the misery and hatred of all around her?

M. E. VAN WAGENEN.

East Orange, N. J., Dec. 29, 1915.

A Champion of the Lap Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am no lap dog, but I number among my friends and acquaintances a number of these "contemptible, vicious, snarling little beasts." I read the recent letter in THE TIMES to them. They maintained for a time an indifferent silence, while an Airedale who was present barked his indignation. My particular friend, a King Charles Spaniel, at length yawned in a supercilious fashion and observed that any dog, lap or otherwise, who respected himself and the traditions of dogdom generally, would be naturally prone to snarl and exhibit vicious tendencies at the approach of any biped who displayed such marked prejudice as the writer of this particular letter in your esteemed paper. A dog is quick to detect a real human being. When he is bad in his behavior—when he is "uncompromisingly hostile"—the dog usually has an excellent reason for thus displaying his distaste of the human society in which he finds himself. RAGS.

Bayside, L. I., Dec. 31, 1915.

Kipling as the War Bard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's TIMES, "War and the Bard," impels me to call your attention to "For All We Have and Are," by Rudyard Kipling, which was printed by your paper soon after the present war in Europe began. Surely this poem will refute any complaint as to the bard. A.

Atlantic City, Dec. 31, 1915.

SAFETY OF AMERICAN MAILS.

Postmaster General Unable to Give Any Promises of Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper has several times recently noted the seizure by Great Britain of the United States mails on vessels to and from neutral ports, such as Copenhagen and Rotterdam. As seizures of this sort seem to me to be a gross violation of American rights, and as I am personally interested in the matter because of the fact that I often have important letters in the mails, many of them under United States registry seal, I felt that it was advisable to address the officials of this Government to find out, if possible, what guarantee could be given that registered mail to and from Europe would not be interfered with en route. I therefore yesterday addressed a telegram to Postmaster General Burleson, Washington, reading as follows:

Please inform me quickly if registered letters addressed to Germany or Austria are safe from British interference. I desire to forward important letters under United States registry seal and am anxious to know what guarantee of safety my Government is prepared to give.

The above telegram I also confirmed in writing.

This morning I am in receipt of a reply to my telegram from Postmaster General Burleson, as follows:

The only guarantee of safety of mail against interference is that provided by Universal Postal Convention of Rome. I cannot attempt to forecast what action any belligerent may take.

From the above you will note that apparently the United States Government, as at present constituted, does not intend to make any demand for the safety of mail, registered or otherwise, against interference. I do not know how such weakness on the part of our Government appeals to others, but I feel that the American Government is being made the laughing stock of the world.

IRVING P. FAVOR.

New York, Dec. 29, 1915.

THE AVERAGE CITIZEN.

He Refrains from Outspoken Opinions but Carries a Big Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a well-established fact that a medicine oft repeated loses its effect, that the same stimulus reapplied to a nerve fails in time to produce a reaction. We are apparently witnessing an interesting demonstration of the same rule applied to our national life. We have noted the steadily diminishing amount of comment roused by Germany's repeated crimes against us and against civilization and humanity.

The Ancona was sunk under conditions which established the German allies anew in a position absolutely unique. A Belgian relief ship is reported sunk without warning, and this receives in the press only a fraction of a column and a small head line. This must indeed discourage Teuton genius! To be sure, recent comment was to the point. The press stated that the "Administration will wait to investigate and will then send a sharp note." Does it not speak well for our Administration that without stirring out of their offices the reporters can confidently write that "the Administration will wait to investigate, and will then send a sharp note"?

But there we are—impatient again! Have not the authorities promised us faithfully every day for a week that the munitions plotters are about to be exposed in the most startling manner? And do not today's reports inform us that the various departments of our Government are quarreling among themselves as to who shall arrest the most plotters? What more could an American citizen ask or expect?

And this brings us to a moment's consideration of the American eagle. Have you noticed how scarce that noble bird has become? Search our forests and mountains and you will search almost in vain. He has vanished indeed. Why not back the old eagle off of our flagpoles and raise a new symbol—the jellyfish? He envelops small animals; he sometimes stings, but harmlessly, as is our manner when writing notes; he shines at night, when other lights are absent—as we might in the absence of manlier nations.

There is a growing feeling that our part in the world's history for 1914-15 is not quite up to that of former years—not quite up to the ideals we have worked for and in days of old fought for. There is a growing question as to whether we are not playing an ignoble part.

The really great American—the average citizen—is praying for peace, but growing a little bit restive. He loves peace, but he also loves his self-respect. Do not forget that while we have heard from the Administration, from the press, and from the fellows who write letters to the papers, we have not heard from the average citizen. He is going quietly about his business—saying nothing but sawing wood. He speaks softly, but he carries a big vote. M. A. C.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1915.

Turkey's Past and Future.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the columns of your last Sunday's issue I read a letter by Djevad Eyoub, under the title "New Turkish Power," in which he states that just as Ertogrul, 631 years ago, with his 400 warriors helped the weaker of the two fighting armies and came out victorious, thus causing the rise of the military power of the house of Osman, so a descendant of the same house (Enver Pasha) views this gigantic conflict and decides to throw his lot with what seems the weaker (Teutonic) side, and this is going to mean not only rise in military power to Turkey, but in Kultur also. History repeated itself.

In 1895 a general massacre of the Armenians by the famous descendants of Ertogrul, whom Djevad Eyoub calls the defender of the weak and helpless, sent 250,000 weak and helpless men, women, and children to their graves. Again, in 1908, a carefully planned massacre wiped out in the State of Adana 30,000 weak and helpless Armenians. History repeats itself. And even in 1915, which, according to Djevad Eyoub, dates the rise of Turkey in power and Kultur, 950,000 Armenians met their deaths either by massacre or by starvation in the desert.

Is it possible that a nation can rise in power again when that power was secured with the sword alone?

As for her army, Turkey has to thank the Kaiser for it. German coin, German brains, German guns, and the German submarines are working behind the Turkish forces. Remove all these Germanic factors and the Turkish Army is no more. S. S. KAISH.

Syracuse University, Dec. 30, 1915.

For a Break with the Teutons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You printed yesterday an interesting report from Vassar College in regard to the petition to President Wilson, signed by thirty members of the college Faculty, in which petition the opinion was expressed that the time had come to break off diplomatic relations with both Germany and Austria.

I received this week from Mount Holyoke College a copy of the same petition, (which was prepared by the American Rights League,) bearing the signature of thirty-six members of the college Faculty.

I note a widely increasing interest in the expression of opinion on the part of citizens throughout the country in regard to the fulfillment of the engagement entered into months back to hold Germany to "strict accountability" for the murder of non-combatants. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

New York, Dec. 31, 1915.

Roller Skating.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no law to prevent children from roller skating on the sidewalk, endangering people's lives and making a constant, brain-racking noise in front of one's windows?

A SUFFERER.

New York, Dec. 29, 1915.

GAMES AS DRAMA.

This Defense of Intercollegiate Athletes Finds More Support.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg space to indorse heartily Dr. Luther H. Gulick's defense of intercollegiate athletic contests. I believe the defense can rest just where he left it—on the ground, namely, that intercollegiate athletics have, to the colleges and their whole student bodies, a value similar to or identical with that of great drama. They create college spirit, a thing not more valuable to the college than to the student through his whole after life. They break right across the puerile and snobbish exclusions which tend to grow up in college life as in social life generally. They constitute a vivid—even passionate—form of enthusiasm, through which the student's personal egotism is absorbed into his group egotism.

These uses of intercollegiate sport are identical with the primal uses of drama, which deals with group emergencies and conflicts, and makes possible the sublimated expression of group aggressiveness. All of those who saw "The Trojan Women" last Spring, or who have seen "The Weavers," now playing at the Garden Theatre, will recognize the truth of the above statement, even though they be not familiar with the history of primitive drama and with the intimate connection which exists among primitive peoples between folk-religion, folk-drama, and folk-athletics.

The question as to the intellectual content of intercollegiate athletics (intercollegiate drama) is no more relevant than the question of their immediate use in the physical development of the mass of the students. The inner dynamics of intercollegiate sports are emotional and social rather than intellectual or gymnastic. They are not intended to prepare students for sedentary occupations, but rather to so tie up their personal natures with the group consciousness that they will be able to truly live, even though engaged in sedentary occupations. And of all nations, America is the last one which, at this particular moment of history, can afford to dispense with any enthusiasm or avocation which, like intercollegiate athletics, has a group-forming, a society-forming, tendency.

JOHN COLLIER.

New York Training School for Community Centre Women.

New York, Dec. 30, 1915.

A VETERAN ON DEFENSE.

He Sees Difficulties in the Way of Compulsory Service Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of the "has beens," that is, of Abraham Lincoln's time, and a portion of my being lies not far from what was the Chancellorsville Tavern in Virginia. There was good stuff in the young volunteers of those days, as people are now fond of saying, for they set out by thousands to fight for the United States. A noble duty, well performed by men who were not too proud to fight, and I feel very sure that should occasion arise when men are needed to defend our country the young men of today would not be found wanting. They are fully as patriotic now as men were in the earlier days. That does not mean that our young fellows are "spoiling for a fight." Mark the unconcern to a great degree among them as to joining the militia, even with a good chance which offers for distinction along those lines should they persevere.

Undoubtedly our men would be generally tuned up to quite a pitch of patriotism were this country surrounded on all sides by nations armed to the teeth, such as Holland and Switzerland, but no such condition confronts us. There is no menace, no lines of forts near our borders, therefore we do not "get worked up."

Now comes a panicky shout for "preparedness" against a possible danger in the future, and the navy is to be put on a very strong footing. That is easier said than done, for the reason, as I have given above, that our young men are not looking that way in time of peace, nor are the rewards great enough to tempt them. In general, however, the navy movement should be encouraged by all sections of the country.

One hears a great deal in these days about the fine example set for us by Switzerland in the very effective plans for mobilization and otherwise. That country has shown a fine spirit, hemmed in as it is by warlike countries, and consequently obliged constantly to be on the alert for trouble from without. How effective her methods would prove in case some powerful neighbor overran a portion of Swiss territory is an open question. The test of actual fighting and good generalship has not come.

And now we have urged upon us what has been called the "democratic" plan of universal military service. That is by all means the fairest plan, for it is based upon justice, and it is a wonder that Great Britain has not long ago adopted it, as has been done for many years by her French ally.

For ourselves, we should not jump at the conclusion that there would be plain sailing if we adopted conscription. After the civil war had been under way for about two years conscription was resorted to in the Northern States, each

JUSTICE J. R. LAMAR DIES IN WASHINGTON

Member of the United States Supreme Bench Had Been Ill for Months.

OVERWORK BROKE HIM DOWN

One of the Democratic Appointees of President Taft, He Was Regarded as a Great Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Joseph Rucker Lamar, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at his home here at 8:30 o'clock this evening. A severe cold that settled in the lungs was the immediate cause of his death, but he had been ill for many months, suffering from high blood pressure, as a result of overwork in the closing days of the last term of the court.

At the White Sulphur Springs, where he spent the Summer, this blood pressure partially paralyzed his left arm, and when he returned to Washington he took at once to his bed. After that day the Justice did not leave his room, although a few weeks ago he had convalesced to such an extent that he could use his left arm without pain, and chatted cheerfully with his friends.

At that time his return to the bench, after the holidays, was confidently expected. Some days ago he took a turn for the worse, following an attack of cold. But again, after hanging in the balance for several days, he seemed to rally last night, and hopes were entertained for his recovery. His family was at his bedside when he died.

JUSTICE JOSEPH RUCKER LAMAR.

Honored by President Wilson.

Justice Lamar has been generally regarded as one of the strong members of the Supreme Court. His learning in domestic and foreign law was accepted as one reason for his designation by President Wilson in 1914 as one of the two American representatives at the Niagara mediation conference, where the pacification of Mexico was considered.

When Justice Lamar was appointed to the United States Supreme Court in 1910 by President Taft he had the distinction of being one of the three members of that court ever appointed by a President of the opposite political party.

Justice Lamar was a son of the late James S. Lamar, and was descended from James Lamar, the Huguenot, who settled in Maryland in 1670. Born in Elbert County on Oct. 14, 1857, Justice Lamar spent his early life in Augusta, Ga., where his father was pastor of the Church of the Disciples. His education was received at the Richmond Academy, and, later, in the Martin Institute at Jefferson, Ga.

From there he went to the Penn Lucy School near Baltimore, Md., matriculating at the University of Georgia in 1874. Leaving the university before graduation, he subsequently was graduated from Bethany College in 1874. Justice Lamar then chose the law as his life work and attended the Law School of Washington and Lee University, where he studied for a year, and was admitted to the Bar of Georgia in 1878. He then started practice in Augusta, Ga., and remained there until appointed to the Supreme Court.

Won Important Litigation.

In his law practice he largely represented railroads and other great corporations, and he argued before the Supreme Court of his State many cases involving intricate questions. He was on the winning side in a number of cases of far-reaching importance and more than ordinary interest. However, notwithstanding his connection with the so-called "interests," his reputation for integrity was such that the Senate confirmed his appointment by President Taft without hesitation at a time when such corporations were in disfavor.

Justice Lamar attended strictly to his duties as a lawyer and Justice and apparently had no diversions outside of the law. He was wont to say that his diversion was "specializing in general practice," and only once was he led from active practice. This was during 1886-89, when he served in the Georgia Legislature as the representative from Richmond County. His service in the Legislature led to the passing of a number of important laws of which he was the author.

In 1893 Justice Lamar was selected by the Georgia Legislature and the Supreme Court Justices of the State as one of a committee of three commissioners to make a revision of the legal code. After two years' work, during which he labored incessantly to better the laws of his State, the new code was adopted by the General Assembly. His particular work in this regard was the preparation of the text of the civil code, and his masterly completion of his task brought wide attention to his work. Of the statutes he prepared, the best known are the Eminent Domain act, the Auditors' act, the Assignment act, and the Practice act.

Served as Georgia Justice.

Former Governor Terrell, in recognition of his great ability, in January, 1903, appointed Justice Lamar an Associate Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Little. He was particularly fitted for the work and entered it with his usual enthusiasm. There was a great mass of work to be done and, after two years, Justice Lamar found that his health was breaking, and on the advice of his physicians he resigned on April 10, 1905.

After a short rest Justice Lamar returned to general practice in Augusta, where he formed a partnership, and, by his handling of the important cases submitted to his firm, greatly increased his reputation as a lawyer. He was still connected with this firm when appointed to the United States Supreme Court on Dec. 12, 1910.

Justice Lamar was the author of more than 200 opinions while connected with the Georgia Supreme Court. These are embraced in six volumes of the Georgia Reports, and Justice Cobb, in speaking of them, said: "The reader of these opinions is impressed with the learning of the writer and the terse and striking form of expression conveying satisfactory and convincing reasoning."

His Opinions Highly Regarded.

The merit of President Taft's appointment was shown soon after Justice Lamar took his seat on the Supreme Court bench. His opinions were finished works of legal logic and very few applications for rehearings were asked for after he had passed on a case. Not generally known outside of his own State, Justice Lamar rose in public estimation so that when President Wilson appointed him the principal commissioner at the A B C Conference in Niagara Falls the appointment was regarded with universal approbation.

In November, 1913, Justice Lamar was the guest of honor at the dinner of the Georgia Society of New York at Delmonico's, and was named as one of the greatest lawyers the South ever produced. In sending his regrets at his inability to attend, former President Taft said in part: "I cannot tell you how much I would enjoy the occasion, but my engagements are so many more than I supposed that it is impossible for me to be present to do honor to a man I am proud to have made a Justice of the highest court in the world."

Justice Lamar married Miss Clarinda Pendleton, a daughter of the late Dr. W. K. Pendleton, President of Bethany College, in 1870. He had two sons, Philip Rucker and William Pendleton Lamar.

About the time Justice Lamar returned to Washington last Fall a movement was started to have Congress legislate so as to enable him to retire on full pay. At that time Secretary Lane of the Interior Department and Solicitor General John W. Davis were mentioned in discussions as his possible successor. It is believed that President Wilson will act at once in filling the vacancy because of the important cases now awaiting consideration before a full court.

The Supreme Court will meet at noon tomorrow and will adjourn immediately until after the funeral.

Arrangements for the funeral were not completed tonight, but the burial will take place at Augusta. The funeral party will leave Washington for Augusta on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DR. C. C. BARROWS DIES.

Was Widely Known as a Surgeon and Cornell Professor.

Dr. Charles Clifford Barrows, widely known as a surgeon and Professor of Gynecology at the Cornell University Medical College, died early yesterday morning, at his home, 63 East Fifty-sixth Street, after an illness of two months, in his fifty-ninth year.

He was born in Jackson, Miss., and was a son of the late David Nye Barrows and Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Moseley Barrows. After receiving his early education at the Bellevue High School in Liberty, Va., Dr. Barrows entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of M. D. During the following year, he came to this city and became a member of the House Staff of Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Barrows served two years at Bellevue and then was commissioned an Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, stationed in the territory of Arizona. Here he served under General Crook, in the campaigns against the Indian hostilies, which ended in the capture of the notorious outlaw, Geronimo.

In 1887 he resigned from the army and returned to this city and took up the practice of medicine with Dr. William Mecklenburg Polk, with whom he was associated for many years. From 1888 to 1893, Dr. Barrows was clinical instructor in gynecology in the New York University Medical College, and when the Cornell Medical School was opened here in the latter year, became instructor there in the same subject. He continued in this position until promoted to the clinical professorship, and in 1913, took full charge of the department.

Dr. Barrows was a former President of both the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association and the New York Clinical Society. In addition, he was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the Academy of Medicine, and the Obstetrical Society, and was a member of the County and State Medical Societies, the Medical Society of Greater New York, and the American Medical Association.

He belonged to the college fraternity of Zeta Psi and the Racquet and Tennis, Calumet, Army and Navy, Turf and Field, Piping Rock, and the Metropolitan Clubs, and the Southern Society, the New England Society, and the Sons of the Revolution.

His wife, a daughter, Miss Hester M. Barrows, and one son, Dr. David Nye Barrows, survive him.

The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue.

DETECTIVE CROWLEY DIES.

Made a Record as an Efficient Member of the "Italian Squad."

John H. Crowley, 47 years old, one of the few English-speaking detectives to be assigned to the "Italian Squad," died last night at the Holy Family Hospital in Brooklyn after a short illness.

During the thirteen years in which he was stationed at the Hamilton Avenue Precinct in Brooklyn, Crowley picked up while on duty such accurate a knowledge of Italian dialects that he was appointed to accompany Lieutenant Antonio Vachris in 1909 to Italy and Sicily to find the murderers of Petrosino, who had been killed in Palermo early that year. Their mission was unsuccessful, but Crowley brought back the records of a great number of Italian criminals who had fled to this country, which have since been of the greatest use to detective bureaus in the city.

Crowley, who held the rank of First Grade Detective, was attached to the Sixth Branch. He is survived by two brothers, both of whom are policemen.

THOMAS WALLACE DEAD.

Pioneer in Wire Industry Was in His 89th Year.

Thomas Wallace, founder of Wallace & Sons of Ansonia, and for the last fifteen years managing director of the Waclark Wire Company of this city, died on Saturday at his home, 346 West Seventy-first Street, in his eighty-ninth year.

He was born in Manchester, England, and at the age of 5 came to this country with his parents on the sailing vessel New York. In 1839 his father established a wire mill at Annsville, N. Y., and in 1841 removed to Derby, Conn. In 1848, with his brothers and father, Mr. Wallace founded the firm of Wallace & Co., one of the first to make copper wire in this country. He was the first to introduce the continuous wire machinery for drawing fine brass and copper wire, a process which revolutionized the industry.

In 1856, Mr. Wallace married Miss Ellen Bryant of Sheffield, Mass., who survives him with four sons, four daughters, ten grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Thomas Potts Dies in Brooklyn.

Thomas Potts, President, Treasurer and a Director of J. B. Locke & Potts, linen importers, of 81 Franklin Street, died yesterday at his home, 1,356 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year. He was born in Westhall, Cumberland, England, and was educated and served his apprenticeship in the North of Ireland. Mr. Potts came to this city on Christmas Day, 1865, and soon became associated with the old linen firm of J. Bullock & J. B. Locke, which later became J. B. Locke & Potts. Mr. Potts was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the City and Merchants' Clubs and was a Royal Arch Mason, affiliated with Altair Lodge of Brooklyn.

Charles Landon Jones.

Charles Landon Jones of 146 Central Park West, a member of the firm of Nash & Jones, lawyers, of 63 Wall Street, died yesterday in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Jones was born in Litchfield, Conn., and was graduated from the Columbia University Law School in 1878. He was a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, a life member of the New York Historical Society, and a member of the American Geographic Society, and the New York Genealogical and Biological Society. He was unmarried.

Rev. Jacob Hartzeler.

YORK, Penn., Jan. 2.—Rev. Jacob Hartzeler, noted as a Theologian, editor and one of the first American missionaries in Japan, died at his home here last night. He was 85 years old and served sixty years in the ministry. Dr. Hartzeler was a brother of former Bishop H. B. Hartzeler of Harrisburg.

Bishop Doran Dead.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3.—The Right Rev. Thomas F. Doran, Auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence, died early today. He had been ill for a week with pneumonia.

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DRY FORCES PREPARE BILLS.

Anti-Saloon League and Prohibition Party Have Separate Measures.

The new form of the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill, providing for a popular vote on the liquor question throughout the State, was made public yesterday by the Anti-Saloon League of New York. It is said the measure has the approval of all temperance forces except the Prohibition Party, which has planned to introduce a Statewide prohibition bill of its own at the next legislative session.

The Anti-Saloon League's bill is identical in material particulars with the optional local prohibition bill which the league supported two years ago. Slight changes, incorporated after sounding public sentiment, have to do chiefly with voting and with provisions by which cities are excluded from the country vote and made separate subdivisions for voting purposes. It has been decided, however, not to divide further the existing classification of cities, and the revised form of the bill provides that only first and second class cities, of 50,000 or over, may vote by election districts. Third-class cities, the new bill provides, must vote as a whole.

Therefore it was only first and second class cities which were made independent of county voting. The vote of third-class cities would be included in that of the county.

Two changes incorporated in the present bill were said to have led temperance forces other than the Anti-Saloon League to support the measure. One change provided for a vote on State prohibition whenever 25 per cent. of the voters of the State so petition.

The second new feature was a provision for the adoption of prohibition as a permanent local policy when any community had voted dry three successive elections, or had allowed the time for a third election to go by without a reversal vote.

NO CASE, MONNETT HOLDS.

Alleged Munition Plotter Asserts Indictment Is Defective.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Frank S. Monnett, former Attorney General of Ohio, now under a Federal indictment in New York for alleged conspiracy to foment strikes in American munitions plants, spoke here today at the People's Church. He said that the Government had no case against him, but declared it a horrible thing that munitions of war were being shipped from this country to be used in killing men in Europe.

Mr. Monnett said that the indictment against him was defective inasmuch as it charged him with fomenting strikes in munition plants, but did not set forth the name or location or give a description of a single plant where he was instrumental in causing a strike. He declared that the American Constitution and American law provide that the substance of the offense be set forth with such exactness as would give the accused person knowledge of the offense alleged. Only with such knowledge could the defendant prepare his defense, Mr. Monnett contended.

MISS BORI IMPROVES.

Metropolitan Statement Says She May Soon Return to Stage.

With the intention of silencing rumors that have become prevalent owing to the failure of Lucrezia Bori to appear on the stage, the Metropolitan Opera Company last night issued this statement:

"Miss Lucrezia Bori's condition continues to improve. It is hoped that she will be able to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House before the end of the month."

There was no definite news of her condition, but the opera officials explain that this is impossible, since what she is suffering from is a cut made during a throat operation this Summer which has not as yet healed perfectly. Her appearance on the stage, they say, is simply a question of how long it takes this wound to disappear and leave her vocal organs in shape to meet satisfactorily the strain incident to singing.

Engagements.

Judge Willard W. Cutler and Mrs. Cutler of Morristown, N. J., announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Edith Cutler, to Charles W. Phelps, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Luis James Phelps of 69 East Eighty-second Street, this city, a brother of Miss Christina Phelps, and a grandson of Livingston Rowe of Morristown. The engagement was announced on New Year's eveing at a dinner in honor of the engaged couple.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Spiess of 1,203 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsa M. Spiess, to Charles E. Fraser, also of Brooklyn.

Gives Tea for Miss Robertson.

Mrs. Thomas Robertson of 372 West 120th Street gave a tea yesterday afternoon for her débutante daughter, Miss Cleo Robertson. Mrs. Robertson and Miss Robertson had receiving with them the Misses June Love, Aileen Taylor, Calvert Cabell, and Helen Gardner.

Mrs. Harriet P. Wilson Dead.

Mrs. Harriet Palmer Wilson, widow of James T. Wilson of Cleveland, Ohio, died suddenly yesterday at her home in the Hotel University, 106 West Forty-seventh Street, in her eighty-fourth year. She was the mother of the late David H. Wilson, and is survived by two sons, James P. Wilson of Youngstown, Ohio, and Will R. Wilson of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Her funeral will take place in Cleveland.

Viscountess Kaneko.

TOKIO, Monday, Jan. 3.—Viscountess Kaneko, wife of Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, member of the House of Peers, Privy Councillor, and former Minister of Justice, died last night. Viscount Kaneko non-officially represented Japan in the United States during the Russo-Japanese War.

Taft's Tribute to Lamar.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—Former President William H. Taft, who appointed Justice Lamar to the Supreme Bench in 1910, expressed sorrow tonight when he learned of his death. "He was a fine man, and a fine Judge," he said. "The court loses a very valuable member in his death."

Brother of Sir Gilbert Parker Dies.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 2.—Lionel Montrose Parker, a prominent fruit grower and brother of Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, died last night.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—R. F. Anson, Mrs. M. M. Carter, Mrs. M. F. Chisholm, W. B. Christie, F. G. Colley, Rowland T. Cresse, Miss Mabel Davison, B. Diamant, W. C. Fisher, H. J. Freedman, Mrs. J. J. Gavin, G. H. Hamilton, J. H. Hatmaker, Captain Thomas W. Hodson, Mrs. C. S. Kilvert, A. C. Kingstone, L. A. May, G. W. Mason, E. Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Howard Potts, Paul Potts, Miss Betty Potts, J. Randall, S. K. Ratcliffe, Richard Reith, Andrew Robertson, S. Russell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Seaton, George Stacey, A. T. Stanton, Hayden Talbot, Dr. Charles A. Whitney, and J. A. Rodden.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Wm. Black, Richard Child, J. A. Elbert, Samuel Harper, Henry Ford, Raymond Dahlinger, S. Dean, Samuel Marquis, Mrs. R. List, Captain Mathias Mollo, Mrs. K. Sismann, Verner Olsen, Philip Winer, J. Singer, Auguet F. Beyer, Charles Williams, and Peter Holst.

Some of those booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the United States are:

A. Andersen, Albert C. Dodge, Mrs. Maria Fleischer, Dr. Carl C. Grieff, Miss Ava Maria Grieff, Herbert Holton, Ralph Lessing, Dr. and Mrs. Gustave P. Metz, Henry Wessener, W. F. Andrews, Norman Boysen, James A. Connolly, Mrs. D. A. Gould, Miss Esther Gould, George Nelson, J. Norman-Hansen, and Charles Pearson.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DAVID.—Dec. 31, 450 West 152d St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. David, a son.

LEVY.—Dec. 27, 231 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Levy, a daughter.

Engaged.

GREENBERG—DAVIS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Davis announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanche T., to Mr. Morris Greenberg.

WHITE—MYERS.—Mrs. B. M. Myers announces the engagement of her daughter, Eugenie Blanche Myers, to Mr. James McKenney White, Jr.

BAUSHER—BLOODGOOD.—Antoinette Bloodgood to John G. Bausher.

BENJES—LOVEJOY.—Lillian H. Lovejoy to Anthony C. Benjes.

BIEDERMAN — EICHENBERG. — Pearl Eichenberg to Fred E. Biederman.

BLAUMAN—SCHEUER.—Jeannette Scheuer to Charles Blauman.

BRAND—KLEIN.—Caroline Klein to Samuel B. Brand.

BYK—GOLDSMITH.—Dorothy Goldsmith to Leo P. Byk.

COHAN—BARNETT.—Gertrude Barnett to Alexander S. Cohan.

COHEN—SOHN.—Mary Sohn to Abraham L. Cohen.

ELLINS—GOLDSTEIN.—Hattie Goldstein to Morris Ellins.

FOGEL—LOCKETTS.—Florence Locketts to Martin Fogel.

GEIGER—ROTH.—Sarah Roth to Max Geiger.

ISAAC — OPPENHEIMER.—Helen Oppenheimer to Leonard Isaac.

ISAACS—FREED.—Rose Freed to Samuel Isaacs.

JACOBI—HAMBURG.—Esther Hamburg to Leo Jacobi.

LAZARUS—GROSS.—Harriett Gross to Dr. David Lazarus.

LAZERUS—WEINTRAUB.—Bessie Weintraub to Herman Lazerus.

LEVY—LEVEY.—Martha W. Levey to Henry Levy.

LEVY—RICHMAN.—Sadie Richman to Paul Levy.

LEWIS—RAFALSKY.—Freda E. Rafalsky to Joseph Lewis.

MICHAELIS—LOEB.—Pauline C. Loeb to Louis Michaelis.

MOTT—CAMPBELL.—Helen Campbell to Lambert H. Mott, Jr.

NATHANS—WOLF.—Serena Wolf to Max Nathans.

NATHANSON — ROSENTHAL. — Beatrice Rosenthal to Samuel H. Nathanson.

NEWMAN — SCHOENFELD.—Cecelia G. Schoenfeld to Nathan Newman.

SOLOMON—SCHWALBE.—Lillian Schwalbe to Morris F. Solomon.

STAMM—ROSENSWAIKE.—Goldie Rosenswaike to Joseph Stamm.

STIRO—FRANK.—Sebia Frank to Adolf Stiro.

STREGER — LOWENSTEIN.—Dorothy R. Lowenstein to H. Louis Streger.

WEINMAN—BIOW.—Selma Biow to Bert Weinman.

Married

MUNCEY—GIBSON.—On Friday, Dec. 31, 1915, at Flushing, by the Rev. T. H. MacKenzie, Mary A. Gibson of Flushing, N. Y., to William H. Muncey of Elmhurst, N. Y.

FOLTZ—HEYMANN.—Dec. 29, Bertha Heymann to Charles J. Foltz.

JACOBS—ZIMMERN.—Dec. 26, Sylvia Zimmern to Lew J. Jacobs.

KURZ—GOOD.—Dec. 28, Elsie Good to George M. Kurz.

LOPER—DAVIS.—Dec. 30, Marie Davis to Lincoln H. Loper.

Died

BARROWS.—Dr. Charles Clifford, at his home, 63 East 56th St., Sunday morning, Jan. 2, 1916. Services at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, 73d St. and Madison Av., at 10 A. M. Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1916. Interment private.

BATES.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1916, Charles Richmond Bates. Funeral services at his late residence, 140 Aycrigg Av., Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 2:30 P. M.

BEAM.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 2, 1916, Mary, widow of Charles C. Beam, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral services on Thursday, Jan. 4, at her late residence, 164 E. 21st St., Paterson, at 8 P. M.

BENNETT.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 1, 1916, Ella Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. John C. and Mary Catherine Bennett of Phillipsburg, N. J.

BESSELL.—Entered into rest at Scranton, Penn., on Saturday, Jan. 1, Abbie Bennett Lighthite, wife of John H. Bessell, Esq., aged 66 years. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, on arrival of afternoon train from Scranton. Carriages will be in waiting at Orange Station at 2:50 P. M.

BILL.—Suddenly, at his home, on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1916, Colonel Edward Lyman Bill, age 53 years. Funeral service at his home, 21 Broadview Av., New Rochelle, New York, on Monday, Jan. 3, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

BISHOP.—On Jan. 2, 1916, Leonard Bacon Bishop, aged 76 years. Funeral service Tuesday, Jan. 4, 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, 351 North Main St., Wallingford, Conn.

CAMERON.—George, beloved husband of Delia Pegram, suddenly, at his home at Petersburg, Va., Saturday, Jan. 1, 1916. Funeral at Petersburg Monday, Jan. 3.

CROWELL.—On Jan. 2, 1916, at his residence, New Brighton, Staten Island, Edward Beach Crowell, in his 86th year. Notice of burial service hereafter.

CURTIS.—On Sunday, Jan. 2, 1916, Fannie Lever Curtis. Funeral service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. L. de Marconnier, 69 East 125th St., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

DE BALAINE.—James E. Durup, beloved father of Charles, J. Maurice, Gontran H., and Miss Crimee De Balaine, suddenly, at Pasadena, Cal., on Dec. 29, 1915.

DEVLIN.—In Boston, Jan. 2, John Edward Devlin, son of the late John Edward and Martha Josephine Day Devlin of New York, in his 63th year. Funeral services at Kings Chapel, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1:30 o'clock.

DORDAN.—At her residence, 348 West 47th St., Annie, beloved wife of John E. Dordan. Requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Malachy's Church, 49th St., near 8th Av., Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

FURSTENBURG.—Moses, in his 67th year, after a short illness, the beloved husband of Agnes Furstenburg and father of Jacob and Samuel. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M. from his late residence, 1,232 Clay Av., Bronx.

GETHINS.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1916, Wilhelmina Leavie, daughter of William and Agnes Leavie. Funeral service will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 1:30 P. M., from the Church of St. Cornelius, 423 West 46th St.

GIDDINGS.—On Friday, Dec. 31, 1915, Anna M. Welling, wife of the late Silas M. Giddings. Funeral services at her late residence, 344 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 3, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

GOLDBERG.—On Jan. 2, 1916, Joseph M. Goldberg, son of Isaac Goldberg. Funeral private.

GRANGER.—In Providence, R. I., Jan. 1, 1916, William S. Granger, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral services Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 11 A. M., at his late residence, 42 Olive St.

GRIFFEN.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 2, 1916, Annie C., wife of Charles Field Griffen and daughter of Jane A. and the late Elijah C. Phister of Maysville, Ky. Funeral private.

GUTWILLIG.—Saturday, Jan. 1, 1916, Alfred Gutwillig, at 48 West 86th St., in his 52d year. Brother of Sigmund and Alois. Funeral services Monday, 10 A. M., at Temple, corner 55th St. and Lexington Av. Relatives and friends invited. Kindly omit flowers.

HALLIDAY.—Jane L., wife of the late Samuel D. Halliday, died in Ithaca, N. Y., on Jan. 1, 1916.

HAYES.—Jan. 1, 1916, John Hayes, at his residence, 23 East 75th St. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 4. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., at 10 o'clock. Interment in Calvary. Please omit flowers.

Died

HENNESSY.—Forbes J. Hennessy, beloved husband of Margaret Sheehan Hennessy and son of the late James S. and Ellen M. Hennessy, at the residence of his father-in-law, John Sheehan, 38 West 70th St. Requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral Monday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend.

HENNESSY.—

The Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York announces with the deepest regret the death of Mr. Forbes J. Hennessy, a member of the board and its Secretary.

For many years and until he was prevented by illness from giving the same care to its demands, Mr. Hennessy was distinguished by close and practical attention to the exacting duties of his position as Manager and Secretary, and by loyal adherence to the welfare of the institutions under the care of the board.

In remembrance of Mr. Hennessy's unselfish and devoted services for such a great length of time to the interests of the orphan wards of the asylums, the Board of Managers desires to make this public record of its appreciation and to extend this invitation to the members of the board to attend the funeral of their late associate.

The members of the Board of Managers are requested to assemble at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 9:45 A. M. Monday, Jan. 3, and attend the funeral in a body.

JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY, President.
FRANCIS O'NEILL, Acting Secretary.

HOUGHTON.—Ada Delamater of Towanda, Penn., wife of the late Rev. Oscar Houghton, D. D., age 70, at the Crescent Hospital, Saturday evening. Interment at Palmyra, N. Y.

JANEWAY.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, Jan. 2, Elizabeth Chew Swift Janeway, wife of George H. Janeway and daughter of the late McKee Swift of New Brunswick, N. J. Services at Christ Church, New Brunswick, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 9:30 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Charles W., Dec. 31, aged 62. Funeral services from his late residence, 66 Trask Av., Bayonne, N. J., Monday at 2 P. M. Interment Tuesday at Woodlawn.

JONES.—On Jan. 1, 1916, after a very short illness Charles Landon Jones, counselor at law, in the 58th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEOHANE.—On Jan. 1, 1916, Catherine, beloved wife of Dennis Keohane. Funeral from her late residence, 207 East 112th St., Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1916, at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Angels, East 113th St. Interment in Calvary.

LABOLD.—Died on Sunday, Jan. 2, 1916, Mary E., widow of Isaac H. Labold in the 81st year of her age. Funeral private. Interment at Flushing Cemetery.

LUTKINS.—Suddenly, on Jan. 1, 1916, Clinton S. Lutkins, Jr., aged 5½ years, son of Clinton S. and Nellie D. Lutkins of Nyack, N. Y. Funeral strictly private. Kindly omit flowers.

MILNER.—John H. Funeral at Christ Church, Westerly, R. I., at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1916.

MICHELL.—At his late residence, Ridgewood, N. J., on Jan. 2, 1916, Hardley Carlton, beloved husband of Sadiee E. Michell. Funeral private.

MORAN.—On Jan. 2, at her late residence, 770 Park Av., in the 86th year of her age, Annie Augusta, widow of Daniel E. Moran and daughter of the late Amson Blake. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel Tuesday, Jan. 4, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—On Dec. 31, Joseph Murphy of "Kerry Gow" and "Shaun Rhue" fame, beloved husband of Mary Firmier. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) on Monday morning, 10 o'clock. Elks' services 8 o'clock Monday evening at the Elks' Home, West 43d St. All members of B. P. O. E. No. 1, relatives, and friends invited to attend both services. Interment private.

NELSON.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 2, 1916, Sarah J., widow of James M. Nelson, in her 86th year. Funeral private from her late residence, 344 East 5th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 5.

OGDEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1916, at Knoxville, Tenn., Alfred Ogden, long a resident of Brooklyn. Funeral services at Knoxville. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

PEIRCE.—January 1, 1916, at Morristown, N. J., Fenelon Atwell Peirce, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Services at 55 South St., Morristown, Monday, 3 P. M.

POTTS.—At his residence, 1,356 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 2, 1916, Thomas Potts. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Members of the Linen Trade Association are requested to attend the funeral services of our late associate, Thomas Potts, ex-President of the association, at the Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1916, at 2 P. M. HENRY D. COOPER,
ROBERT M. BRATNEY,
Secretary.

PRICE.—On Jan. 1, 1916, at his residence, 53 West 90th St., Alfred B., aged 78 years. Funeral services at Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock.

RAUDNITZ.—Suddenly, Jan. 1, Adolph, beloved husband of Augusta Raudnitz and father of Selma Dolitz, Meta Hellmstrom, Norman and Arnold Raudnitz. Funeral at convenience of the family. Please omit flowers. Chicago papers please copy.

REID.—On Dec. 31, 1915, Rose Reid, at her residence, 506 East 120th St., beloved wife of the late William Reid and mother of Agnes, Anna, and Lillian. Relatives and friends are invited to attend mass from the Holy Rosary Church, at 119th St. and Pleasant Av., New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M. Edinborough (Scotland) papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—On Dec. 31, 1915, Mary T. Richards. Funeral service from her late residence, 42 Rogers Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 3, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RODFORD.—Entered into rest Thursday, Dec. 30, 1915, Mary A. Rodford. Funeral at her late residence, 912 St. John's Place, on Monday, Jan. 3, 1916. Funeral at the convenience of family. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

RODMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1916, at his residence, 1,202 Clay Av., Bronx, Theron Edgar Rodman, beloved husband of Lucy Virginia, in his 68th year. Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

SANFORD.—On Sunday, Jan. 2, at Warwick, N. Y., Sarah Burt, widow of the late William Moore Sanford, in her 84th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Wednesday at 1 P. M.

SHREVE.—On Jan. 2, at his residence, 250 West 93d St., Harold Shreve, beloved husband of Frances E. and only son of the late Samuel and Sarah Macdee Shreve. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Boston, New Jersey, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Jan. 1, 1916, H. G. (Cupid) Smith, beloved son of Thomas F. Smith. Relatives, friends, and members of Derigo Lodge, F. & A. M.; Ancient Chapter, No. 1, Damascus Commandery, No. 66; Kismet Temple, Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, and Loyal Order of Moose are respectfully invited to attend services of B. P. O. E. Lodge, No. 22, at Westminster Church, No. 208 West 23d St., Monday, 5 P. M. Interment Toronto, Canada.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Jan. 1, 1916, Mary Esther, widow of John E. Smith. Funeral service at her late residence, 297 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 8 P. M.

SMITH.—On Jan. 1, 1916, Amelia Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, in her 75th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 227 West 130th St., Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock.

SNYDER.—On Jan. 2, 1916, George W. Snyder, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. B. F. Mumm, 671 10th St., Brooklyn, Monday evening, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock. Interment Mansfield, Ohio.

STINER.—On Jan. 2, 1916, Effie Stiner, dearly beloved wife of the late Philip Stiner, at her home at Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 77th St. Funeral private.

Died

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, at Woodhaven, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 2, 1916, Catherine Louise Valentine, in her 74th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 830 Hatch Av., Woodhaven, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1916, at 2 P. M.

VEIT.—After a short illness, Gertrude Doris, beloved wife of George B. Veit, in her 27th year. Funeral services at the Hotel Majestic, 72d St. and Central Park West, Monday morning, 10 o'clock. Paris, London, and Berlin papers please copy.

WALLACE.—On New Year's, at his home, 346 West 71st St., Thomas Wallace, beloved husband of Ellen Bryant Wallace, in the 89th year of his age. Services will be held in the chapel of Pine Grove Cemetery, Ansonia, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving New York at 10:02 A. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On Dec. 31, 1915, in her 80th year, Maria Hall Williamson, a native of Saratoga County, niece of Horace W. Carpenter, and widow of General James A. Williamson.

WILSON.—Harriet Palmer Wilson, widow of James T. Wilson of Cleveland, Ohio, and mother of James P. Wilson of Youngstown, Ohio; Will R. Wilson, and the late David H. Wilson, suddenly, aged 83, on Jan. 2 at Hotel University. Funeral in Cleveland.

WOOD.—At Rahway, N. J., Jan. 2, 1916, Sarah Bowne, widow of Isaac F. Wood. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ZEREGA.—Mary E., wife of Francis A. Zerega and daughter of the late Richard Berry, suddenly, on Jan. 1, 1916. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Stuart P. West 1,038 5th Av., on Monday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock.

AB

THE OUTLOOK FOR DOMESTIC DYES

No Reliance Had on 'Short-Cut' Processes—What the Older Concerns Are Doing.

Dyestuff manufacturers and textile factors in surveying the color shortage as it has been increasingly emphasized during the closing months of the year just ended, said yesterday that they were convinced that, despite the progress already made in the production of dyes in this country, the new year is certain to prove a crucial period in both industries. This belief is based, broadly speaking, on the assumption that whether the European war ends soon or drags out for months, practically no reliance can be placed on foreign supplies. The other element taken into consideration is that, notwithstanding the extraordinary strides made by the domestic color industry during 1915, there is bound to be a scarcity of colors for many classes of cloths extending over probably the best part of the present year.

One thing that has come to be accepted generally among both dyestuff and textile men is that little or no dependence is to be placed in the present crisis on at least 90 per cent. of the much-heralded "short cut" processes, the promoters of which claimed their inventions would eliminate the color shortage in periods varying from sixty to ninety days. One of the most promising of these concerns which was to market large quantities of dyes by a brand new process as far back as Nov. 1, while said to be still in the field, has met unexpected difficulties in turning out its products, with the result that further deliveries have been postponed until Feb. 1 at the earliest.

This case is only one of many that might be given as typical of what the "short cut" inventions or processes have amounted to up to this time. Other companies starting out to manufacture dyestuffs have instead diverted their energies to turning out benzol or other of the products urgently wanted at this time as ingredients for the making of explosives because of the high prices paid for these.

The "short cut" and projected dyestuff plants diverted to the manufacture of ingredients for explosives eliminated, for the time being at least, the actual interest in the situation confronting the American color and textile industries narrows down to the old and new domestic plants which are devoting their energies to developing color production here on a large scale. While individual dyestuffs manufacturers seen by a TIMES reporter were unwilling to go into details regarding the probable output of their respective plants during 1916, they all stated the works will be driven to the limit. As a matter of fact, it was said that every plant in the country turning out colors in a bona fide fashion is sold up to capacity for the entire twelve months. Some even have contracts well into 1917.

The latest statistics regarding output obtainable at the local bureau of the Department of Commerce, based upon a final survey of the field, are that by January, 1917, the American production of dyes of all kinds should approximate 16,000 long tons, compared with a present yearly output of about 9,000 long tons. The Government's figures show that since 1913 the production of American coal tar and natural colors has more than trebled. The prediction was made at the local bureau that by 1920 fully 80 per cent. of the dyes consumed in this country will be made in the United States from American raw materials, and by American labor.

By way of contrast, the United States in 1913 imported foreign-made dyestuffs amounting to 25,600 long tons, of which 22,000 tons came from Germany and the remainder from Switzerland and England. Also in 1913, aniline oil and salts imported totaled 2,500 short tons. Perhaps one of the most significant features of the rapid development of the American industry lies in the fact that, whereas two years ago practically all of the intermediates used by domestic color manufacturers came from abroad, chiefly Germany, a Government report about to be published will show that in 1916 over 5,000 tons of aniline and other crude coal tar products will have been made from American crudes.

The year just past has also witnessed the start in the old established domestic plant of the commercial manufacture of synthetic indigo and, from what was learned yesterday, it is probable that two or three other concerns will take up its manufacture before the new year closes. The enterprise being displayed here in taking advantage of the stoppage of German imports to found an indigo industry here is held in Government circles to be remarkable in view of the fact that the Badische Company located on the Rhine expended $5,000,000 on its plant and on the necessary research work before placing a single pound of indigo on the market.

Encouraging, however, as the progress in turning out dyestuffs has been in the United States, makers, and textile and other users of colors alike are agreed that the production available this year will fall far short of the demand. Under these circumstances, it is held, it will be increasingly difficult to obtain many colors in general use at the time of the outbreak of war in Europe. Dyestuffs manufacturers say frankly that their chief efforts this year will be to turn out the standard colors most urgently needed, and leave the others for development later on.

Indicative of this general tendency was the statement made by I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, selling agents for the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company of Buffalo regarding the policy to be pursued in the latter's new addition to its plant. On this point Mr. Stone said to a reporter for THE TIMES:

"The Buffalo concern expects to put its new $500,000 addition in operation this month. The new plant will be devoted to the production of blacks, direct blues, direct greens, browns, &c., as well as nigerosines. Other lines of colors will follow. No attempt will be made to go into the variety of colors formerly produced.

"Much the same policy is being followed, it was said, in the extensive plant of the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., in Brooklyn. This plant was erected last year at a cost exceeding $1,000,000 and took the place of an earlier and much smaller plant partly wrecked by an explosion. Nothing very definite regarding the output of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company incorporated with a capital of $15,000,000 in Delaware, and with offices in this city, has been made public, beyond the statement that production has begun at a newly erected plant located at Kingsport, Tenn. The natural color manufacturing plants, such as the Stamford Manufacturing Company, were reported running at capacity, and sold up for a considerable period, although the uncertainties regarding the supply of logwood, owing to the British embargo on the Jamaica product, is causing worry.

Jacob Hilder, Treasurer of the Standard Aniline Products, Inc., one of the color manufacturing concerns started early last year, had this to say yesterday:

"We are sure that ultimately we will not alone be able to hold our home market, but may reach out to other markets as well. While we started only last June to make two of the most necessary products, we are now making and delivering more, and within a very short space of time shall have four additional ones ready for delivery. Our company is investing further capital, and adding to its staff of efficient chemists."

A RULE FOR BANKRUPTS.

Change Suggested Calling for Removal of Han Assignee.

The evils arising out of the present practice in the liquidation of bankrupt estates have been set before Justice Hughes by the Merchants' Association, and will receive the attention of the United States Supreme Court.

Examination of the criticisms of the present rule was made by the association's Committee on Commercial Law, and, in accordance with the findings of the committee, William Fellowes Morgan, President of the association, wrote to Justice Hughes as follows:

"Under date of Nov. 8, Mr. James N. Rosenberg, as counsel for the Merchants' Protective Association, addressed you in relation to the hardship imposed upon creditors by reason of the present practice in the liquidation of bankrupts' estates.

"Under the prevailing practice such liquidation is now very generally effected by assignees who are commonly the nominees of the bankrupts, instead of by receivers in bankruptcy representing the interests of the creditors. Mr. Rosenberg's letter, somewhat in detail, states the evils arising from the current practice.

"Another letter upon the same subject was addressed to you under date of Nov. 11 by Mr. Edward McKenney, President of the Merchants' Protective Association.

"The remedy proposed by Mr. Rosenberg was the adoption by the United States Supreme Court of a rule that the assignee shall be removed and a receiver appointed upon the application of a creditor unless a majority in amount of creditors affirmatively desires that the assignee shall remain in office.

"This subject and the letter referred to have been carefully considered by the Association's Committee on Commercial Law, of which Edward D. Page is Chairman, and as a result of such consideration we desire heartily to concur in the recommendations submitted to you by Mr. Rosenberg, which we believe likewise have the approval of the District Court Judges of this district.

"We therefore respectfully ask that, as Chairman of the Rules Committee of the United States Supreme Court, you give favorable consideration to the suggested changes, which we believe will greatly promote the administration of justice in bankruptcy cases, and tend to conserve for the benefit of creditors the assets of bankrupt estates."

Mr. Rosenberg calls attention to a decision rendered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit in 1909, in the case of the Oakland Lumber Company, vacating the appointment of a receiver in bankruptcy where a general assignment had been made prior to the filing of the petition. The effect of this decision, he says, was shown in the fact that in the year following the decision there were seventy-seven general assignments in New York County, in 1911 there were 100; in 1912, 198; in 1913, 249; in 1914, 924, and, in the first five months of 1915, more than 500. Practically no assignments were made in the County when the decision was rendered.

Mr. McKenney, in a letter to President Morgan, points out that the effect of the present practice is to put the debtor's assets, not in the hands of the person nominated by the creditors or the court, but into the hands of persons chosen by the debtors.

Duty on Radium Apparatus.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday succeeded in solving the classification under the tariff of metal apparatus for producing emanations of radium, by holding it properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem as an "unenumerated manufactured article." Ordinarily, the component of chief value in an article settles its classification under the law. In this case, metal predominated in the make-up of the apparatus, but the solution of the problem was complicated owing to the fact that the apparatus contained radium valued at several thousand times the cost of the apparatus. Radium itself is on the free list. The Collector reached the conclusion that the apparatus should pay duty at 20 per cent. as a manufacture of metal. Had the apparatus been the "usual" container of the radium, it would have come in free. The board finally decided that the emanation apparatus, not being specifically provided for anywhere in the act, fell under the so-called "catch-all" provision of the law, thus sustaining A. Bohm, the importer. This was the first time apparatus of this kind had figured in customs litigation.

Reimbursing for Cablegrams.

As a result of taking up the matter of reimbursement for cablegrams held up by the British censors, the Merchants' Association has learned from the State Department that the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies have promised to receive requests for reimbursements under the conditions in the British note of June 26, 1915. The principal conditions laid down by the British Government are that no reimbursements will be made if the unexpended balance is less than five francs per telegram, and that application for reimbursement must be made by the senders through the administration of the country of origin, and accompanied by a written statement from the addressee that the relative telegram has not been delivered. The Western Union explains that the phrase "administration of the country of origin," so far as the United States is concerned, means the telegraph company with which the message was filed.

FAVOR CONSULAR REFORM.

National Chamber of Commerce Announces Result of Referendum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The referendum which was issued to the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Nov. 15 requesting a vote upon a report of a committee which recommended the extension and improvement of the Government's foreign commercial service closed at midnight on Thursday last, and the preliminary count of the votes has just been completed. Three hundred and seven commercial organizations, Chambers of Commerce, and Boards of Trade in forty-two States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and the American Chambers of Commerce in Berlin and Milan took part in the ballot.

This is the tenth referendum conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with the purpose of ascertaining for the benefit of Congress and the Executive the business opinion of the country on questions of national and immediate importance. There were 719 votes in favor of the committee's findings and votes against it, each organization being entitled from one to ten votes, according to its membership. These results were made public tonight by Elliot H. Goodwin, the General Secretary of the National Chamber.

As a result of the affirmative vote, the National Chamber now will work for changes which if effected are expected to be of benefit to business men through the strengthening of the Consular Service and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The largest vote was cast in favor of the Americanization of the Consular Service, adequate clerical assistance, elevation of eleven Consular Agencies to Consulates and establishment of fifteen Consulates where there are now no American Consular representatives of any sort, and more adequate and frequent inspection of Consular offices. Eight hundred and seventy-seven votes were tabulated for the affirmative and only eight against the proposition. The committee report in respect to the Consular Service, which the National Chamber indorsed, advocated better salaries for certain Commercial Attachés and Consuls.

An increase in staff and appropriations for the Washington headquarters of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was favored by a vote of 875 to 19. There was almost the same indorsement for the appointment of a director of the field service and separate appropriations for collection and exploitation of samples, the distribution of American literature abroad, and more liberal traveling expenses.

A vote of 848 to 23 advocated the appointment of five new Commercial Attachés and the distinction between attachés and Trade Commissioners. Commercial Attachés and Trade Commissioners would perform substantially the same functions, but attachés should be sent only to the more important countries in which the United States maintains embassies and legations, while Trade Commissioners are advocated for smaller countries or a group of countries and for the subordinate dominions and colonies of the great commercial nations.

PUSHING HARDWARE SALES.

Some of the Shrewd Devices Employed for This Purpose.

The hardware retailer, in the matter of advertising, as a rule has lagged behind his brother dealers in other lines—notably dry goods and clothing. This was partly because the goods he handled did not seem to need this selling inspiration and partly because hardware in general did not apparently readily lend itself to an advertising campaign. But of late it has become apparent in this age of advertising that every line of business must proclaim its wares in the market place or be passed by on the other side.

Of course the daily press has been found to be the most effective channel, but other ingenious methods have borne fruit. One scheme was to give to every customer a staple article, say a dishpan, in aluminium ware of a certain well known brand, this, too, without any strings to it, or any qualifications as to any especial amount of purchases of other articles. The natural result was to increase the sale of aluminium ware as a whole. Another plan gave a well-known safety razor free to every purchaser of a package of blades. This meant that if the purchaser used the razor he became a purchaser of blades indefinitely.

Another enterprising dealer in an Illinois city of 5,000 people sent a typewritten letter signed in ink to some 600 farmers' wives—not the farmers—in the neighboring country quoting them especially low prices on household utensils. He realized that the woman shopper's first desire was to know the exact price of any article she wished to purchase and that the mail order houses got business because every article in their catalogue was priced, whereas the farmers' wives would have to come all the way to the city to find out what goods there cost. He got orders from over 25 per cent. of the people he addressed.

The guessing contests with prizes and the demonstrations of the working of certain household utensils are as old as the hills, and yet they always draw crowds to the store. The stunt of a barber in the front window of the store shaving a customer with a safety razor and not a regular razor tripled the store's sales of safties.

A very pretty girl in the front show window doing manicure work soon exhausted the store's supply of manicure sets. You could have a manicuring free if you bought a manicure set. Some young men bought two and three—to give away of course. Anything unusual seems to attract attention and to pay.

MILKMEN HELD AS ROBBERS.

Girls Say They Were Held Up in In Hallway of Their Home.

Thomas Savastano, 26 years old, of 285 East 142d Street, the Bronx; Paul Marsand, 20 years old, of 439 East Eighty-eighth Street, and Arthur Ihle, 22 years old, of 458 East 182d Street, the Bronx, drivers for a milk company, were held by Magistrate Murphy in Harlem Court yesterday in $1,500 bail each for examination today on a charge of robbery made by Miss Hulda Lustman and Miss Lemji Yarvi of 64 East 128th Street.

According to Detectives Ryan and McCafferty, who arrested the men while they were delivering on their routes yesterday morning, the young women accused the trio of attacking them in the hallway of their home early yesterday, and stealing a purse containing $8 from Miss Lustman at the point of a revolver. The defendants denied the charge. The complainants were unable to say which man held the revolver.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices for the closing week of the year showed a further lowering of quotations on several foodstuffs, but this was about the only real feature it contained. The other important markets, despite reports of more than usual year-end activity, did not show much movement either way.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted last week on forty-three standard commodities in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Jan. 31, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar.,choice,100 lb.	$7.90	$8.00	$6.60
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.07½
Coffee, Santos No. 4,	.09	.09	.08¾
St. Brown sheeting, yd.	.07¾	.07¾	.06¾
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64-60.	.04¾	.04¾	.03¾
Butter, cream., extra, lb.	.33	.34½	.36
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.17½	.17¾	.15¾
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.31	.31	.37
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07½	.07¼	.06¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11	.11	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.05½
Raisins, lb.	.07¼	.07¼	.07½
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	6.35	6.35	6.25
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.50	5.50	5.05
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*1.40	*1.38	1.36
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.85	.82¾	.76½
Oats, No. 1 white, bush.	.54¾	.54	.47¾
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.123	.12	.078
Hay, prime tim., 100 lb.	1.35	1.35	1.20
Hides, Chi. pack., No.1, lb.	.24½	.24½	.23
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.21	.22	.23
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.36	.33	.32
Leather, un. backs, lb.	.52	.52	.44
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	19.50	19.50	14.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	32.00	32.00	19.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.22¾	.21	.13½
Copper, electro., N.Y., lb.	.22¾	.21	.12¾
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.054	.054	.038
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.40	.38¾	.33¼
Petrol., ref., sail., in bbl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.10	5.95	5.40
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.45	5.85	7.00
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.50	6.25	5.60
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	9.75	9.52½	10.35
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	9.50	10.00	10.07½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	18.00	18.00	18.52½
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.06	.05	.05½
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.87	.78	.75
Sugar, std. gran., 100 lbs.	5.95	5.95	4.95
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.15½	.15	.15
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.18	.18	.18
Potatoes, State, new, bbl.	2.75	2.75	1.75
Wool, aver. 100, Phila., lb.	.328	.328	.254

*Nominal.

Notwithstanding the fact that the general list showed forty-two advances and only twenty-nine declines, the foodstuffs markets again recorded nearly twice as many reductions as upturns. Prices on beans were generally weaker in the fresh vegetable end of the market, but the other kinds finished the week without much change. There was also some weakness to fresh fruits, following a drooping off in demand after the Christmas holiday, and dried fruits also showed some fluctuations. In the dairy products the week was marked by declines on two grades of butter, while the best grade of cheese went up. Eggs remained unchanged at recent figures.

In the flour market there was only one advance, in spite of the further rise in wheat, and there was also one decline. New Winter patent went up 10 cents a barrel, while new Winter clear declined the same amount. At Chicago a firmer tone prevailed in the provisions markets, the only decline being recorded on short ribs. Mess pork was unchanged, but prime lard and live hogs, beef, and sheep were all quoted higher. Bacon was cheaper here. In the spice market a decline in Cochin ginger balanced an advance in the price of white Singapore pepper. The other foodstuffs changes were recorded on raw sugar, which went down. Fine granulated did not change.

The metals markets continued to give evidence of improved price strength, though the week's advances were confined principally to the raw and partly finished materials. One notable incident was the further advance in the price of forging billets at Pittsburgh, the present figure, $35 a ton, being well over double last year's price. Tinplate was higher, as were antimony, copper, and tin. The declines were shown on spelter and on furnace coke for prompt shipment.

The drugs, chemicals, oils, and dyestuffs markets together showed but three declines, while thirteen advances were recorded. One of the most interesting changes was the added rise in the cost of bleaching powder, (over 35 per cent.,) which is now a little more than seven times as great as it was at this time in 1914. Hides were weak, about every grade in the list being quoted lower than in the week before. Leather was steady, the only listed change being a rise in belting butts.

The trend in grains was all upward, advances being shown on wheat, corn, oats, rye, and malting barley. Burlaps showed added strength in the close, while did crude rubber, raw silk, and turpentine. State hops declined further.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair, colder Mon. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon., colder in the interior. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ga.—Fair, colder Mon. Tues. fair; gentle n. w. to n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon., colder in n. Tues. fair; gentle shifting winds, mostly easterly over s.

Ala.—Fair Mon., colder in s. portion. Tues. fair; gentle northerly winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon., slightly colder in s. s. and extreme s. Tues. fair; gentle northerly winds.

La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds.

East. Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle easterly winds.

West. Texas, Okla., and Ark.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Tenn.—Fair Mon., colder in cent. Tues. fair.

Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon., preceded by snow in extreme n.; colder. Tues. fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon., except snow near Lake Superior; somewhat colder. Tues. fair.

Ill.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Mo.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably followed by rain.

Wis.—Fair and continued cold Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and continued cold Mon. Tues. probably unsettled, followed by rain or snow.

N. Dak.—Fair and continued cold Mon. and probably Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon., probably followed by snow Mon. night or on Tues.

Neb.—Fair Mon., probably followed by rain or snow at night or on Tues.

Kan.—Fair Mon., probably followed by rain at night or on Tues. Colder by Tues. night.

Auto Strikes and Kills Boy at Play.

When playing in Chrystie near Broome Street last night, Charles Mazzala, 8 years old, of 242 Elizabeth Street, was struck by an automobile owned and operated by Joseph Heitler of 15 Forsyth Street. Heitler stopped and carried the boy to a drug store, from which he was rushed to Gouverneur Hospital. He died as he was being carried from the ambulance.

EXPECT BIG YEAR.

Insurance Men Think 1916 Will Show Great Increase.

The general underwriting business, outside of life and fire insurance business, did not broaden into new records in 1915. The first part of the year, in fact, in the face of the business depression, made a poor showing. When business began to pick up, all lines of insurance responded, and insurance men express themselves as very hopeful for a big year in 1916.

As in 1914, the problems connected with the readjustment of the insurance business because of Workmen's Compensation acts held the centre of interest. Seven additional States—Colorado, Indiana, Maine, Montana, Oklahoma, Vermont, and Wyoming—adopted workmen's compensation laws. Pennsylvania will put its new act into operation this month. All told, thirty-one States have now adopted the new laws.

This growth of sentiment for compulsory compensation for injuries to employes has resulted in the formation of State insurance funds in some States, New York included. One insurance expert estimated that the old liability business of all the insurance companies had fallen from $41,000,000 to $37,000,000 as a consequence. On the other hand, the premiums paid for workmen's compensation insurance, it is estimated, increased an additional $8,000,000. These premiums amounted to only $14,000,000 in 1913. They were $32,000,000 in 1914, and the estimated total for 1915 is $40,000,000.

The war brought some reverses. The elimination of Belgium as a glass producer affected the plate glass insurance concerns. Their losses, although normal, resulted in the replacing of plate glass at enhanced prices. These prices have not yet ceased soaring, and there has been talk of increasing insurance rates to cope with the rising price of glass. The amount of insurance placed increased during the year.

When 1914 set in some insurance Presidents expressed themselves very pessimistically on the subject of burglary insurance. It has been established that insurance losses from burglary increase in hard times and decrease when prosperity returns. The theory is that greater idleness induces more burglaries. It appears, however, that the losses have not been excessive, and the last few months have shown great improvement.

In the accident and health departments a good year was reported. Exclusive of the Lusitania disaster and the Eastland disaster in Chicago, there were no large losses in 1915. The Lusitania death losses were divided among a large number of companies, and in the case of the sinking of the steamer Eastland several industrial companies suffered more heavily than the accident companies.

Are In a Tight Place.

Though the outlook for a season equaling last Spring is bright, it is not an unmixed blessing for the manufacturers of coats and suits. On the one side is the buyer who is hampered by the store merchandise man and compelled to buy as in normal times, and on the other the color stuff shortage, with the attendant scarcity of good fabrics and the high prices that are being asked for them. This leaves the cutter in a bad position. If he doesn't buy early and well he is apt either to get caught short later on or pay unusual prices for his cloth. If he does buy heavily, and a switch in cloth or color demand occurs, he stands to lose a season's profits in the change.

HELPING FOREIGN TRADE.

Work of Local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said yesterday that 1915 was the busiest and most successful year of its existence. That the facilities of the branch office as a distributing centre for information and advice in regard to the export trade were appreciated last year was attested by the fact that 13,496 representatives of American firms called during the year, while approximately 150 representatives of foreign firms made use of the office as a headquarters. This latter phase of the bureau's work, Mr. Porter said, had been of assistance both to the foreign buyers and to the domestic firms in promoting trade transactions.

During the twelve months the office here received approximately 61,000 letters and distributed to American firms over 50,000 names and addresses of firms in various foreign countries who wished either to purchase goods or make agency connections with firms in the United States. Relative to the export situation and the opportunities awaiting American manufacturers and exporters if they be astir themselves at this time, Mr. Porter said:

"Much has been said in regard to the necessity of military preparedness, but it is equally important to realize that the present situation, which has illustrated many of the weaknesses of the American industrial system, calls for commercial preparedness. Commercial preparedness means a mobilization of American industry and American business in order that the opportunities which the present situation has furnished may be grasped and made a permanent part of the industrial growth of this nation. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is conducting an educational campaign for an extension of American trade abroad, and is desirous of working with business men in order that the export trade may be put on a permanent basis to the end that it may hold its own after the European war when the strongest kind of commercial or trade warfare is likely to prevail everywhere."

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 1.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	75	..	75
Arkwright Mills	..	65	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	45	..	..
Bourne Mills	107½	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	112	115	..
Charlton Mills	105	..	105
Chace Mills	103	..	..
Cornell Mills	160	165	..
Conanicut Mills	..	90	..
Davol Mills	92½	..	..
Davis Mills	115	..	..
Flint Mills	..	120	119½
Granite Mills	85	..	..
Hargrave Mills	45	..	45
King Philip Mills	117½	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	95	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	87½	..	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	130	..	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.	..	97	..
Mechanics Mills	86½	..	..
Narragansett Mills	92½	97½	..
Osborne Mills	98¼	..	..
Parker Mills	45	..	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	85	..	..
R. Borden Mfg. Co.	150	165	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	240	..
Seaconnett Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	71	..	..
Stafford Mills	72½	..	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	130	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	114	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	181	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	70	..	70
Westamos Mills	85	90	..

SECURITIES AT AUCTION

These stocks were sold at the weekly auction sales in 1915:

BANKS.

	High.	Month.	Low.	Month.	Sales.
America	556	Mar.	556	Nov.	14
Butchers & Drovers	120½	May	120	May	22
Bryant Park	150	July	150	July	5
Chelsea Exchange	125	Mar.	124	Feb.	33
Chatham & Phenix	186	Apr.	186	Apr.	2
Chemical	407	Mar.	407	Mar.	1
City	395	Apr.	392	Oct.	20
Chase	601	Nov.	601	Nov.	3
Clinton	8	Mar.	8	Mar.	25
Commerce	166	Mar.	159	Sep.	21
Corn Exchange	312½	Apr.	300	Sep.	560
East River	80	Dec.	80	Dec.	50
Fifth Avenue	4,550	Dec.	4,550	Dec.	3
First National, Brooklyn	265	Mar.	265	Mar.	163
First National, Jersey City	326	May	325	Sep.	7
First National, Jamaica	55	July	55	July	5
First National, Edgewater	50	Nov.	50	Nov.	3
First National	906	Nov.	906	Nov.	3
Fidelity	142	Aug.	142	Aug.	5
Girard, Philadelphia	315	Feb.	315	Feb.	5
German Exchange	375	Nov.	375	Nov.	40
Homestead, Brooklyn	75	June	75	June	4
Hudson County	355	Apr.	355	Apr.	2
Liberty	729½	Nov.	729½	Nov.	10
Manhattan	310	May	310	May	9
Mechanics, Brooklyn	138	July	138	July	20
Mechanics & Metals	245	Mar.	245	Mar.	7
National Bank, Cuba	122	Dec.	122	Dec.	5
National, Nassau	10	Feb.	9½	Mar.	40
National State, Elizabeth	284	Mar.	284	Mar.	9
Pacific	201	May	201	May	4
Park	400	Aug.	400	Aug.	1
Peoples	250	May	250	May	5
Produce Exchange	160	May	160	May	8
Rutherford National, New Jersey	167	Nov.	167	Nov.	3
Security	82½	Feb.	82½	Feb.	27
State	132½	Jan.	132½	Jan.	10
Union Exchange	145	Jan.	145	Jan.	5
Yorkville	530	May	530	May	2
Total					1,158

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor	387	Nov.	364½	Apr.	18
Bankers	484	Nov.	484	Nov.	9
Brooklyn	200	Dec.	470	Apr.	2
Central	977	Aug.	977	Aug.	1
Columbia	470	Apr.	470	Apr.	50
Commercial	96	Nov.	70	Feb.	85
Empire	293	Sep.	293	Nov.	37
Equitable	420	Apr.	402	Sep.	43
Farmers Loan and Trust	1,110	Apr.	1,110	Apr.	1
Franklin	260	Feb.	245	Aug.	6
Fulton	284	May	275	Aug.	18
Guaranty	601	Aug.	532½	Mar.	40
Huguenot	89	Sep.	87	Aug.	30
Lawyers Title and Trust	136	Jan.	102	Sep.	106
Liberty, Newark	100	Jan.	100	Jan.	100
Lincoln	105	Mar.	105	Mar.	1
Metropolitan	407	Apr.	396	Mar.	20
New York Life and Trust	951	Apr.	947	Apr.	14
Peoples	280¼	Sep.	280½	Sep.	20
Title Guarantee and Trust	805	Apr.	370	Aug.	35
Union	350	Apr.	346	Mar.	6
United States	1,101	Nov.	1,101	Nov.	1
Washington	290	Apr.	290	Apr.	13
Total					677

SURETY, TITLE, MORTGAGE ANR REALTY COMPANIES.

American Surety	125	June	125	June	100
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	295	Apr.	272	Aug.	103
City Investing common	17	Aug.	10	June	300
City Investing preferred	70¼	Dec.	70¼	Dec.	25
First Mortgage Guarantee	91	Apr.	91	Apr.	50
Illinois Surety	10	Jan.	10	Jan.	10
Lawyers Mortgage	190	Apr.	188½	Mar.	87
Mortgage Bond	110	Apr.	104	Mar.	3
New York Mortgage and Security	134	Apr.	134	Apr.	17
New York Title	33	Apr.	26¼	Oct.	85
Realty Associates	100¼	Apr.	95¼	Mar.	10
Union Mortgage	85	Dec.	85	Dec.	90
United States Surety	2½	Mar.	2½	Mar.	2
U. S. Title, G. and Indemnity	17½	Mar.	17½	Mar.	22
Westchester & Bronx Title and M. G.	106	Mar.	106	Mar.	1
Total					864

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

City of New York Fire	140	June	100	Sep.	70
Continental	1,126	Dec.	1,102	Dec.	59
Fidelity-Phenix	301	Aug.	301	Aug.	2
German Alliance	231½	Dec.	231½	Dec.	5
German-American	522	Nov.	496	July	21
Germania Life	185	June	185	June	8
Hanover Fire	160	Jan.	160	Jan.	5
Lloyds Plate Glass	208	Apr.	205	Mar.	4
Manhattan Life	200	Dec.	200	Dec.	2
Niagara Fire	304	May	304	May	6
Pacific Fire	150	Oct.	150	Oct.	47
Peoples National, Delaware	60	Apr.	60	Apr.	5
United States Life	103 1-3	May	103 1-3	May	8
Total					242

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit	87½	Jan.	87½	Jan.	50
Brooklyn City	178	Mar.	178	Mar.	100
Central Park North and East River	1½	Nov.	1½	Nov.	250
Eighth Avenue	305	May	298	Oct.	20
Forty-Second and Grand Street	250	June	250	June	5
Inter-Metropolitan common	12½	Mar.	12¼	Feb.	55
Inter-Metropolitan preferred	58¾	Mar.	58¾	Mar.	4
Interborough Rapid Transit	326	Apr.	326	Apr.	100
New York Railways	20½	June	20½	June	100
Second Avenue	¾	Mar.	¾	Mar.	225
Sixth Avenue	116¾	June	116¾	June	35
Third Avenue	61¼	Oct.	61¼	Oct.	100
Total					1,044

GAS COMPANIES.

Buffalo common	¾	Dec.	½	Oct.	1,000
Consolidated	123¾	May	117½	Mar.	16
Elizabethtown, N. J.	38½	Mar.	38½	Mar.	9
Kings County Electric Light and Power	123	June	123	June	42
Lincoln Gas and Electric	16¾	Apr.	16¾	Apr.	16
Lowell Gas Light	247½	Sep.	247½	Sep.	40
N. Y. & Queens El. L. & P. common	45½	July	45½	July	10
New York Mutual	150	May	150	May	4
Total					1,137

FERRY COMPANIES.

New York and East River	5	Sep.	5	Sep.	5
Union	39¾	Nov.	39¾	Nov.	100
Total					105
Grand total					5,227

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY,

DR. PRICE PREDICTS BIG FIRES HERE

Sanitary Control Director Sees Conditions Right for More Factory Disasters.

TO OUTDO TRIANGLE FIRE

Situation Much Worse Than the Public Knows About; Labor Forum Hears.

Charges that the fire and labor laws are being violated generally in buildings occupied by the cloak, suit, and dress and the dress and waist industries were made last night at Washington Irving High School by Dr. George M. Price, director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the two industries. Dr. Price made the principal address at "Factory Fire Night" of the Labor Forum.

Dr. Price predicted a disaster worse than the Diamond, Triangle, and Bingham ton fires if one of the twenty-story loft buildings should take fire. He placed the blame for inadequate laws and the non-enforcement of existing laws on the liquor and real estate interests, which, he said, put property before life.

"The real conditions as to fire hazards in factories are much worse than the public thinks they are," Dr. Price said. "The Diamond, Triangle, and other fires are but symptoms of the disease and not the disease itself. Conditions in the cloak, suit and skirt and the dress and waist trades are much better than they are in other trades because the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has improved them by driving out many shops from unsafe buildings by threatening and causing strikes of the workers in these shops.

"The Joint Board made an inspection during October, 1915, of 928 buildings in Manhattan Borough, in which are located the 2,391 shops in the two industries. The purpose of the investigation was to bring up to date the facts as to existing fire hazards in the buildings in which are the shops in the two industries. The investigation showed that the enforcement of labor and fire protection laws is incompetent and inadequate."

Dr. Price quoted from a report based on the inspection of 928 buildings in which the total number of workers in the two industries at the time of the inspection was 75,023, he said, the largest number is situated between Lexington and Eighth avenues and Eighth Street and Forty-second Street. The total population in the two buildings, including other industries is estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000. The average number of stories is seven.

The percentage of violations of Paragraph 83A of the labor law requiring a fire alarm system for every factory building more than two stories in height in which more than twenty-five persons are employed is 91, according to the report—83 with a system and 845 without a system. There was a violation of the law requiring fire drills at least once a month. Of 317 buildings of eight stories and over 120 did not have automatic sprinklers, as the law requires, a percentage of 38.5 violations.

"The condition of stairways," Dr. Price said, "was shown by the inspection to be most unsatisfactory. Out of the 928 buildings inspected only 32 buildings may be regarded as perfectly safe. One hundred and forty-nine buildings which are provided with two stairways may be regarded as only partly safe, for the reason that, if one of the stairways is cut off by fire, the other stairway is hardly adequate for quick exit of all the working population in the many storied factory buildings.

"Of 928 buildings not less than 747, or 80 per cent., have not found to be equipped with a single stairway. These buildings, therefore, are absolutely unsafe, for the reason that one stairway is usually insufficient for the escape of all the population of a building more than two and three stories in height. In addition to the extreme fire hazards existing in the 747 single stairway buildings, 344 of these stairways have been found of a winder type, and these present additional dangers. Of the buildings of six stories and under inspected on Dec. 2, 1915, there are only thirty-four in which the stairways were inclosed. There were eighty-eight six-story buildings in which the stairways were uninclosed, in direct violation of the labor law.

"In order to reduce fire hazards in factory buildings, it is absolutely necessary to provide proper machinery for the enforcement of the laws and for the efficient administration of all labor and fire protection laws. Above all it is necessary to drive out politics and inefficiency from the city departments which have jurisdiction over the enforcement of the labor and fire laws and to put these departments on a business basis."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	WHEAT.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
Dec. 27		$1.28¾	$1.28¾	$1.28¾	
Dec. 28		1.28	1.27	1.27½	— ½
Dec. 29		1.28¾	1.27¾	1.28¼	+ ¾
Dec. 30		1.24¾	1.21¼	1.22½	— 1¾
Dec. 31		1.27¼	1.20¼	1.24½	+ 2¼
Jan. 1—Holiday.					
Week's range		1.28¾	1.20¼	1.29	1.16¾

	CORN.	July. High.	July. Low.	July. Last.	Cash. 2 Red.
Dec. 27		$1.19¼	$1.17¾	$1.18¾	$1.27½
Dec. 28		1.17½	1.15¼		
Dec. 29		1.16¾	1.14¾		
Dec. 30		1.15¾	1.14¼	1.14	1.24
Jan. 1—Holiday.		1.20	1.16¾	1.18¾	1.28½
Week's range					

	CORN.	May. High.	May. Low.	May. Last.	Cash. No. 3 White.
Dec. 27		75	73¾	78¼	76½
Dec. 28		74	71½	77¾	75¾
Dec. 29		73½	72¼	76¾	74¾
Dec. 30		73¾	72	77⅛	75¾
Dec. 31		75	71¼	78	76¾
Jan. 1—Holiday.					
Week's range		75	71¼	78¼	74¾

	OATS.	July. High.	July. Low.	July. Last.	Cash. Standards.
Dec. 27		44½	43¾	43¾	45¾
Dec. 28		43¾	42¾	47¼	46¾
Dec. 29		43½	42¾	47¼	46¾
Dec. 30		44	42¾	47¼	46¾
Dec. 31		44¾	43¾	47	44¾
Jan. 1—Holiday.					
Week's range		44¾	42¾	47¼	46¾

	LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	May. Last.	Jan. Low.
Dec. 27		$9.80	$9.72	$10.10	$10.00
Dec. 28		9.75	9.67	10.05	9.95
Dec. 29		9.75	9.67	10.05	9.95
Dec. 30		9.92	9.70	10.25	10.00
Dec. 31		10.00	9.85	10.30	10.12
Jan. 1—Holiday.					
Week's range		10.00	9.67	10.30	9.95

	RIBS.	May. High.	May. Low.	May. Last.	Jan. Low.
Dec. 27		$10.22	$10.00	$10.57	$10.35
Dec. 28		10.00	9.92	10.40	10.25
Dec. 29		10.00	9.92	10.40	10.25
Dec. 30		10.32	10.06	10.27	10.32
Dec. 31		10.30	10.22	10.65	10.55
Jan. 1—Holiday.					
Week's range		10.32	9.92	10.67	10.25

	PORK.	May. High.	May. Low.	May. Last.	Jan. Low.
Dec. 27		$19.25	$18.85	$19.25	$18.85
Dec. 28		18.75	18.50	18.95	18.75
Dec. 29		18.30	18.25	18.85	18.75
Dec. 30		18.85	18.40	19.25	18.70
Dec. 31		18.97	18.75	19.17	18.97
Jan. 1—Holiday.					
Week's range		19.25	18.25	19.25	18.85

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 27	12.15	11.90	12.42	12.22	12.66	12.40
Dec. 28	12.19	12.14	12.44	12.37	12.68	12.63
Dec. 29	12.10	11.98	12.40	12.22	12.63	12.46
Dec. 30	12.11	11.93	12.39	12.23	12.63	12.46
Dec. 31	12.25	12.19	12.52	12.41	12.75	12.67
Jan. 1—Holiday.						
Week's range	12.25	11.90	12.52	12.22	12.75	12.46

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Dec. 27	12.80	12.65	12.49	12.30
Dec. 28	12.82	12.76	12.51	12.47
Dec. 29	12.75	12.61	12.45	12.26
Dec. 30	12.77	12.64	12.40	12.28
Dec. 31	12.85	12.82	12.51	12.45
Jan. 1—Holiday.				
Week's range	12.89	12.61	12.51	12.26

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	113,470	13,005	268,125	$405,000
Tuesday	81,674½	11,580	270,225	485,000
Wednesday	80,515	74,512	135,585	795,000
Thursday	54,793	83,280	225,535	1,685,000
Friday	103,965	23,936	227,600	1,117,300
Saturday	Holiday			
Total	415,517½	206,113	1,127,070	$4,487,300

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg'e.
5,500	Ajax Rubber, Inc., w. i.	71½	69¾	70⅝	+ 1⅛
2,540	Am. Int. Cor., w. i.	16½	15	15	— 1½
1,625	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.	31¼	29	31	+ 1¾
103	Bankers' Dis.	5	4½	3	— 1½
300	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord'ry.	15	14¾	14¾	
555	*Can. C. & P.	90	82	85	
870	*C. C. & F. pf.	106	102	102	— 1
15,100	Can. Nat. Gas	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
4,240	*Car. Li. & P.	6¾	6	6⅛	— ⅜
4,016	Corp. Riker & Hegeman	5¼	5¼	3¼	— ⅜
5,810	*Chev. M. Car.	136	125	133	+ 6
400	*Chandler M.	83½	82¾	83½	
320	Cramp Shipb.	87	85	86½	
765	Driggs-Seabury.	145	140	140	— 5
1,330	Driggs-S. rets.	29¼	27	28	— ½
1,300	Emer. Phon.	14½	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
5,600	F. D. & C., w. i.	46¾	45½	46½	+ ¾
13,525	Hall Signal.	25	23	23	+ 1
205	*Hall Sig. pf.	45	42	42	+ 2
1,300	Hart. Cp., w. i.	77	70	76	+ 3
11,505	H. & B. C., w. i.	58	53½	53½	— 3⅛
250	*Hendee Mfg.	29	28	28½	— 1
225	*H. & A. A.	58	55	58	— 1
35	*I. A. F. S. C.	28½	28½	28½	
42,100	*Int. M. Mar.	20¼	18	20¼	+ 1¼
10,500	*I. M. M. pf.	77½	73¼	77	+ 2¾
8,071	*Int. Mer. M., n.	50½	49	50¾	+ ¾
15,800	Intern. Rub.	18¼	15¾	16¼	
650	Jewel T., w. i.	63	62½	62½	— ¾
350	Jewel Tea, pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	
335	Kelly Sp. T.	295	292	297½	+ 7½
1,075	K. S. T., w. i.	75	74	74½	+ 1¼
10	Kelly Sp. T., new 1st pf.	96½	96½	96½	
21,300	Kath. Br. pf.	34¼	24	31½	+ 6¼
1,410	*Keyst. Prd.	10½	10	10	— ½
1,300	Lake Tp. Ex.	13	12½	12½	— 1
100	L. Tp. Bt. pf.	14	14	14	
850	Lee Tire	49	47	47	— 2½
26,775	Man. Trunk.	11	10	10	— ½
1,000	Marc. Co., w. i.	85	85	85	
15,200	*Maxim Mun.	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	— ⅜
2,700	*Mldv. Steel.	129	122	125	— 3½
13,800	*Nevins Elec.	1	¾	1	
200	N. Y. Transp.	15½	14½	15½	+ 1
7,200	Peerless Tr. & Mot. Corp.	38	28	31½	— 3¼
400	Penn. M. C. & C. Co., w. i.	60	59¾	59¾	— ¼
6,237	*Poole Eng. & Mach. Co.	157	148	156	+ 9
100	M. Rumely.	25	25	25	
7,200	*St. Jo. Lead.	14½	13¾	14¼	+ 1⅛
14,400	Subma. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	46	42½	43¾	— 1¼
300	Steel Radi. pf.	67¾	67	67¾	— ¼
682	Tob. Products.	84	82	82	— 1
34,200	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	7	6½	7	
68000	Un. Fruit rts.	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
8,100	Un. Prof. Sh.	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
4,900	*U. S. L. & H.	3¾	3½	3½	
2,100	*U. S. L. & H. pf.	42¾	37½	37½	— 3¾
16,500	White Motor, w. i.	33¾	31¼	32¾	— ¾
2,700	World Film.	3¾	3	3	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

136	Ill. Pipe Line.	184	181	181	+ 1
335	Ohio Oil	191	186	190	+ 4
762	Nat. Transit.	33¼	29	30	— 3
25	Penn. Mex. Oil	69½	69½	69½	— 1
103	Prairie O. & G.	442	435	435	— 4
305	Prairie P. L.	234	230	234	+ 1
10	S. W. Penn. P. L.	125	125	125	—10
20	South Penn. Oil.	384	382	384	+ 4
316	Std. Oil, Cal.	380	374	378	— 2
108	Std. Oil, Ind.	557	545	545	— 2
226	Std. Oil, N. J.	558	545	547	— 8
397	Std. Oil, N. Y.	282	274	279	— 3
97	Vacuum	235	232	232	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

35,500	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.).	15⅜	12½	15¼	+ ⅜
4,000	*Houston Oil.	23½	21	23	
116,700	Federal Oil.	3	2¾	2¾	
600	Inter. Petrol.	15	12¾	12¾	— 1¾
3,125	Met. Petrol.	23	21	22½	— ½
10	Midwest Ref.	57½	57½	57½	— ½
15,000	*Sapulpa O. & R. pf.	9¾	8¾	9	+ ¼
1,400	*Sapul. O. & R. pf.	8¾	7½	8¾	+ ¾
4,200	*Ventura Con.	12½	10½	12¾	+ 1¾
10,300	*Victoria Oil.	2¾	2¾	2¾	

9,100	Wayl'd O. & G.	6	5	5¼	..
2,800	Whalen O. & G.	6	5¼	5¾	..

MINING STOCKS.

11,000	*Alta Con.	15	13	15	..
11,700	*Atlanta.	22½	21	22	..
12,600	Am. Com'dty.	9	7	8	+ ⅛
1,100	Big Cotton.	5	4	5	..
1,500	Big. Led. Dev.	1¾	1¼	1⅝	..
31,500	Braden Cop.	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
6,300	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	7	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
3,600	Butte & N. Y.	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6,400	*Calaveras.	4¼	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
2,800	†Caledonia.	8	7½	7¾	+ ¼
10,000	†Canada Cop.	2¼	2	2	..
8,200	†Cashboy.	3	2	2⅛	— ⅛
4,400	Cer. de Pas. C.	39¼	37½	39	+ 1¼
300	Comst'k Tun.	10	8	10	+ 1
29,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1,025	*Con. Cop. M.	2¼	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
6,650	Con. Nev. Ut.	2	1¾	2	..
1,925	Davis-Daly C.	2½	2	2¼	..
42,000	**Emma Cop.	17	17	21	+ 4
40,000	†Fed. Res. M.	20	16	17	— 2
75,850	First Nat. Cop.	10½	7	8⅝	— ⅛
600	†Florence.	47	45	47	..
5,400	Goldfield Con.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1,000	Gold Hill Min.	17	17	17	— ⅛
7,300	*Gold'd Mers.	18½	15	16	+ 2
1,000	Hecla Mining.	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
101,000	Hero Found.	7¾	6¼	7⅜	+ 1⅛
36,200	*Inter. Mines.	23	20	23	+ 3
1,600	*Iron Blos.	1½	1	1⅛	..
5,600	*Jim Butler.	1¾	1½	1⅝	..
13,525	Jumbo Ext.	1¼	1	1⅛	..
135,450	Ken. Copper.	57⅜	36	56¾	+ 2
8,000	†Kewanas.	20	19	20	..
300	La Rose Con.	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
4,700	Magma Cop.	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
78,300	*Majestic Min.	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
1,000	Mason Valley.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
20,800	*McKin.-Dar.	54	48	48	—10
11,050	Mines of Am.	4½	3¾	4⅛	..
5,825	Mines Con.	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
58,500	**Monarch Pitt.	26	25	26	— 1
800	**Nat. Zinc & L.	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
1,200	†Nev. Hills.	20	19	19	— ⅛
2,700	Utah Bing.	5¼	4½	4¾	— ⅛
1,000	No. Butte Div.	7	7	7	..
6,300	Nipissing.	9¾	7¾	8⅜	— ⅜
6,700	†Oro.	5	5	5	..
20,000	Peterson Lake	39	35	38	+ 2
4,200	*Ray Hercules	3¾	3½	3½	..
12,400	**Rex. Consol.	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
24,600	†Rochester M.	8	7	8	— ⅛
107,150	†San Toy.	27	21	24	— 3
1,100	†Sand. Kend.	8½	7	7	— 1
3,800	*Santa Rosa.	4¼	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
5,900	Sev. Tr. Co'm.	4¾	4	4	— ⅛
2,500	†Silver Pick.	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
11,250	Stand. Sil.-L.	2	1¾	1¾	..
7,500	Stewart.	2	1½	1⅝	..
19,000	*Success M.	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
16,800	Super. Min.	32	30	32	+ 2
875	*Ton. Belmont.	65	60	65	+ 6
900	Tonopah Mining.	66	63	65	— 1
7,850	Ton. Exten.	4¼	4	4	..
300	Ton. Mining.	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
4,000	Ton. Jim B.	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
3,000	Virtue Cop.	13	10½	10½	— 1
500	Tri-Bullion.	1	1	1	..
1,900	West End C.	82	78	80	— 1
27,800	U. S. C. Min.	17½	15	16	— ½
700	United Verde.	64⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
5,900	West E. Exl.	3	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
7,000	Yankee G. M.	17	16	17	..

BONDS.

$775,000	*B. & O. n. 5s.	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	— ¾
290,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	121	120	121	+ 1
1,000	Con. A. S. 5s.	34	34	34	..
2,650,000	A. s. w. 1. 91	86½	91	91	..
320,000	Erie 1stRen.	71	71	71	..
90,000	Ken. C. 6s.	228	225	225	+ 3
5,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	86	85	85	— 1
5,000	W. Pac. 5s.	36	36	36	..

*Unlisted. **Sells cents per share.

Germany May Take Industries.

Government monopoly of German industries seems to be the tendency for the future, according to Commercial Attaché Erwin W. Thompson, who is stationed at The Hague. Potash mines are among those of many years been in some degree under Government control and ownership, he says, and the consolidation and ownership of all concerns engaged in generating and distributing electric power is now under consideration. This is considered a logical corollary to the ownership of coal mines, in that the electric generating stations may be most economically operated at and in connection with the mines. It is not yet decided, according to Mr. Thompson, whether the ownership will be by the separate German States or by the Imperial Government.

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS AND MARKET AVERAGES.

DEALINGS IN 1915.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the year 1915 aggregated 174,376,955 shares, an increase of 125,479,082 shares, compared with the previous year, and of 90,205,070 compared with 1913. The heavy increase over 1914 is in part due to the fact that the Exchange was closed from July 30 to Dec. 12 on account of the European war.

The heaviest month's trading in 1915 was in October, when the total reached 26,639,081 shares, which was the largest amount of dealings in any month since March, 1907, when the total was 32,250,842 shares. The smallest month's total was 4,380,591 shares in February. There were forty-five million-share days, and of these the biggest day was 1,668,917 shares, on Sept. 28. That was the largest amount of dealings on any day since Sept. 27, 1911, when the total was 1,687,729 shares. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $16,771 855,212. The largest previous half holiday total, on Jan. 15, 1910. The minimum Saturday total was 23,674 shares, on Jan. 2.

Dealings in all classes of bonds amounted to a par value of $956,077,700, an increase of $486,179,600 compared with the previous year and of $364,921,780 compared with the year 1913. In 1914, the Exchange was closed for bond dealings from July 31 to Dec. 17, inclusive, which, of couse, accounts for part of last year's large increase. The largest total for any month was that of November, when the dealings amounted to $124,687,500. This was the largest total in any month since June, 1909, when the total was $136,421,500. The smallest month's total was $45,688,500 in February.

The largest amount of dealings in bonds on any day was $9,710,000 on April 28, the largest total since June 4, 1910, when bonds to a par value of $10,858,500 were dealt in. The smallest full day's total was $1,390,500 on June 1. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $3,706,000 on May 8, and the minimum $580,000 on Jan. 2.

The following tables give the total dealings in stocks and bonds for each month of the last year, with comparisons with the two previous years:

	Stocks. (Shares.) 1915.	1914.	1913.
January	5,075,717	10,105,756	8,734,200
February	4,380,591	6,222,873	6,441,440
March	7,277,163	5,862,153	7,183,329
April	21,045,552	7,138,354	8,459,418
May	12,671,417	4,759,349	6,464,250
June	11,209,235	4,000,073	8,586,177
July	14,326,813	7,890,599	5,123,894
August	20,418,381	.....	6,081,344
September	18,497,797	.....	7,682,966
October	26,639,081	.....	7,410,694
November	17,350,962	.....	5,765,116
December	13,676,821	1,910,416	7,148,564
Total yr.	$173,378,635	$47,899,573	$83,063,580

Railroad and Miscellaneous Bonds.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	$54,304,500	$80,939,600	$52,201,500
February	42,133,000	64,528,000	46,068,000
March	60,790,000	57,116,500	39,065,500
April	108,358,500	46,367,300	53,682,000
May	62,691,000	41,295,000	36,570,500
June	55,053,000	50,430,000	37,977,500
July	54,347,000	49,163,500	30,729,000
August	71,872,500	.....	27,641,000
September	77,472,000	.....	32,850,000
October	101,188,000	.....	38,953,500
November	119,953,000	2,021,500	30,341,500
December	42,749,000	33,881,000	43,895,000
Total yr.	$900,611,500	$427,870,900	$469,645,000

Government Bonds.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	$469,500	$457,400	$932,000
February	812,900	477,500	405,000
March	627,000	278,500	386,000
April	602,300	448,000	273,500
May	502,200	329,000	431,500
June	461,000	442,000	425,700
July	264,000	342,600	951,600
August	212,500	.....	294,500
September	486,500	.....	296,600
October	758,500	.....	288,500
November	2,811,000	5,000	226,500
December	25,373,500	155,500	312,000
Total yr.	$33,274,700	$2,936,000	$5,328,400

State Bonds.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	$822,000	$5,347,000	$275,000
February	294,000	3,271,000	636,000
March	280,000	1,781,000	260,000
April	409,000	4,250,000	441,000
May	211,000	941,500	221,000
June	1,671,000	1,454,000	311,500
July	194,000	909,000	255,500
August	165,000	.....	47,000
September	184,000	.....	188,000
October	252,500	.....	298,500
November	208,000	2,000	858,500
December	154,000	269,000	352,000
Total yr.	$4,862,500	$18,313,500	$4,084,000

City Bonds.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	$950,000	$2,618,000	$1,128,000
February	849,500	1,141,500	702,000
March	1,113,000	1,597,000	795,000
April	726,500	2,693,000	1,117,000
May	993,500	1,831,500	4,579,000
June	690,500	1,522,000	3,709,000
July	1,255,500	1,192,000	2,065,500
August	302,000	.....	1,450,000
September	2,319,000	.....	1,633,500
October	2,261,000	.....	1,547,500
November	1,335,000	2,000	1,211,500
December	2,212,000	581,000	1,286,500
Total yr.	$16,229,000	$12,978,000	$22,123,500

Total All Classes Bonds.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	$58,546,000	$89,382,000	$54,534,500
February	43,888,500	69,418,000	47,751,000
March	62,804,000	59,673,000	40,417,000
April	110,099,300	55,767,500	55,513,500
May	64,207,700	44,395,500	42,302,000
June	57,854,900	53,848,000	42,423,700
July	56,488,500	59,697,100	34,601,600
August	73,080,000	.....	29,412,500
September	81,681,500	.....	35,018,120
October	104,480,000	.....	41,068,500
November	124,697,500	2,026,500	32,998,000
December	70,488,500	34,806,500	45,545,500
Total yr.	$956,077,700	$469,508,100	$501,155,920

The dealings in stocks and bonds in 1915 compare as follows with the preceding years:

	Stocks. (Shares.)	Bonds. (Par Value.)
1915	173,378,655	$956,977,700
1914	47,899,573	469,508,100
1913	83,063,585	501,155,920
1912	151,051,116	674,213,000
1910	126,515,008	886,507,100
1909	163,882,956	634,091,500
1908	214,423,978	1,314,656,200
1907	196,921,875	1,084,454,020
1906	195,445,321	527,166,350
1905	283,707,955	673,892,500
1904	263,640,908	1,018,090,200
1903	186,329,384	1,036,810,569
1902	160,748,369	684,200,850
1901	188,521,181	891,905,150
1900	265,577,354	999,401,920
1899	138,512,266	578,359,230
1898	175,073,855	838,431,130
1897	112,160,166	922,514,410
1896	77,470,963	544,569,969
1895	96,663,023	394,329,000
1894	68,448,676	519,142,100
1893	73,275,736	352,741,950
1892	77,984,965	361,466,777
1891	66,726,410	352,741,950
1890	69,031,899	388,650,000
1889	71,528,885	409,325,120
1888	72,014,900	403,456,625

RANGE OF PRICES.

Year's Range by Months—1915.

RAILROADS, (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Net Chg'e.
January	72.83	23	67.67	7	69.76	+ 1.72
February	74.18	1	66.18	24	66.84	— 1.72
March	72.25	31	64.40	1	71.38	+ 4.54
April	76.99	19	70.62	1	74.86	+ 3.48
May	74.94	1	68.97	14	70.39	+ 4.85
June	72.78	4	69.73	1	73.02	+ 2.63
July	77.81	31	67.65	5	69.67	— 1.35
August	78.76	11	69.25	23	72.09	+ 2.42
September	78.13	27	71.24	2	74.88	+ 2.79
October	81.44	20	74.19	4	77.25	+ 2.37
November	82.84	4	79.54	10	81.27	+ 3.30
December	82.44	31	79.70	17	82.23	+ 0.96

INDUSTRIALS, (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Net Chg'e.
January	57.14	21	52.21	2	54.79	+ 2.42
February	56.11	11	51.85	24	53.20	— 1.59
March	59.41	31	53.04	2	58.32	+ 5.32
April	71.24	30	58.28	3	70.35	+11.85
May	70.96	1	59.29	10	63.92	— 6.43
June	72.06	22	63.24	1	69.80	+ 5.88
July	83.01	29	68.82	10	77.44	+ 7.64
August	85.25	17	76.96	23	83.00	+ 5.56
September	96.21	29	82.00	1	93.33	+10.33
October	109.97	22	91.38	6	104.67	+11.34
November	104.67	1	91.98	10	99.51	— 5.16
December	102.11	9	97.06	3	100.78	+ 1.27

COMBINED AVERAGE, (50 STOCKS.)

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Net Chg'e.
January	64.98	22	60.07	2	62.27	+ 2.07
February	62.78	11	58.99	24	60.02	— 2.25
March	65.83	3	59.86	1	64.95	+ 4.93
April	73.36	30	64.04	1	72.60	+ 7.65
May	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.06	— 5.54
June	72.22	22	66.48	1	70.41	+ 3.35
July	75.34	29	68.96	10	73.55	+ 3.14
August	78.79	17	73.18	23	77.54	+ 3.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Municipal, Railroad and other Investment Securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

We announce the admission to our firm of Mr. Percival Gilbert of Boston and Mr. Watkin W. Kneath of Chicago.

Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Kneath will be resident partners in Boston and Chicago, respectively.

January 3, 1916

Spencer Trask & Co.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

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	Due.	Yield.
Buffalo, Reg. . . *4½s	1934	3.95%
Newark, N. J. . *4½s	1945	4.00%
Minneapolis . . . 4s	1942	4.00%
Cincinnati, O. . *4½s	1955	4.05%
Essex Co., N. J. .4½s	1946	4.07%
Tennessee *4s	1942	4.10%
Bergen Co., N.J. 4½s	1924	4.10%
Hudson Co., N.J. 4½s	1955	4.15%
Tennessee *4½s	1939	4.15%
Omaha, Neb . . . 4½s	1935	4.25%

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In brief outline, last week's stock market was made up of three days of reaction interposed between two days of decided strength. The setback has particular significance in reference to the immediate future of the market, for it was due to concern over our relations with Austria, and again today the market is confronted with possibly a grave situation growing out of the latest submarine attack. The last Austrian note was accepted as a compliance with our demands, and the market, in turning strong on the eve of New Year's, did so in no small degree in response to the lifting of apprehension lest a refusal of our demands should force a break with one of the Teutonic allies, with possible ramifications.

The news of the sinking of the Persia, with a heavy loss of life, coming, as it did, close on the heels of the satisfaction felt over the adjustment of our demands growing out of the sinking of the Ancona, illustrates clearly the fact that the market these days is exposed to severe tests. But if that is true, it is also true that the market already has shown itself capable in a remarkable degree of meeting these tests and surmounting them. It requires a very strong market indeed to rise quickly from depression caused by fear of international complications, and that the stock market has done on several occasions within the last twelvemonth.

The relatively small extent of the impression which supposed danger of foreign complications has made upon prices has not been due entirely to the belief, which grew apace after the first few weeks following the sinking of the Lusitania, that such danger, under existing circumstances, was more seeming than real. It has also been due to the feeling that the economic well-being of the United States had been established upon too solid a footing to be overthrown, even were we to break off diplomatic relations with the countries whose infringement of the right to life has been over and over again denounced by this Government. It was argued that we could not be drawn into the war save as we might throw our resources against the countries with which we might break, and that would not stand in the way of a continuance of the activity which has lifted the United States to its present level of prosperity, with the promise of a further expansion in its manufacturing and trade.

The stock market has recurred to this thought every time it has encountered the breath of war apprehension, but on each occasion it has felt less than the time before the need of encouragement against the possibility of war; and this because it has each time looked upon war as less likely. It seemed almost a certainty for a short time after the Lusitania was sunk; the sinking of the Ancona did not suggest even the probability of war. The market, unless it has changed its viewpoint, will hardly draw long conclusions from the latest submarine disaster, but it has yet to record its interpretation of a seeming recurrence of a deed which came so near bringing the Administration to a break with Austria.

The contrast which the market makes with the conditions which prevailed a year ago, when as yet there had been time but for a small share of the recovery which followed the war-made depression, is not, in fact, as pronounced as the contrast which trade and industry presents. A year ago the Steel Corporation's mills were running little if any more than 30 per cent. of capacity. They had been running at still less than that in December, 1914. Now they are running at full capacity, the pressure upon production being so great that even important repairs to plant are postponed when they can be. Never before did a twelvemonth make so much difference in the business state of the country. It is not possible for as much to be added this year, for mills which are running to full capacity cannot be called upon for more. But the output for the year, if the current rate is maintained, will be far and away above the output last year for the reason that it was only in its later months that 1915 experienced the full effect of the great home demand which came to supplement the vast foreign orders which were the first to give new life to our industries after the war had for a time blighted them, as it did everything in the world.

Increased activity means in most cases increased profits for capital as well as increased wages for labor. That would come about even without an increase in the rate of wages because of more steady employment, but we must be prepared to see many demands for increases in the rate of wages unless these are voluntarily granted to sufficient extent to forestall demands of the kind. Not all wages need to be, perhaps not all wages could be, increased in rate even in a time of great activity such as this, but any effort which might be made to keep labor from gaining its fair share of the advantage to be derived from increased industrial and commercial activity would be a short-sighted effort. The surest prosperity is that which in due proportion is shared by all who contribute to it.

There is, from this point of view, nothing to be concerned about in the expectation which has been forming in the financial district, that labor demands this year will be numerous. The source of concern in such matters lies in the danger of their not being considered on their merits, and of wage increases being demanded or refused merely because of the natural desire to get more, and the opposing desire to pay no more. This comment has immediate application to those labor demands in which there is a direct public interest. The public, in the sense of society, has an indirect interest in all labor being fairly remunerated, but besides that general interest it has a very specific interest in the labor employed on the country's great public utilities, its railroads, being paid enough, but yet not too much. No way has yet been discovered, or ever will be discovered, of preventing railroad costs eventually controlling railroad rates. The connection between the two may be obscured, as in the case of Government ownership, when the rate paid by the shipper or passenger is supplemented by a tax paid by him and all others to make good a deficiency, but the relation is none the less real because in that instance it is obscured.

Therefore, if we are to have demands for increased railway wages, the public will be interested in them, both because of the ultimate effect of railroad wages upon railroad rates, and because of the connection which exists between proper remuneration for labor and a fair and lasting distribution of buying power. And upon the buying power of a people depends the prosperity of its home trade and to no small extent its ability to trade abroad.

It seems as certain as anything can be that the buying power of this country this year will exceed all previous records. If wage readjustments are found to be necessary to keep labor satisfied—and that in the long run is only another way of saying to assure the distribution of trade's benefits equitably—they need not be feared any more than any other certain product of good times is to be feared. Good times are times of comparatively high prices. It will be well if this year's labor demands are dealt with in full recognition of these fundamental facts.

MONEY ACTIVE IN LONDON.

Exchange Discusses Probable Form of Next War Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The year ended with pronounced activity in the money market, although credit supplies as indicated by private deposits held by English banks are still exceptionally large. Times are abnormal and all institutions and firms were anxious to make a good cash display in their balance sheets, hence funds were called from the market, which was compelled to borrow a moderately large sum from the Bank of England. Up to 5½ per cent. was paid for advances over Dec. 31, or fully 1 per cent. above the loan charge recently ruling. Discount rates were slightly firmer, but the market was very quiet.

The time and form of the next war loan are now under discussion. It has been suggested that it take the form of semi-lottery bonds carrying a low rate of interest and bonuses of varying amounts for certain bonds to be selected by drawings. The adoption of this proposal appears improbable at this time. Sales of new exchequer bonds are steadily increasing, and the authorities have now decided to offer them in denominations of £5, £20, and £50, besides removing the limit on deposits in the Post Office, which at present is £50 per annum, with a maximum of £200. The new proposals are designed to attract the savings of small investors and the working classes.

Stocks were quiet at the close of the year, except rubber shares, the speculative interest in which is expanding. The market for rubber is strong at about 4 shillings per pound. Early removal or revision of certain minimum prices is expected. Bankers still oppose the total abandonment of the principal minima.

PARIS MARKET BROADENS.

Steady Tone Marks Year's End on the Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Although occupied with the year-end settlement, the Bourse closed steady and with conditions much more favorable than was supposed possible six months ago. The virtual suppression of the market for future deliveries has naturally restricted dealings, but trading broadens weekly.

Neutral State funds, French industrials, coppers, rubbers, and oils all continue active. Following some profit-taking, the Spanish group closed very firm. American rails were also strong.

Under pressure, the Senate has now agreed to the imposition of an income tax from the beginning of 1916. Owing to the difficulty of establishing a working basis, the law may not become operative until later, but probably will be retroactive.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
LONDON.			
Dec. 27	$4.73	$4.72⅝	$4.72⅛
Dec. 28	4.73⅜	4.73¼	4.73¼
Dec. 29	4.73⅜	4.73¼	4.73⅜
Dec. 30	4.74	4.73⅞	4.73⅞
Dec. 31	4.73⅝	4.73½	4.73¼
Jan. 1	Holiday		
	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
LONDON.			
Dec. 27	$4.73⅞	$4.73⅝	$4.73⅛
Dec. 28	4.74⅛	4.74	4.74⅛
Dec. 29	4.74⅜	4.74⅜	4.74⅜
Dec. 30	4.74⅝	4.74½	4.74½
Dec. 31	4.74⅝	4.73⅞	4.73⅞
Jan. 1	Holiday.		
Week's range—			
High	$4.74½		$4.74⅝
Low	4.72⅝		4.73⅜
Same week a year ago—			
High	4.85⅝		4.86⅛
Low	4.84¼		4.85½
Year 1915 to date—			
High	4.85½		4.85½
Low	4.50		4.51
Year 1914—			
High	6.00		7.00
Low	4.8535		4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Paris. Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Berlin. Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Switzerland. Cab.
Dec. 27	5.84½	5.83⅝	76.08¾	76.75	5.26	5.25
Dec. 28	5.84⅜	5.83⅜	75.56¼	76.76¾	5.26	5.25
Dec. 29	5.85¼	5.84½	76.62½	76.68¾	5.26	5.25
Dec. 30	5.85¾	5.84⅝	76.50	76.56¼	5.26	5.25
Dec. 31	5.86	5.85	76.06¼	76.12½	5.56	5.25
Jan. 1	Holiday					

	Holland. Dmd.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Italy. Cab.	Russia. Dmd.	Australia. Cab.
Dec. 27	43.31¼	43.43¾	6.58⅛	6.58	31.25	13.24
Dec. 28	43.25	43.37½	6.58½	6.57½	31.25	13.24
Dec. 29	43.37½	43.43¾	6.58½	6.57⅝	31.25	13.25
Dec. 30	43.37½	43.56¼	6.61	6.60½	31.25	13.24
Dec. 31	43.37½	43.56¼	6.62	6.61	31.25	13.05
Jan. 1	Holiday.					

BOND AVERAGES.

DECEMBER, 1915.

Dec. 1	87.30	— .01	
Dec. 2	87.09	— .21	
Dec. 3	87.11	+ .02	
Dec. 4	87.13	+ .02	
Dec. 6	87.07	— .06	
Dec. 7	87.15	+ .08	
Dec. 8	87.15		
Dec. 9	87.08	— .07	
Dec. 10	87.00	— .08	
Dec. 11	86.90	— .01	
Dec. 13	86.70	— .20	
Dec. 14	86.70		
Dec. 15	86.67	— .12	
Dec. 16	86.57	— .10	
Dec. 17	86.53	— .04	
Dec. 18	86.55	+ .02	
Dec. 20	86.52	— .03	
Dec. 21	86.45	— .07	
Dec. 22	86.40	— .05	
Dec. 23	86.43	+ .03	
Dec. 24	86.37	— .06	
Dec. 25	Holiday		
Dec. 27	86.41	+ .04	
Dec. 28	86.46	+ .05	
Dec. 29	86.41	— .05	
Dec. 30	86.38	— .03	
Dec. 31	86.67	+ .29	

RANGE FOR DECEMBER.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	87.30	Dec. 1	86.37	Dec. 24	86.67
1914	82.17	Dec. 14	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	86.36	Dec. 30	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

YEARLY RANGE.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	
1914	49.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

BEST HELP.

Business men seeking meritorious assistance consult the want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 1, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year.
Total sales	$27,322,000	$956,077,700
Same period a year ago	5,391,000	469,898,100
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.67 86.38	87.62 81.51
Same period a year ago	81.81 81.44	89.42 81.42

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	84½	83½	84½	6½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	117	116⅞	117	7
Alabama Gt. So. 5s	99	98	99	2
Ala. & Miss. 4½s	86	85	86	68
Alabama Midland 5s	106	106	106	3
Allegheny Val. 4s	90½	90½	90½	11
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Am. Ag. Ch. 1st, 5s	97⅝	96⅝	97⅝	32
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	13
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Am. Ice deb. 6s	88½	88½	88½	13
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	114½	113	114½	134½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91	90¾	91	102
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107⅜	106⅞	107⅛	2831½
Am. Thread 4s	88	88	88	11
Ann Arbor 4s	65	65	65	5
Armour & Co. 4s	93¼	92⅝	93¼	100
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94¼	93½	94½	2301½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	107⅝	107¼	107⅜	3
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	107½	106⅞	107⅛	73
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101½	101½	61
A., T. & S. F. ad. 4s	87¼	86½	87¼	23
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, std.	87½	86⅝	87½	129
Atl. Coast Line 4s	93½	92⅞	93½	54
Atl. Coast Line gen. & unif 4½s	92	92	92	1
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87	84⅞	87	41
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	93⅝	92¾	93⅝	94½
B. & O. pr. l. 3½s, R.	92⅝	92	92½	7
B. & O. g. 4s	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	119
B. & O. cv. 4½s	97	96½	97	1,485½
B. & O. cv. 4½s, reg.	96⅞	96¾	96¾	2
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92⅝	92	92	1353½
B. & O. P., L., E. & W. Va. 4s	88¼	80⅝	88¼	116
Beech Creek 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	102	101⅝	101⅞	67½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103	102½	102½	8
Brooklyn R. T. g. 5s	103⅜	103¼	103¼	6
Brooklyn R. T. ref. 4s	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	3
Bklyn. R. T. 5s, '18	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	128
Bklyn. U. El. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¼	5
Bklyn. U. Gas 5s	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	4
Bush. Terminal 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	97½	97⅜	97⅜	11
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	3
Cent. Leather 5s	101	100⅝	101	72
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	7
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101	100¾	101	6
Cent. of N. J. 5s	118	115⅝	118	69
Central Pacific 4s	90½	90¼	90⅝	1411½
Cent. Vermont 4s	80	80	80	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	105¾	105½	105½	28
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	86½	85¾	86½	143
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	92	91	91½	13
Ches. & O., C. R. 4s	83	83	83	3
Chi. & Alton 3½s	44	44	44	14
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93½	92⅝	92⅞	33
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98¼	97⅞	98¼	208
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, r.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
C., B. & Q. Div. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	96¼	95⅞	96¼	4
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	82	81½	81½	9
Chi. G., L. & C. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	12
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	74	72⅞	74	37
G., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	92¼	92	92¼	30
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¼	91½	92¼	94
C., M. & St. P. g. 3½s, B.	81	81	81	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	103⅛	102¼	102⅞	88
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	19
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2301½
C., M. & St. P. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2635½
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83⅝	82½	83⅝	37
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	96	95	95	19
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	7
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	9
Chicago Rwys. 5s	97	97	97	5
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	11
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85	84¼	85	76
C., R. I. & P. 4s	66	66	66	149
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	42⅝	42	42¼	31
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, t. r.	40	40	40	40
C., St. L. & N. O., Memp. Div. 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	1
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	52
Chile Copper 7s	133½	133	133	214½
Cin., Leb. & Nor. 4s	90	90	90	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	81⅛	80	81½	5
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	82	82	82	1
Cleve'd S. Line 4½s	107¼	99¾	107¼	411
Colorado Industrial 5s	74⅝	74½	74½	5
Colorado Fuel gen. 5s	94	93⅞	94	2
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	86⅜	86	86	23
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91	91	91	10
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	83	83	5
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	126⅞	125	126½	200
Con. Coal, Md., ref. 5s	91½	91	91	3
Corn P. ref. s. f. 5s, '34	96¾	96¼	96⅝	45
Cu.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	101⅜	101¼	101½	55
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99½	99½	99½	9
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	3
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	82
Del. & Hudson cv. 5s, sub. rects., full pd.	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛	178
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100½	100½	100½	37
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	59	58	59	26
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	83	82	82	3
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84¾	84¼	84¼	35
D. & R. G. con. 4s	80	80	80	30
Detroit Edison 5s	103	103	103	1
Detroit United 4½s	76¼	74	76¼	11
Dist. Securities 5s	72½	71½	72½	38
Du Pont Powder 4½s	102¼	101¼	102¼	42
Dul., M. & Nor. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	22
Duluth Short Line 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
S. T., V. & G. con. 5s	105	105	105	11
Erie 1st con. 7s	111	111	111	5
Erie 1st con. 4s	86	85	86	33
Erie gen. 4s	76½	74⅞	76¼	137
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	72	71	72	90
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	82	79¾	82	358
Erie Pa. col. 4s	88	87⅜	88	24
F. C. & P. l. g. ext 5s	101	101	101	1
F. C. & P. cons 5s	102	102	102	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104	104	104	2
Gen. Elec. 3½s	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	2
G. & A. con. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	103	102¾	103	2
Granby Cons. 6s	104	104	104	5
Gran. Cons. 6s, st.	104¼	104	104	30
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100	100	100	22
Gt. Falls Power 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	13
Green Bay deb. B.	14	14	14	134
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	74½	74½	74½	1324½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	31¾	30¾	31	162
Ill. Cent. 3½s, '52	84	84	84	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	86	87⅜	88	9
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	90½	89¼	89¼	9
Ill. Cent. Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	102¼	101⅝	102⅛	35
Illinois Steel 4½s	91	90⅝	91	35
Indiana Steel 5s	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	58
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	1
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	185	183½	185	20
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	185½	180½	185	101
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76¾	76¼	76¼	104
Inter.-Met. 4½s, reg.	76	76	76	1
Interbor. R. T. 5s	90¾	90⅜	90½	132
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	97¾	97	97	6
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	96½	96⅜	96½	75
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	96½	96	96½	1361
Int. Navigation 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	8
Int. Paper 6s	102	102	102	13
Int. Paper conv. 5s	84	83½	84	18
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	73½	73½	73½	4½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	89	89	89	4
Iowa Central rfdg. 4s	55	53½	55	39
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110	110	110	2
Kan. City So. 3s	70¼	70¼	70¼	4
Kan. City So. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	42
Kan. City Term. 4s	88⅝	88½	88⅝	8
Keokuk & Des M. 5s	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	3
Ky. Central 4s	88	88	88	10
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	83½	83½	83½	2
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜	82
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	98½	98¼	98¼	31
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95	94½	94½	72
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	108
Lake Shore 3½s	85	85	85	11
Laclede Gas rfdg. 5s	101	100⅞	101	8
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	105	105	105	1
L. V. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	101	101	101	20
L. V. of N. J. con. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
L. V. Term. 5s	109	109	109	2
Lex. Av. & P. F. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	125	124½	125	18
Liggett & Myers 5s	101¾	101	101¾	14
Long Island ref. 4s	87¾	87	87½	19
Long Island unif. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	6
Lorillard 7s	124½	124½	124½	1
Lorillard 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100½	17
L. & N. gen. 6s	112¾	111⅞	112	16
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	3
L. & N. unif. 4s	94	93	93	73
L. & N. gold 5s	108	107¼	108	4
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	87	87	87	13
L. & N., St. L. div. 3s	61	61	61	10
L. & N., St. L. div. 6s	107⅛	107	107½	2
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	104¼	104¼	104½	2
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	80	80	80	1
L. & N. S. & N. A. 6s, '63	103¼	102½	103¼	39
L. & N. S. & N. A. 5s, '36	105	105	105	2
Manhattan con. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	11
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92¾	92¾	92¾	22
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A.	123	117	123	105
M. P. Co. 6s, Ser. C.	124	113	124	90½
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	1
Minn. & St. L. c. 5s	90	90	90	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	57½	54	57	71
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	98¼	97	98¼	32
M., St. P. & S. S. M. cn. 4s	93¾	93	93	15
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	77¼	76½	77	34
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	52½	50½	50½	108
Mo., K. & T. ad. 4½s	43	42	42	34
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	53	53	53	5
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100½	100	100½	30
Mo. Pacific 4s	43	42½	43	16½
Mo. Pacific 5s, '17	88½	88½	88¾	30
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	83	83	83	15
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	43¼	43¼	43¾	2
Mob. & Ohio, new 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	6
Mob. & Ohio ext. 6s	107	107	107	2
Mob. & O., St. L. & C. gtd. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	6
Montana Power 5s	95¾	95	95¼	47
Mohawk & Malone 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
Morgans L. & T. 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	3
N. C. & St. L. c. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	97	97	97	15
National Tube 5s	101¾	101	101¾	24
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	104	104	104	3
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114	112⅝	113¾	1,337
N. Y. C. deb. 4s	93½	92⅝	92⅝	21
N. Y. C. L. S. col. 3½s	78¾	77½	78	16
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg	83½	83½	83¾	1
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, r. r.	84¼	84	84¼	11
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	78	78	78	39
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	83½	83	83⅜	113
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	94½	93¾	94½	389
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	83¾	83	83¾	42
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	93¼	93	93¼	10
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	97	97	97	3
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s	105	104½	105	12
N. Y. G., L., H. & P. 6s	84¼	84¼	84¼	11
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	116¼	114¾	116¼	13
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	73	73	73	13¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 5s	101½	101½	101½	11
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 5s	91	90½	91	96
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s	88	88	88	1
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98½	183
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	81	81	81	2
Norf. & So. 1st 5s	97	97	97	1
Norf. & W. cv. 4s	122½	121⅝	122	31
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	120⅞	120⅝	120⅞	1
N. & W.

Conservative
Investments
FOR
JANUARY FUNDS
BONDS { Netting 3½% to 6%
STOCKS { Netting 2½% to 11%
Circulars Sent on Request
Private wires to
MONTREAL
HARTFORD
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

The firm of Megargel & Company has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

ROY C. MEGARGEL
FRANK B. ERWIN
MICHAEL J. MURPHY
CLARENCE W. BYRAM
CHARLES N. JONES

January 3, 1916.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have formed a limited partnership under the firm name of

MEGARGEL & COMPANY

with offices at

35 Pine St., New York.
15 Congress St., Boston.
105 South La Salle Street, Chicago.

ROY C. MEGARGEL
Member New York and Boston Stock Exchanges
FRANK B. ERWIN
MICHAEL J. MURPHY
C. FOSTER COOMBS
STEPHEN S. STRATTAN
Member of Chicago Stock Exchange
CLARENCE W. BYRAM
CHARLES N. JONES
General Partners.
RALPH G. MEGARGEL
Special Partner

January 3, 1916.

Amer. Graphophone
Aetna Explosives
Carbon Steel
Gulf States Steel
Hercules Powder
Lima Locomotive
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

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MIDWEST REFINING CO.
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NATIONAL FUEL GAS
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 1, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year.
Total sales	3,227,018	173,378,655
Same period a year ago	340,517	47,899,573

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year. High.	Year. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	91.90	90.05	94.13	58.99
Same period a year ago	60.38	59.09	73.30	57.41

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Ch'ge.
140	150	800	Adams Express	132	145	132	145	+13
25¼	25½	7,900	Alaska Gold Mines	25¼	25½	24½	25	+ ⅛
10	10¼	4,310	Alaska Juneau	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	..
31¼	32	6,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	32⅛	37⅞	31	31⅞	— ½
81	82	8,420	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	85	85⅞	81	82	+ ¾
72	72¼	5,400	Am. Ag. Chemical	71	72⅜	70⅜	72¼	+ 1¼
98	99½	100	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¾
69¾	70	4,200	Am. Beet Sugar	70¼	70¼	68½	70	..
94	95	300	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94	94	93	93	— 1½
100⅜	102½	200	Am. Brake S. & Fry. t. r.	101	102	101	102	+ 2
61	61⅛	26,950	American Can	61⅛	61⅞	59½	61¼	+ ¾
112	112½	1,225	American Can pf.	111¼	112	111¼	112	+ ¾
78	78½	4,800	Am. Car & Foundry	78⅛	79⅜	77	78¼	..
117½	118¼	500	Am. Car & Foundry pf.	117	118	117	118	+ 1⅛
157	158	6,480	Am. Coal Products	156½	160	155½	157⅛	+ 1⅝
..	..	200	Am. C. P. sub. ctfs. f. p.	114½	114½	114	114	..
55½	56	4,900	Am. Cotton Oil	55	56¼	54¼	55⅝	+ ⅝
97½	100	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	99	99	99	99	+ 1½
127½	129	500	American Express	126	128½	126	128½	+ 1½
12	12¼	3,100	Am. Hide & Leather	11¼	12¼	10⅜	12⅛	+ 1⅜
56½	56⅝	9,700	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	52	56⅜	51½	56⅜	+ 5⅜
25½	26	5,130	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26¾	24⅜	25½	+ ¾
24	24⅜	8,500	American Linseed	22⅞	25	22⅝	24¼	+ 1¼
42⅝	43	1,700	American Linseed pf.	41½	42⅞	41½	42½	+ 1
69	69½	14,000	American Locomotive.	70	71	68½	69	— ¾
101	103	750	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	102	101	101	— ½
8½	9½	200	American Malt	9	9	9	9	..
108½	108¼	100,475	Am. Smelting & Ref.	105	108⅞	103	108¼	+ 3½
112	112⅜	2,200	Am. Smelting & Ref. pf.	111⅜	112½	110½	112¼	— ¾
91½	92	2,220	Am. Smelters Sec. pf. A	91⅝	92	91¼	91⅞	+ 1½
85½	86½	300	Am. Smelters Sec. pf. B	85½	85⅞	85¼	85⅞	+ ⅝
148	150	200	American Snuff	147	148	147	148	— 2
61	61½	3,600	Am. Steel Foundries	62	62⅜	60½	61	— 1
114⅞	115	5,300	Am. Sugar Refining	115½	116	113⅞	115	— ⅝
117½	118½	200	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	118½	118⅝	118¼	118¾	+ ¾
127	127⅝	6,150	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129	129⅜	127½	127¼	+ ⅜
205	206	4,400	American Tobacco	205½	208½	205	206	+ 1
107	108	850	American Tobacco pf.	107½	107½	106⅞	107	— 1½
48	51½	800	American Woolen	48	49	46½	48¼	+ 1
48¼	49¾	4,800	American Woolen t. r.	49	50	47	48½	+ 1
95	98	100	American Woolen pf.	96	96	96	96	+ 1½
95	96	200	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	95¼	96	95	96	+ ⅝
69	69¼	10,350	Am. Zinc, Lead & S.	70⅜	71	67¼	69	— 2
91⅜	91½	123,500	Anaconda Copper	89⅞	91½	88⅜	91⅜	+ 2⅜
72⅞	73	10,900	Associated Oil	63½	74½	63½	73	+11
108	108⅜	13,500	Atchison, T. & S. F.	107¼	108½	106⅝	108¼	+ 1
99¼	99½	6,036	Atchison, T. & S. F. pf.	101⅜	101⅝	99¼	99¼	..
113½	114½	510	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114½	113⅞	114½	+ ¼
117⅜	118½	69,450	Baldwin Locomotive	119¼	121	116½	117⅜	— ⅝
107½	108½	200	Baldwin Locomotive pf.	108¼	108½	108	108	— ½
95¾	95⅞	25,100	Baltimore & Ohio	94½	96	94	95⅞	+ 1⅝
77½	78	2,125	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77¼	77½	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅜	4,104	Batopilas Mining	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
459	460	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	476	470	455	459½	—11½
145	157	110	Bethlehem Steel pf.	145	145	145	145	— 5
87½	88½	1,800	Brooklyn R. Transit	88	88⅛	87½	88⅛	+ ⅝
132	134	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	131⅝	132	131⅝	132	— 1
96½	98	100	Brown Shoe pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ 1½
12½	13	1,900	Brunsw'k T. & Ry. Sec.	11½	13⅜	11½	12⅜	+ ⅞
92½	97½	5	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	92½	92½	92½	92½	..
87	87⅛	1,610	Burns Brothers	88	88⅝	86	87	— 1⅛
100	110	100	Burns Bros. pf.	109	109	109	109	+ 1
72¼	72½	18,600	Butte & Superior	71	72½	68⅞	72½	+ 1⅜
28½	32	200	Butterick Co.	30	30	30	30	— 1
38	38¼	77,600	California Petroleum	31½	38⅝	31½	38	+ 6¼
78¼	79	48,345	California Petrol. pf.	62	81	62	78¼	+18½
183¼	183¾	9,600	Canadian Pacific	180½	184½	178⅞	183	+ 2⅝
83	88¼	625	Case, (J. I.,) Co. pf.	85	88¼	83¼	88¼	+ 4⅞
54⅝	54½	10,600	Central Leather Co.	53⅞	54½	53¼	54⅜	+ ⅞
109¼	110½	1,100	Cent. Leather pf.	109⅞	110	109¾	110	+ ¾
290	320	10	Central R. R. of N. J.	290	290	290	290	..
139	141	10	Central & S. Am. Tel.	143½	143½	143½	143½	..
64½	64½	17,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	64½	62¼	64½	+ 2
15	15¼	1,600	Chicago Great West.	15½	15½	14⅝	15¼	— ⅛
39⅜	39⅞	3,700	Chicago G. West. pf.	39¼	39⅞	39	39⅝	+ ⅝
100¾	101	61,280	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94½	101½	94½	100⅞	+ 6¼
134½	135	3,740	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132	135	132	135	+ 2¼
134½	135	2,500	Chicago & N. W.	132	135	132	135	+ 4
172	180	228	Chicago & N. W. pf.	173	173½	173	173½	— ⅞
17⅝	18	13,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	16⅜	18⅛	16½	18	+ 1⅛
24⅜	24⅞	9,100	Chile Copper	24½	25	24¼	24⅜	..
55⅜	55½	23,200	Chino Copper	55	55⅞	54¼	55½	+ 1
47	49	400	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	50	50	48	48	— 1½
76	77	400	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	76	76	76	76	..
71	74	300	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	73½	73½	73	73¼	— ¾
110¼	111½	100	Cluett, Peabody & Co pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ 2¾
52½	52¾	33,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	53	54	51½	52½	— ½
33½	34½	100	Colorado Southern	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
52	56	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	..
48	48½	400	Comp.-Tab. Recording	48½	48½	48½	48½	..
144	144½	9,450	Consolidated Gas	145	146½	143⅜	144¼	— 1⅛
85⅛	85¼	900	Continental Can	84	85	82	84	— ½
20½	20⅝	31,750	Corn Produce Refining	19¾	21	19¼	20½	+ ⅞
94	96	5,800	Corn Prod. Refining pf.	91¾	96¾	91¾	95	+ 3⅛
72¾	73	16,400	Crucible Steel	74¼	75¼	71½	73	— ½
110	111	800	Crucible Steel pf.	110¾	111	109	111	..
155	160	700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	155	159⅝	155	158	+ 1
102	106	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	102½	103	102¼	103	+ 1½
96¼	97	700	Deere & Co. pf.	96	96½	95¾	96½	+ ½
153¼	153½	700	Delaware & Hudson	153⅜	153⅝	153¼	153½	+ ½
..	..	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
..	..	1,300	Denver & Rio G. pf.	25⅜	25⅜	24	24	— 2⅞
106¼	107	100	Diamond Match	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ 2
48⅜	48¾	26,750	Distillers Securities	49	49¼	47⅛	48⅜	+ ¼
28⅞	29	2,500	Dome Mines	29	29	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
65	67	600	Electric Storage Bat.	65	66	65	66	+ 1¼
43⅞	44	75,200	Erie	42½	44	41⅞	44	+ 1⅝
59	59¼	22,750	Erie 1st pf.	56⅜	59¼	56¼	59	+ 2¾
54	54¾	5,700	Erie 2d pf.	50⅜	54¼	50⅜	54¼	+ 4
30	34	100	Fed. Min. & Smelting	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
53	53⅞	1,600	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	52½	54	51⅛	53⅞	+ 1⅝
174½	174⅞	5,600	General Electric	173	175	173	174½	+ 1⅝
500	502	2,725	General Motors	485	500	475	500	+15
114	115½	2,700	General Motors pf.	116½	117½	113	115	— 3
75¾	76	75,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	75	77⅛	74¼	75⅞	+ 1⅝
111½	113	700	Goodrich pf.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	+ ½
126¾	127	4,900	Great Northern pf.	126½	127¼	125⅝	127⅛	+ ⅞
51¼	51½	76,300	Gt. N. ctfs. for Ore Prop.	49½	51⅞	49½	51⅝	+ 2⅝
50⅜	51	8,050	Greene-Cananea	51½	52⅜	50	51⅝	..
..	..	80,000	Guggenheim Explor.	80½	83½	80¼	83¼	+ 3
22⅞	23	13,800	Guggen. Expl. ex div.	23¼	23⅜	22	23	..
..	..	230	Havana El. Ry. & L. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	..
107	107⅞	1,200	Illinois Central	108	108	108	108	..
..	..	100	Ingersoll Rand	200	200	200	200	..
45⅞	46	50,300	Inspiration Copper	45¾	46¾	44⅞	46	+ ⅞
..	..	200	Inter.-Met.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
21⅛	21⅜	6,100	Interboro Consol.	21⅝	21⅝	21	21¼	— ⅛
77¼	77½	900	Interboro Consol. pf.	77⅜	77⅜	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
27	27½	3,500	Internat. Agricultural	22	29	22	27½	+ 4½
69⅞	70½	16,500	Internat. Agri. pf.	60	71⅝	60	69½	+ 1½
109¾	110	200	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	111	111¾	110	110	— 1
110	120	200	Int. Har. N. J., pf.	119¾	119¾	119½	119½	+ 2
75	80	300	Internat. Har. Corp.	80¼	80½	80	80	..
20⅜	20½	58,710	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	18½	20½	18¼	20⅜	+ 2⅜
77	77¼	122,625	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	74⅜	77⅜	73¼	77¼	+ 3⅜
197	198	1,990	Int. Nickel vot. tr. ctfs.	195¼	198	195	198	+ 2
108½	110	30	Int. Nickel pf. v. tr. ctfs.	110	110	110	110	..
12	12⅜	4,700	Internat. Paper	12⅜	12⅞	12	12	— ⅜
50	50⅜	5,600	Internat. Paper pf.	50½	50⅜	49½	50⅜	+ ⅞
31½	32¼	4,400	Kansas City Southern	31½	32½	31	32	+ ⅝
64	64⅞	1,500	Kan. City Southern pf.	64⅝	64⅞	64	64⅞	+ 2½
107	112	200	Kayser (Julius) & Co. pf.	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111¼	..
110	112¼	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	— 2
80⅞	81½	4,800	Lackawanna Steel	81½	82¼	80	81	..
105	105½	1,300	Laclede Gas	103½	105	103½	105	+ 2½

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Ch'ge.
15½	16½	3,000	Lake Erie & Western	15	16⅝	15	16⅜	+ 1⅜
41	42	1,700	Lake Erie & West. pf.	39	41½	38¾	41⅛	+ 3½
82	82¼	13,500	Lehigh Valley	81¼	82¼	80⅞	82¼	+ ⅞
255	260	500	Liggett & Myers	250	259	250	259	+ 8
118	119½	10	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	118	..
91¼	96	300	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf.	95	95	93¼	93⅝	— 2¾
180	185	450	Lorillard (P.) Co.	180½	180¼	180	180	— 2¾
129½	130	200	Louisville & Nashville	129	129½	129	129½	..
78½	80	100	Mackay Cos.	79	79	79	79	— 1
130	132	300	Manhattan Elevated	130½	131¾	130¼	131¾	+ ⅝
3	5	100	Manhattan Beach	3	3	3	3	— 1
76	76¾	11,000	Maxwell Motors	77	77¾	75	76	— ½
93¼	93⅝	16,100	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	102¾	108¾	•89	93½	+ 5⅝
56⅜	57	4,400	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	56¾	57½	55½	56⅜	+ 1⅜
59	62	200	May Dept. Stores	62	62	61	61	— 1
104	106	300	May Dept. Stores pf.	104	104	104	104	— 2
123	123¼	221,400	Mexican Petroleum	105¾	124½	105½	123	+17½
104	105¼	8,300	Mex. Petroleum pf.	98	104½	98	104½	+ 7½
36	36¼	39,235	Miami Copper	34¾	36¼	34½	36	+ 1½
15	15½	1,400	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15⅝	15	15¼	— ⅛
34½	35¼	260	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	35	35½	35	35½	+ 1
124⅜	125	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125	125	122¾	124⅞	+ ⅝
135	136	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	134¼	136	134½	136	+ 5
75	85	270	M, St. P. & S. S. M., l. l.	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
7	7⅛	4,100	Mo., K. & Texas	6½	7¼	6½	7	..
16¾	17	200	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ½
4¼	4½	2,900	Missouri Pacific	4	4¼	3¾	4½	+ ⅝
4¼	4⅜	2,200	Mo. Pacific tr. rcts.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4¼	+ ⅛
72½	74	500	Montana Power	72¾	73¼	72⅜	73¼	— ¼
107	109	100	Montana Power pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	— 1½
131	140	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	134	134	134	134	+ 1
124	125	200	National Biscuit Co.	127	127	127	127	— ¾
125	128	700	National Biscuit Co. pf.	125¼	125½	125¼	125½	— 1½
79	80	445	National Cloak & Suit.	79½	80	79½	80	+ ¼
108½	112	60	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	112	112	112	112	..
29	29½	1,500	Nat. En. & Stamp. Co.	29½	29½	28½	29	..
93	95¼	500	Nat. E. & Stamp. Co. pf.	95	95½	95	95½	+ ⅞
66	66¾	4,750	National Lead Co.	66	67	64¾	66½	+ 1
112	114	200	National Lead Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	+ 1
..	..	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
16¼	16¾	6,150	Nevada Con. Copper	16	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
139½	141	3,300	New York Airbrake	139¼	141	137	140¾	+ 1¾
110¼	110¾	72,600	New York Central	109	110½	108⅝	110¾	+ 2⅛
46½	47½	510	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	46	46⅛	45½	46½	..
68	78	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	66	66	66	66	+ 1
12	15	200	New York Dock	15	15	15	15	— 2
77	77½	17,900	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	75	77⅞	75	77	+ 2⅛
30⅛	31	900	N. Y., Ont. & Western	30⅛	31	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅜
25	27	200	Norfolk Southern	25	25	25	25	..
121¾	122	9,500	Norfolk & Western	121⅜	122⅞	120¾	121½	— ½
..	..	300	Norfolk & West. pf.	85	85	83¾	84	— 2¼
74⅜	75	7,900	North American	72⅞	75⅝	72½	75	+ 2½
117⅜	118¼	17,800	Northern Pacific	117⅛	118⅜	116⅞	118	+ ⅝
9¼	9½	9,600	Ontario Mining	9⅜	10¼	9	9⅜	— ¼
11⅜	11¾	2,300	Pacific Mail	11½	11¾	11¼	11½	— ¼
41⅜	43	450	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	42½	42½	41½	41⅝	— ¼
59½	59⅝	32,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	59⅝	60½	58⅜	59¼	+ ⅛
111	112	500	People's Gas, Chicago	109½	111½	109½	111½	+ 2
14	15	100	Peoria & Eastern	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
55	57	100	Pettibone, Mull. & Co.	55	55	55	55	— ¼
45¼	45½	4,100	Philadelphia Co.	45¾	45¾	44½	45⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	35⅞	7,350	Pittsburgh Coal	35⅛	36¾	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
110½	111⅛	3,250	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	111¼	111¼	110½	111	— ⅝
64½	65	3,400	Pressed Steel Car	65	65½	63¾	64¾	— ⅛
104	105	80	Pressed Steel Car pf.	104	105	104	105	..
116	119	400	Public Service N. J.	117	117	116½	116¾	— 1
165	167	2,050	Pullman Company	165¾	166	163½	165	— ¾
..	..	300	Quicksilver	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
44½	45	1,300	Railway Steel Spring.	45	45½	43⅝	45	..
25⅝	25¾	29,409	Ray Consol. Copper	25⅜	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
83⅞	84	38,000	Reading	82	84	81¼	84	+ 2
41½	42½	20	Reading 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	..
42¼	44½	100	Reading 2d pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	..
55½	55⅞	35,950	Republic Iron & Steel	55¼	56⅝	54	55½	+ ¾
110	110¼	800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	110	110	109	110	— ⅛
..	..	950	Rock Island Co.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	800	Rock Island Co. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	5½	3,300	St. Louis & San Fran.	5¼	5½	4½	5½	+ ½
..	..	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¾
6½	6¾	3,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6½	6¾	5½	6½	— ⅛
..	21	308	St. Louis Southwestern	20	20	20	20	..
18	18½	600	Seaboard Air Line	18½	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ½
39½	40	300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
187½	188	3,850	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	187	188¼	186⅜	187¾	+ 2⅝
63	63½	3,100	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I. Co.	63½	64⅜	62½	63¼	+ ⅜
99	104	600	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co. pf.	99	102	99	102	+ 1
103⅞	104	50,910	Southern Pacific	102⅝	104⅛	102	103⅞	+ 1¼
143	150	900	So. Porto Rico Sugar.	145	145	144¾	145	..
107	108	25	So. Porto Rico Sug. pf.	108	108	108	108	..
23½	24	9,800	Southern Railway	23½	24¼	22¾	24	+ 1
62½	63¾	900	Southern Railway pf.	63	63¾	62	62¾	+ ⅜
96	98	1,110	Standard Milling	88	96	88	96	+10
84¾	87	400	Standard Milling pf.	84	85	84	85	+ 1⅛
167¼	168	20,450	Studebaker Company.	169	169	165¼	157¼	— ⅝
113	115	600	Studebaker Co. pf.	113½	114	113	114	+ 1
63¾	63¾	27,750	Tennessee Copper	60¼	64½	60	63¾	+ 3¾
233	234	25,500	Texas Co.	231	235	228	233	+ 2⅜
..	..	100	Texas Co. ctfs. f. p.	234	234	234	234	+ 4
9½	10	9,240	Texas & Pacific	15⅜	15½	8½	10¼	— 4⅞
60½	60¾	3,730	Third Avenue	61	61¼	60	60½	— ½
95	97	175	Twin City R. T.	97	97	97	97	+ 1⅞
107	113	100	Underw'd Typewriter pf.	110	110	110	110	..
8	8½	1,500	Union Bag & Paper Co.	8½	8⅝	8	8½	+ ¼
..	..	400	Un. Bag & Paper Co. pf.	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ¼
139⅜	139½	41,250	Union Pacific	138½	139¾	137¾	139⅝	+ 1⅝
82	83	850	Union Pacific pf.	83	83½	83	83	— ¼
62¾	63¾	200	United Cigar Manuf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
9⅜	9½	15,475	United Cigar Stores	9½	9¾	9¼	9½	..
11⅜	11¾	400	United Cigar Stores pf.	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
67	74	300	United Dry Goods pf.	71	74	71	74	+ 3
147½	148	4,000	United Fruit Co.	148½	149⅝	147	148	..
20¼	21½	700	United Rys. Investment	21	21	20¾	20⅝	— ⅝
37	38	800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	39	39	37½	37½	— 1⅝
..	..	4,000	U. S. Cast I. P. & Fdy.	24⅝	26½	24¾	26	+ 2
49¼	51	200	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf.	48	49¼	48	49¼	— ⅝
129¾	130	26,250	U. S. Indus. Alcohol.	129	131¾	125	129½	+ 1⅝
105	107	500	U. S. Indus. Alcohol pf.	104½	106½	104½	106½	+ 1
39	39½	100	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	39½	39½	39½	39¼	— 1
3¼	4½	300	U. S. Reduction & Ref.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ¼
3½	4	100	U. S. Red'ct'n & Ref. pf.	4	4	4	4	— ¼
55½	56	11,900	United States Rubber	55¼	56	54½	56	+ 1

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STRONG POSITION OF RESERVE BANKS

Working of System in Last Year Insures Against Banking Disaster.

LITTLE REDISCOUNTING

Business Conditions in 1915 Made It Unnecessary for Banks to Issue Currency Against Paper.

There has been little of the spectacular in the operations of the Federal Reserve system in the past year. It has not been subjected to the test of a period like 1907, when the deficiencies of the old currency laws became so glaringly manifest, and its principal functions, as conceived by the framers of the law, has been availed of to only a very limited extent. That is, of course, the power to issue currency against commercial paper held by the member banks. The combination of a record-breaking balance of trade in favor of the United States and large gold imports resulted in such ease of money as to make it of no special object to banks outside of the South to avail themselves of the rediscount privilege.

Ground Work.

And yet the history of the first full year of banking under the new system cannot be told in a few negatives. The extensive ground work contemplated by the act could not have been laid out in much less than a year's time. A very large part of the work done by the several hundred men in the employ of the Reserve Banks has been internal. It was work that was essential, and much of it was difficult but of an uninteresting nature on the surface. The number of questions that arose for discussion and settlement was almost unlimited. Meetings of the Governors, reserve agents, advisory council, transit men, auditors, and others have been held frequently, at each of which a long program of work has been taken up. The proceedings of the Governors' meetings alone fill several large volumes. But the result has been to create an entirely new system, which in many respects is thought to be far superior to any now in use by even the best organized national or State banks. Debit and credit items, for instance, pass through departments entirely distinct, and are not brought together until they reach the auditors. The most frequent cause of error or falsification in bookkeeping is in this way removed.

An insurance policy cannot be blamed for freedom from fires, and the new Reserve act was in one sense adopted as insurance against developments arising out of conditions that have not been prevalent since it went into effect. The full use of its functions would only have been seen last year had there been a currency stringency. The important fact is that the banks were ready to extend aid that, fortunately, was not called for. The insurance against banking disasters is that much better by reason of the fact that the new system has had a quiet year to find itself. In the early days of operation exchange was so strongly against the United States that it required careful measures to prevent a loss of the gold paid in by the member banks; but, as the pendulum swung back, gold began to pour into this country, so that at the present time the Reserve Banks are strongly intrenched in gold reserves.

New York Bank.

The New York Reserve Bank occupies a commanding position, and it has exercised more influence on the development of the system than any other institution. It would be upon this centre that the greatest strain would have come had disturbing conditions resulted last year, and steps were taken to prepare the bank for any contingencies that might arise. It piled a huge amount of Federal Reserve notes in its vaults against the time when a rush of member banks to rediscount their commercial paper might occur. For the entire system a total of $550,000,000 of the new notes has been printed, and $300,000,000 of this total has been for the bank at New York.

The recently inaugurated system of intra-district clearings has not embraced more than one-third of the member banks as yet, but it has already reached enormous totals in the number of checks cleared and the amount collected. The inter-district collection system will be started soon. The new work of acting as fiscal agents of the United States begins with the business tomorrow. No start has been made in the foreign operations contemplated under the law.

Paper Standardization.

A long step has been taken in the standardization of commercial paper, under the definition worked out by the Federal Reserve Board, which was made up only after the most exhaustive investigation. Commercial houses have already been taught to make better and more nearly uniform statements of condition. A new business in bankers' acceptances has been started. It is believed that the system of clearings and collections will ultimately standardize the check and deposit systems throughout the country.

The growth of the operations of the Federal Reserve system for the past year is shown herewith in a condensed statement of the condition of the twelve banks on Dec. 31, 1914 and 1915:

RESOURCES.	1914.	1915.	Increase.
Gold	$229,069,000	$344,963,000	$115,894,000
Oth'r cash	26,578,000	17,525,000	*13,053,000
Total	$255,647,000	$358,488,000	$102,841,000
Discounts.	10,593,000	55,381,000	44,788,000
Other resources.	11,604,000	77,141,000	65,537,000
Total	$277,844,000	$491,010,000	$213,166,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$18,051,000	$54,915,000	$36,864,000
Deposits	256,018,000	415,012,000	158,994,000
Notes	3,775,000	13,488,000	9,711,000
Oth'r liab.	.....	7,697,000	7,697,000
Total	$277,844,000	$491,110,000	$213,266,000

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA GAINS.

Railroad System Shows Large Increase in November Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad system continue to show a large increase. The November statement, made public tonight, shows that the total operating revenue for the month on all its lines East and West was $35,092,170, an increase compared with November, 1914, of $7,760,102. The total operating expenses for the month were $25,511,258, an increase of $2,193,847 compared with November, 1914. The railway operating income was $9,580,911, an increase of $5,566,245.

The total operating revenue of the lines East was $23,329,935, an increase of $4,358,588; total operating expenses, $17,314,010, an increase of $1,487,466; railway operating income, $6,015,924, an increase of $2,871,221.

The total operating revenue of the lines West was $11,762,235, an increase of $3,401,514; total operating expenses, $8,197,247, an increase of $703,480; railway operating income, $3,564,987, an increase of $2,695,033.

The railway operating income for all lines East and West for eleven months of 1915 was $80,403,423, an increase of $17,075,594 compared with the first eleven months of 1914.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 31, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	19	22
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	70	73
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	92
A.G.& E.($50)	3,509,000	*2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	134	137
Do pf. ($50).	1,969,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	50½	51½
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	†2½	Q	Nov 1, 15	392	397
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	110	114
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	69	71
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	84½	86½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	40	43
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	73	76
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	58
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	85	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 15	92	95
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	65
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	86	90
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'f'C.Lt.5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	85
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	82	88
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 15	87	87⅞
Capital T. 1st 5s, '41	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,464,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '99...	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	98	100
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	92
C.R. G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	60¼	61¼
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 15	85½	87½
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,212,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,300,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	90	91
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Det. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 15	132	136
East. P. & L. conv. 5s,'18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	75	85
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	99	100
Emp. District. Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	80	85
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	207,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	9	12
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	40	47
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '40, rcts.	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	64
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	98
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75	75½
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. B. L.6s Do 1st ref.5s	9,543,080	..	..	.....	25	26
K. C. B. L.6s	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	55	60
K. C. E.4s,'22	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K.C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. G. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s,'33	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	99
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	95	100
Lincoln G. & Elec.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	98
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	357,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
Mobile E. pf.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	88	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26..	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	90
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Do con.5s,'53	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	74
Do ref. 5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31 ..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	78½
N. O. L. & P. Sec. Co....	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	18
N. St. Power Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	55	60
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	5,975,000	..	..	.....	45½	46
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	93½	95
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	101
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80½	82
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	91
Ont. Power..	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Do 1st 5s,'43	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ott. Power..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 15	70	74
Pacific G. & E. 1st 5s, '57	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
Pat. & Passaic G. & E. 5s, '49	4,527,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92½	95
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,947,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	104½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	21	23
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	71	74
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y..	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	88
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scran.El.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,000,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92½	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87½	90
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	88¼	89¼
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 15	99½	100½
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,563,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	97¼	100
So. Pwr.5s,'39	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 31, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Spfd. (O.) L. H.& P.5s,'29	720,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$7½	$8½
Do pr. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,15	$30	$32
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
Syra. Lt. 1st 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	42	47
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,368	..	..	.....	46	49
Do 1st pf..	7,713,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	73	75
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,288,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	..
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	84½	86
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	82	83
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80⅞	81¼
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 15	83¼	88¼
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	55	55½
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	94
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$39	$42
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 15	385	405
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	465	475
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*10	Q	Jan 3, 16	490	510
Columbia ...	2,000,000	†7	Q	Dec 31,15	530	540
Central	3,000,000	*20	Q	Jan 3, 16	1150	1165
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	190	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	440	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	‡13	Q	Jan 3, 16	1175	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	197	205
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,15	250	260
Fulton	1,500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	280	300
Guaranty ..	10,000,000	†8	Q	Dec 31,15	410	415
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	265	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	130	..
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	Nov 2, 15	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 3, 16	120	130
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	103	110
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	140	145
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	410	425
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,15	585	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	990	1015
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	Jan 1, 16	280	287
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	385	405
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	360	375
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	390	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1060

*Including 10% extra. †Including 2% extra. ‡Including 10% special and in addition a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas Co. 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	99
Cities Serv... Do pf.....	14,718,380 / 26,168,426	½ / 1½	..	July 1, 14 / July 1, 14	100 / 74½	102 / 75½
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica, 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24....	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	131	..
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	95	98
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	98
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	60
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95½
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,363,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	97½
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	59	60
Pac. Lt. pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	90	90½
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 16,15	89	90
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	105½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,000,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 15	73½	75
Washiton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105½	106

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 31,15	118	125
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,15	298	304
City of N. Y.	500,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 3 16	1100	1125
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	350	360
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer....	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	485	500
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	300	315
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
Home Fire....	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15, 15	400	410
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	178	182
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,15	114	119
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	207	209
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	98	105
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	100	104
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 15	560	600
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	17½	18
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	685	690
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15, 14	280	290
Buck, P. L..	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	109	112
Chese. Mfg..	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 20,15	720	740
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	.....	100	180
Contin. Oil..	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	275	280
Crescent Pt. L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,15	47	50
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	A	Dec 15,15	55	60
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 15	255	265
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	162	165
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	135	140
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	5	..	Jul 20, 15	181	184
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Nov 15,15	110	113
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Dec 15,15	30	32
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 15, 15	220	225
Nor. Pipe Li..	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 3, 16	103	107
Ohio Oil.....	15,000,000	6b	Q	Dec 20,15	189	191
Pral. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	435	440
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	.....	232	234
Solar Ref'g..	2,000,000	$

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Dec. 31.

170	Alaska G. M.	25¼	25½	24½	25
190	Alaska Jun..	10¾	10¾	9¾	9¾
690	Alls-Chal. M.	32¾	32¾	30¾	31
280	Am. Beet S..	70¾	70¾	68¾	69¼
4,120	American Can.	61¼	61¾	59¾	61
300	Am. C. & F.	79	79	77¼	78¼
210	Am. H. & L.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
20	Am. H.& L.pf	52	52	52	52
290	Am. Ice Sec.	26¼	26½	24½	25½
210	Am. Linseed.	24	24½	24	24½
40	Am. Lin. pf.	41¼	41¼	41½	41½
1,800	Am. Locomo.	69¾	71	68¾	69¼
10,220	Am. S. & R.	104¾	109	103½	106¾
50	Am. St. F....	61	61	61	61
50	Am. Sug. R..	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
30	Am. T. & T..	129	129	129	129
16,830	Anacon. Cop.	89¾	91¼	89	91¼
320	A., T. & S. F.	107¼	108¼	107¼	108½
3,710	Baldwin Loco.	119½	126¾	116¾	118
630	Balt. & Ohio.	94¾	96	94½	96
340	Batopilas Min.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Brklyn. R. T.	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼
200	Butte & Sup.	71	72	71	71½
7,310	Calif. Petrol..	32¼	38¾	31¾	38
70	Can. Pacific..	180	184	180	183¼
940	Cen. Lthr, Co.	53¾	54¾	53¾	54¼
420	Ches. & Ohio.	63½	64	62½	64
150	Chi. Gt. W....	15¼	15¼	14¾	14¾
230	Chi. Gt. W.pf.	39¾	39½	39¾	39½
4,190	C., M. & St. P.	94¾	101	94¾	100¾
680	C., R. I. & P.	16¾	17¾	16¾	17¾
240	Chile Copper.	24¾	24¾	24½	24¾
700	Chino Copper.	55	55¾	54½	55½
3,840	Col. F. & I...	53¾	54	51¾	52¾
190	Consol. Gas..	146¾	146½	144	144
2,170	Corn Pr. Ref.	19½	20¾	19¾	20¼
2,040	Crucible Steel	74¾	75½	71¾	73
1,670	Distillers' Sec	49¼	49½	47	48
180	Dome Mines..	29	29	28¼	28¾
5,010	Erie	42¼	44	41¾	44
350	Erie 1st pf....	56¾	58¾	56¾	58¾
5,440	G'h,(H.F.,)Co.	75	77¾	74¾	75¾
80	Gt. Nor. pf...	126¾	127	125¾	127
5,590	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for O. Prop.	49¼	52	49¼	51¾
270	G'heim Expl.	80¾	82¾	80¾	82
10	G. Ex., ex d.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾
1,940	Insp. Copper	46¾	46¾	45¼	46¼
180	Interb. Con...	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾
210	Int. Mer. M..	18½	19¾	18¾	18¾
650	I. M. M. pf..	75¼	76¾	74	76¾
110	Internat. Pap.	12½	13¼	12¾	12¾
40	Int. Pap. pf.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾
300	Kan. City So..	31½	32¾	31¾	32¼
120	Lack. Steel...	80¾	81¾	80¾	81¾
290	Lehigh Valley	81½	82¼	81¼	82¼
290	Maxwell Mot.	77¼	77¾	75¼	75¾
50	M. Mot.1st pf.	92¾	95	92¾	94¼
10	M. Mot.2d pf.	56¼	56½	56½	56½
32,480	Mex. Petrol..	105¾	121¾	103¼	122¾
100	Mex. Pet. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,040	Miami Copper	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¾
120	Mo., K. & T.	7	7¼	7	7¼
100	Mo. Pacific..	3¾	3¾	3¼	3½
120	N. En. & St..	29¾	29¾	28¼	28¾
70	Nat. Lead....	65¼	65¾	65	65
20	Nev. C. Cop..	16	16¾	16	16¾
3,340	N. Y. Cent..	108¾	110½	108¾	110¼
670	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75¾	77¾	75¾	77¾
190	Norf. & West.	122¾	122½	120½	122¾
420	North. Pac...	117¾	118¾	117¼	118¾
1,010	Ont. Mining..	10	10	9¾	9¾
250	Pacific Mail..	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
290	Penna. R. R..	59½	60¼	59	60¼
80	Pitts. Coal....	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
10	Press. S. Car.	65	65	65	65
610	Ray Con. C..	25¾	26	25¼	25¼
5,630	Reading	82¾	83¾	81½	83¼
2,080	Rep. I. & S...	55¾	56½	54½	55¾
40	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I....	63½	63¼	63¼	63¼
1,670	So. Pacific...	102¾	104½	102	104
340	So. Railway..	23¼	24	22¾	23¾
50	So. Ry. pf....	62¾	63¾	62¾	62¾
1,190	StudebakerCo.	168¼	160¼	165¼	167½
2,940	Tenn. Cop....	60¾	64¼	60	63¾
110	Texas Co....	231	231	229	229
160	Tex. & Pac..	9¾	9¾	9	9
140	Third Ave....	61	61	60¼	60¼
180	U.B. & P. Co.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
4,070	Union Pac....	138½	139¾	137¾	139¼
80	United F. Co.	148½	149	148¼	149
40	U. S. C. I. P. & Foundry..	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,590	U. S. Rubber.	55¼	56¼	54½	55¾
91,270	U. S. Steel..	87¾	89¾	87¾	88¾
1,350	Utah Copper.	80¾	81¾	80	81¼
400	Va.-Car. C...	49¼	49¾	48	49¼
170	Wabash	16	16½	15¾	16¼
70	Wanash pf., A	46	46	46	46
500	Wabash pf., B	29¾	30¼	28¾	30¼
140	W. Un. Tel..	87¼	88¾	87¼	88¾
5,270	W. E. & M..	69¾	70¾	69	69¾
246,110					

Annual Review and Forecast 1915-1916

What will happen to the bond and stock markets in 1916; what will happen to them after the war is over? Will the world's interest rate rise or fall; will American business conditions continue sound, or will there be a sharp reaction and depression?

Our Forecast of American investment conditions for 1915, issued a year ago, has been absolutely confirmed by events. Will our present Forecast be as fully confirmed? Send for a copy of this new Review and Forecast, which undertakes to analyze the entire American financial and business situation.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
Telephone 1299 Cortlandt.

5½% Guaranteed First Mortgages in Queens Borough net 5½%. Queens Borough is the fastest growing section of New York City. Amounts from $1,000 up. Call or write for booklet "A."

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Remington Typewriter
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CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 88th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Western Pacific Railway Company
Plan and Agreement for Reorganization

To the

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued by THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, or any of its agents (viz. Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, and First Federal Trust Company, San Francisco, California) under the Western Pacific First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds Agreement, dated May 1, 1915, and all others who have subjected First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds of Western Pacific Railway Company to said Agreement:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under and to all others who have subjected First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds of Western Pacific Railway Company to the above mentioned Agreement, dated May 1, 1915, (which was entered into between Alvin W. Krech and others, parties of the first part, and certain holders of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds of Western Pacific Railway Company, parties of the second part, and is hereinbelow referred to as the "Protective Agreement") that, pursuant to the provisions of said Protective Agreement the undersigned Committee acting under said Protective Agreement has prepared, approved and adopted, by the affirmative vote or concurrent action of all of its members, a Plan and Agreement dated December 15, 1915, for the protection and promotion of the interests of the Depositors under said Protective Agreement and the enforcement of their rights, and has filed a copy of said Plan and Agreement with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under said Protective Agreement.

Holders of said certificates of deposit and others, if any, who have subjected any of said bonds to said Protective Agreement, may withdraw from said Agreement within the period of six weeks commencing with the date of the first publication of this notice, in the manner and upon the conditions prescribed in said Protective Agreement, and such thereof as shall not so withdraw from said Protective Agreement will be conclusively deemed to have assented to the said Plan and Agreement and will be irrevocably bound and concluded thereby.

The Plan adopted permits holders of Western Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds not deposited under the Protective Agreement, to deposit the same with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Plan and Agreement, or with some duly authorized agent of said Depositary, and thereby to become parties to said Plan and Agreement, but the privilege so to do will expire February 7th, 1916.

Printed copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained by holders of Certificates of Deposit and others, if any, who have subjected their bonds to said Protective Agreement and by holders of Western Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds, on application to the Depositary at its office in New York, or (after January 1, 1916) to any of its said agents at their offices in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, respectively.

Dated, December 23, 1915.

ALVIN W. KRECH, *Chairman*	DAVID R. FORGAN	WILLIAM A. READ
C. LEDYARD BLAIR	A. M. HUNT	WILLIAM SALOMON
I. de BRUYN	STARR J. MURPHY	GEORGE WHITTELL
FREDERICK H. ECKER	JAMES D. PHELAN	RICHARD B. YOUNG

Committee

THE KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT RAILWAY COMPANY
REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company, of New York, and Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., of London, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated March 12, 1912, for Fifty-Year First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of THE KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT RAILWAY COMPANY;

To Holders of Bonds of the Railway Company; and

To Holders of Secured and Unsecured Claims against the Railway Company:

Referring to the above-mentioned Deposit Agreement, the undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph Fifth thereof, it has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company, and has filed copies thereof with the Depositaries of the Committee, Columbia Trust Company, at its office, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, and Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., at their office, No. 67 Lombard Street, London.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under the Deposit Agreement who shall fail to dissent from such Plan and Agreement in the manner therein provided within thirty days from the date of the first publication of this notice, shall be conclusively deemed for all purposes to have assented to the Plan and Agreement and the terms thereof.

Upon complying with the requirements of the Plan any holder who has not yet deposited his Bonds with the Committee will be permitted to participate in the Reorganization by depositing his Bonds with one of the Depositaries not later than JANUARY 15, 1916.

Any holder of a secured or unsecured claim against the Railway Company will be permitted to participate in the Reorganization on the same basis as depositing Bondholders by presenting his claim, supported by affidavit and accompanied by an assignment in blank, in the form approved by the Committee, and otherwise complying with the conditions of the Plan, not later than JANUARY 15, 1916.

The transfer books for Certificates of Deposit shall be closed at the close of business on January 10, 1916, and shall remain closed until the opening of business on January 31, 1916.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from either of the Depositaries, either of the Secretaries of the Committee or at the offices of Chas. H. Jones & Co., investment bankers, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, or of Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27 Austin Friars, London, E. C.

DATED: New York, December 28, 1915.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.	MONSON, Chairman, CECIL BRAITHWAITE, HARRY BRONNER, FREDERICK HURDLE, WILLIAM T. KEMPER, WILLARD V. KING, LEONOR F. LORER, BENJAMIN NEWGASS, HENRY SANDERSON, E. D. STAIR, S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
HARRY HOFFMAN, Secretary, 37 Wall Street, New York City.	
J. CROSLAND TAYLOR, Secretary, 65 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.	
DEPOSITARIES: COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, 60 Broadway, New York City.	
GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO., 67 Lombard Street, London.	*Committee*

To Holders of
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY
100-Year Second Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

DUE JUNE 1, 1990
INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST 1st

The Receiver of the Company has failed to pay the interest due on bonds of the Company secured by mortgage, prior in lien, on property which is covered by the mortgage securing the Second Mortgage Bonds above described.

The undersigned Committee formed for the protection of the Second Mortgage Bonds deems it essential that holders should forthwith deposit their bonds, with all unmatured coupons, with the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DEPOSITARY for the undersigned Committee. The Depositary will issue certificates of deposit therefor under a Deposit Agreement dated December 23, 1915, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary. Application will be made, in due course, for listing the Certificates of Deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Deposit Agreement provides an opportunity for any depositing bondholder to withdraw in case any plan of reorganization formulated by the Committee is not approved, on payment of a proportional share of expenditures and obligations of the Committee, which share is limited to the amount, or rate, of $10 for each $1,000 face value of bonds deposited.

New York December 23, 1915.

G. K. B. WADE, Secretary, 80 Broadway, New York.	EDWIN G. MERRILL, Chairman,
SPOONER & COTTON, Counsel.	LEWIS L. CLARKE, P. J. GOODHART, W. J. MATHESON, D. E. POMEROY,
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y. Depositary.	
80 Broadway, New York City.	Committee.

To the Holders of
First Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds
of
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY
Due June 1, 1990.

The undersigned, representing a large amount of bonds of the above issue, and believing that the present situation of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company makes desirable the formation of a Committee to protect the interest of the holders of such bonds, have undertaken to act as such Committee.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds, with all unpaid coupons, with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, THE DEPOSITARY of the Committee, at its office, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, under a Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary. Certificates of deposit will be issued for all bonds deposited.

The Committee has arranged to advance the amount of the coupons maturing December 1, 1915, to bondholders who deposit their bonds and coupons with said Depositary under said Deposit Agreement, and proper notation of said advance will be stamped on deposit certificates. This offer, which is intended for the convenience of depositors, is a loan, and is not to be considered as a payment of the coupons or a purchase thereof by the Committee, which reserves the right to withdraw the offer at any time without further notice.

December 31, 1915.

MATTHEW C. FLEMING, Counsel.	WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, Chairman,
PAUL G. TOMLINSON, Secretary,	BEEKMAN WINTHROP, JAMES B. MABON,
No. 45 Wall Street, New York City.	Committee.

FOR SALE
$50,000 COMMON STOCK
In Well-Known Automobile Manufacturing Concern

The company is thoroughly established, manufacturing a high-grade car which is one of the most attractive now being shown at the New York Automobile Show, Grand Central Palace. Officials of the company now in New York City. No commissioners or brokers.

BOX C 32 TIMES.

DIVIDENDS.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY.

No. 149 Broadway, New York, Dec. 17, 1915. The Board of Directors of the Virginia Railway and Power Company has this day declared a dividend of 3%, equal to $3 a share, on the Preferred Stock of said Company, payable on January 20, 1916, to the Preferred stockholders of record on December 31, 1915. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

FOR BUYERS.

New goods brought directly under the observation of buyers in the Business Page of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

DIVIDENDS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 21st, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after January 3d, 1916. The transfer books will remain closed from December 23d until that date.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 17th, 1915.
The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1916, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1916.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

COUPONS from the following Bonds are payable at

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
141 Broadway, New York City, on January 3, 1916:

ARIZONA—
PHOENIX CITY, ROAD 5s.

CALIFORNIA—
LOS ANGELES SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LOS ANGELES, CITY OF; PUBLIC SCHOOL IMP. 4½s, 1895; CENTRAL POLICE STATION 4½s, 1895; WATER SYSTEM IMP. 4½s, 1895.
SACRAMENTO COUNTY (ISSUE OF 1908), ROAD, BRIDGE, COURT HOUSE.
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, HIGHWAY.

COLORADO—
ALAMOSA, TOWN OF.
ASPEN CITY.
ARAPAHOE CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
ARCHULETA CO.
BACA CO.
BRUSH, TOWN OF.
CEDAREDGE.
CONEJOS CO.
COSTILLA CO.
CHEYENNE CO.
DELTA CO.
ENGLEWOOD, CITY OF.
EVANS, TOWN OF.
FORT LUPTON.
FORT MORGAN, TOWN OF.
FREMONT CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
GRAND JUNCTION, CITY OF.
HOLYOKE TOWN.
JEFFERSON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LAFAYETTE TOWN.
LA PLATA CO.
LARIMER CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LIMON.
MESA CO. AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
MINERAL CO.
MONTROSE CO.
MONTROSE WATER WORKS 5s
OTERO CO.
PAONIA, COLO., TOWN.
PITKIN CO.
ROCKY FORD CITY.
ROUTT CO.
SAN MIGUEL CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
WELD CO.

IDAHO—
ASHTON.
BEAR LAKE CO.
BOISE CO.
BUHL.
CALDWELL.
CASSIA CO.
FILER.
HEYBURN.
IDAHO FALLS, CITY OF, 5s.
JEROME.
LEWISTON, CITY OF.
LINCOLN CO.
PARMA.
PARIS.
POCATELLO, CITY OF.
RIGBY.
RUPERT.
SHELLEY.
SANDPOINT.

MINNESOTA—
WORTHINGTON ELECTRIC LIGHT.

MONTANA—
BOZEMAN CITY WATER.
GLASGOW, CITY OF.
MILES CITY.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CITY OF.

NEBRASKA—
AURORA CITY.
BEEMER, VILLAGE OF.
BLAIR.
BOONE CO.
BOX BUTTE CO.
BUFFALO CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
BURT CO.
BUTLER CO.
CENTRAL CITY.
COLFAX CO.
CUMING CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
CUSTER CO. PRECINCTS.
DAVID CITY.
DAWSON CO.
DIXON CO.
DOUGLAS CO.
DUNDEE.
FILLMORE CO.
FRANKLIN, CITY OF.
FREMONT, CITY OF.
FURNAS CO.
GAGE CO.
GRAND ISLAND CITY & SCHOOL DIST.
HASTINGS CITY.
LINCOLN CITY.
LINCOLN CO.
MADISON CO.
NEMAHA CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
NORFOLK CITY.
NUCKOLLS CO.
OMAHA CITY.
OMAHA CITY SCHOOL DIST.
OSCEOLA VILLAGE.
OTOE CO.
PAWNEE CITY.
PLATTSMOUTH CITY.
POLK CO.
RICHARDSON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
SALINE CO.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY.
SUPERIOR CITY.
TECUMSEH CITY.
WASHINGTON C. & SCH. DIST. NO. 1.
WOOD RIVER, CITY OF.

NEVADA—
RENO.

NEW MEXICO—
CHAVES COUNTY, COURT HOUSE.
EDDY CO.
FARMINGTON.
ROSWELL CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION.
SAN JUAN CO.

OHIO—
CANTON CITY, PAYABLE IN N. Y.
CANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT.
OTTAWA CITY.

OREGON—
ASHLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.
BENTON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT 9.
COOS CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT 85.
COTTAGE GROVE CITY.
ELGIN CITY.
EUGENE, CITY OF.
JEROME CITY.
PENDLETON CITY.
SIUSLAW.
UMATILLA CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT 5.
UNION CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12.

SOUTH DAKOTA—
HURON, CITY OF.

WYOMING—
GUERNSEY.
MEETEETSE, TOWN OF.
UINTA CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
WESTON CO.

CORPORATIONS—
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA EQUIPMENT TRUST, SERIES I.
COVINA VALLEY GAS CO.
ERIE ELECTRIC MOTOR CO., 1st & 2d Mtge. 6s.
GLENDORA IRRIGATION CO.
HOOD RIVER (OREGON) IRRIGATION DISTRICT.
NAT'L LOAN & INVESTMENT CO. OF DETROIT (Debentures).
TWIN CITY TELEPHONE CO. 5s.
PRODUCERS TRANSPORTATION CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE JAN., 1916, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
City of Oregon, Mo.,W.W. & Elect. Lt. 5s
City of Rome,Ga.,Ren. or Ref. Mtg. 4½s
City of Sedalia, Mo., Refunding 4½s
Central Market St. Ry. Co. 1st S. F. 5s
Citizens Gas & Electric Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Refunding 50 year 5s
Clinchfield Coal Co. 1st 5s
Denver, Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds & Ctfs. of Dep. issued by The New York Trust Co. therefor
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
East Hampton Electric Light Co. 6s
East Ohio Gas Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s
Edison Electric Light & Power Co. of Erie, Pa., 1st 6s
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Phila. 1st Mtge. 5s
Erie County Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. General Refunding 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Refunding 4½s
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st 5s
Hackensack Water Co. 1st 4s
Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co. Purchase Money 1st 6s
Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge. 5s
Jonesville, S. C., School Dist. 5½s
Kan. City So. Ry. Co. Ref. & Imp. 5s
Knoxville Ry. & Lt. Co. 2 year Coll. 6% Notes
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1939
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1920
Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. Refunding 5s
Macon, Dublin & Savannah R.R.Co. 1st 5s
Mahoning & Shenango Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st Cons. Refunding 5s
National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st 5s
New London Steamboat Co. 1st 6s
New Orleans City & Lake R.R. Co. 1st 5s
New Orleans City R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co. Gen. 4½s
Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s
Paducah City Railway 1st Cons. 5s
Peace River Phos. Min'g Co. 1st Con. 6s
Pine Bluff Co. 1st 30 year 5%
Plattsburgh Traction Company 1st 6s
Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Co. Inc. 50 year 5% Gold
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. 1st 5s
Sharon & Newcastle Railways Co. 1st Lien S. F. 5s
Somerset County, N. J., Building 4s
South Shore Gas Co. 1st 5s
Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Underground Elec. Railways Co. of London, Ltd., 4½% Bonds of 1933
Underwriters Bldg. Co. 1st 5s
United Gas & Elec. Co. of N.J. 1st Mtge. 5s
United Light & Railways Co. 6% Notes
Utica Belt Line St. R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R.R.Co.G.5s
Virginia-Portland Cement Co. 1st 5s
Washington Sugar Co. 1st 6s
Willapa Elect. Co. 1st Gold 6s, Series A and B
Worcester & Conn. East Ry. Co. 1st 4½s
Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & L.Co. 1st S.F. 5s

DUE JANUARY 14, 1916.

Wladikawkas Ry. Co. (Russia) 4s

DUE JANUARY 15, 1916.

Ristigouche Salmon Club

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803

225th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.
December 23rd, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. (4%), free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1915.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Dec. 21, 1915. A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1915. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 36.
New York, December 2nd, 1915.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending January 31, 1916, payable February 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business January 20, 1916.
FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

REALTY ASSOCIATES,
162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 26.
November 22, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable January 15th, 1916, out of the earnings for the fiscal year, to stockholders of record at the close of business, 3 P. M., Wednesday, January 5th, 1916.
AUGUSTUS HARPER, Treasurer.

Coupons due January 1st, 1916, on the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company's First and General Mortgage Ten-Year 6% Gold Bonds will be paid at the office of **Bertron, Griscom & Co.**, 40 Wall St., New York.

FOR THE THRIFTY.

Slightly used cars picked up in the Automobile Exchange daily in THE NEW YORK TIMES at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. LEACH & CO.,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JANUARY 1, 1916.

Albion, Ind., Water Company.
Bainbridge, Ga., Sewer.
Barton, N. Y., School.
Barton, Fla., St. Imp.
Batavia, N. Y., Sewer.
Bluefield, W. Va., Str. and Sewer.
Cascade Co., Mont., Sch. Dist. No. 1.
Choteau County, Mont., Funding.
Clinton, Iowa, Refunding.
Cook Co., Ill., Sch. Dist. No. 170.
Ellsworth, Kan., Refunding.
Enfield, Ill., Refunding.
Fairmont, Ind., School.
Georgia Lt., Power & Rys. Co.
Green Bay, Wis., School, C. H. & Refdg.
Hillsboro County, Fla., Road.
Huntington, Ind., Waterworks.
Huntington, Ind., Waterworks Co.
Jonesboro, Ind., Funding.
Kalamazoo, Mich., City and St. Imp.
Kent, Wash., Water and Light.
Lebanon, Ind., Waterworks.
Lemhi Co., Ida., Court House & Jail.
Linwood & Auburn Levee Dist.
Madison, Ga., School.
Marshall Co., Minn., Ditch.
Miles City, Electric Light.
Montpelier, Ind., Funding.
Morrison County, Minn., Ditch.
Nashville, Tenn., Trunk Sewer.
Ossining, N. Y., Sch. Dist. No. 1.
Pitt County, N. C., Bridge.
Quebec, Canada.
Raleigh, N. C., Water.
Randelman, N. C., St. Imp.
Robertson Co., Tenn., Road.
Rochester, Ind., Funding.
Rock Hill, S. C., Waterworks, Lt. & Sew.
Shelbyville, Tenn., School.
Snohomish, Wash., General & Water
South Orange, N. J., School, Refunding.
Taylor County, Wis., Jail.
Vigo County, Ind., Building.
West Bay City, Mich., School.
Winston, N. C., Gen'l Municipal.
Yalobusha County, Miss., Jail.

JANUARY 12TH.

Fowler, Ind., School.

JANUARY 16TH.

Veedersburg, Ind., School.

JANUARY 17TH.

Huntington, Ind., Water.

DIVIDENDS.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
December 23rd, 1915.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after January 3rd, 1916, to stockholders of record December 24th, 1915.
The transfer books to close December 24th, 1915, and reopen January 3rd, 1916.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

Coupons Maturing January, 1916 Payable at the Office of

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Also Payable at the Office of our

Chicago Correspondent
Harris Trust & Savings Bank

Boston Correspondent
N. W. Harris & Co., Inc.

First

Albert Lea, Minn., Permanent Improvement 4½s
Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding 4s
Albuquerque, New Mex., Board of Education, School Building 4½s
Albuquerque, New Mex., Funding 5s
Albuquerque, New Mex., General Street Improvement 5s
Arlington Heights, Ill., School Building 5s
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co. Equipment 5s
Belvidere, Ill., School District No. 57 5s
Benton, Ill., Refunding 4½s
Berryville, Va., Water Works
Big Rapids, Mich., Refunding 4s
Billings, Mont., City Hall 4½s
Billings, Mont., School District No. 2

UNIONS MAY HOLD UP WORK ON CITY PIERS

Dispute Between Ironworkers and Dock Builders May Result in Strike.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

Contractors Building Four Municipal Piers Say Fight Is Not Question of Wages.

A dispute between labor organizations at work on four North River municipal piers has caused the contractors serious embarrassment, and may result in temporarily stopping the wor. The trouble is similar to that in Bridgeport, Conn., last May, and concerns the question of jurisdiction between the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the Independent Dock Builders.

Three of the piers, Nos. 8, 9, and 10, are being extended by Henry Steers, Inc., contracting engineers, 17 Battery Place. An appropriation of $1,500,000 was passed by the city for this work, 500 men being employed. The fourth pier is the big one at the foot of Forty-sixth Street, being built by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue. All the piers are to be 1,000 or more feet in length, and are to accommodate the largest steamships.

The dispute, which is expected to come to a head today, is whether the Independent Dock Builders or the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are to direct a certain part of the work. At a recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco, the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers gave a charter to an organization called the Municipal Dock Builders of New York City.

This brought the Municipal Dock Builders into conflict with the Independent Dock Builders, who are affiliated with the District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, and the officials of the American Federation of Labor asked the iron workers to vacate the charter granted by them to the municipal dock workers.

Outside the question of jurisdiction, the one of wages also seemed involved. According to a statement from union sources issued yesterday, the Municipal Dock Builders are working for $1 less a day than demanded by the Independent Dock Builders, and are otherwise not living up to union conditions.

Henry Steers, head of the contracting firm doing the work on Piers 8, 9, and 10, did not concur with this view of it.

"It isn't a question of wages, but a desire to make trouble by certain men," he said yesterday. "The dock builders are receiving $5 a day and the iron workers $5. All are working eight hours. The request that the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers vacate the charter of the Municipal Dock Builders was not complied with, and the members of that organization are, therefore, in good standin."

Mr. Steers said he could not tell what would come of the trouble, but said all concerned probably would know today.

In the meanwhile, a committee has been appointed, at the request of the complaining faction among the dock builders, to visit the piers. They will report to the United Brotherhood of Business Agents of the Building Trades as to their findings. Two of the members of this committee are Oliver Collins, General Agent of the carpenters, and E. H. Neal, the General Secretary and Treasurer. It was announced that if these investigators found conditions justified such action all union men would be asked to quit.

James P. Holland, President in New York for the American Federation of Labor, when asked for an explanation said he understood Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has taken the controversy in charge.

"It would be a serious thing to interfere with the work," Mr. Holland, said. "I am not in touch with all the facts, but I understand Mr. Gompers is looking after things."

A board meeting of business agents will be held in Brevoort Hall tomorrow, and if the threatened trouble today can be averted a more definite program for meeting the situation will be arranged at that time.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES. On the Beach. ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS. ORCHESTRA DANCING. EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE. S. Hanstein, Prop.

Hotel Dennis

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ALAMAC HOTEL

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OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

HOTEL RUDOLF

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TRAYMORE Largest in Atlantic City. New York Booking Office, 470 Times Bldg. Phone Bryant 9225

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, New Jersey,

FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.

Pinewood Hall, Lakewood, N. J.—Electric and Nauheim baths. Rates moderate. Booklet.

FLORIDA.

QUI-SI-SANA SPA AND HOTEL, Green Cove Springs, Florida.

Swimming pools under glass. Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music, Dancing. From quasi-sana spring flows 3,000 gallons of white sulpho-magnesia water each minute. Write for Booklet. EARNEST T. CASWELL.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER. Write for Literature, 215 5th Av., New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 438 P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar.

Guaranty Tr Co<Sut'l S P Co.
O'Rourke<Pappipan.
NY Assets Co<McKinnon.
Nagler<Westerhoff.
Marconi Co<Sunon.
Watts<Hamilton.

General calendar:

London<Biograph Co.
Perlman<Stahl Weld.
Automatic Safe Co<Burns Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 9, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Hurley<Tug Ashbourne.
L V Transp Co<Tug Eleanor Brush.
Same<Tug Integrity.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—P. O. Bldg., at 10:00 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Philip Ottman, Jr., Joseph S. Bottoms, Max Roth, Schwartz & Weinstein, W. & S. Cohen, Henry L. Bougler, Robert M. Zucker, Max Waldman, John J. Fromelin, Annie B. Nixon, Bella Rossberg, Julius Glucroft, Hyman Rossberg, Isidor Rossberg, Arthur Curtis Co.

Charles F. Kellner, Edward Frieuman, Motions:

A. Sluger & Bros., Jacob Sternstein, Arthur Rush, Nat Dress & C Co., Jacob Wiener, Pedagogical Pub Co, Moskowitz & Swatov, Morris Goldberg, Jacob Israelson, Eden Musee Co, Morris Gurian, W. O'Brien, Max Sternberg, Ed G Saltmann, Gordon & Dilworth, Henry Rathieder, N Y Trans S S Co, Musica & Son, Smith & Hessler, Marvel Ship Bldg Co, Fred'k A Brahmer, Max R Wilner, Braunstein & Hershkowitz, David Israel, Joseph Abrahams, J. W. Merriam Co,

Under objection:

Charles A. Benson, Charles Endres, Cooper-Smith & Lindlin, Alex Singer, Jacob Sternstein.

Adjourned cases:

Clinton S Martin, Barnard Kraus, Henry Husshaft, Herman J Dietz, John Richmond, Schnapp & Nass, A B & H Goldin, Augusta Greenspan, J. W. Merriam Co,

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Simmons Mfg Co<Vulcan Metals Co.
Vulcan Metals Co<Simmons Mfg Co.
McLaughlin<Nat Fire Ins Co.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Orient Ins Co.
Same<Royal Ins Co.
Gulf Pipe Line<Hamilton Fire Ins Co.
Same<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
U S<Federal Sugar Refining Co.
U S<Karplus.
Maldonado<Hamburg-Am. Packet.
Prairie Oil & Gas Co<Globe & R F I Co.
Musmeci<Thos H Wilson Sons.
Staats<Biograph Co.
Esposito<Steneck.
England<N Y Herald
Joyce<Hudson Nav
Tatanis<Vassardakis
Karpinsky<L V R R.
Cuva<Same.
U S<Certain Crude Ostrich Feathers.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar.

Crown Cork and Seal Co<Am Cork Specialty Co.
Stotesbury<Huber.
Warner<Wilson.
Linde Air Prod Co<Morse D D & R Co.

On Jan. 5 the following cases will be added to the call:

Messick<Miami Cycle & Mfg Co et al.
Streetcar Dialer Lin Co<Internat Typesetting M Co.
Meurer Steel Bbl Co<Nat Enameling & Stamping Co.
Kyburg et al<Condon.
Butterick Pub Co<Peerless Pattern Co

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

US<North Amer Brewing Co, (5.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 1:30 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

A D Matthews Sons, Inc.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will resume sittings in a five weeks' term at Albany today. It will first dispose of a calendar of fifty-four appeals from orders. This is the largest order calendar the court has ever had, and its disposal will take up the first two weeks of the term. The calendar for today is:

People ex rel, McDonnell<Prendergast.
People ex rel, Mercantile safe Deposit Co< Sohmer.
Re will of Holme (order of affirmance).
Re will of Holme (order of reversal).
Palmer<State of New York.
Re sire.
Stern<Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Jacobus<Colgate.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Bijur, and Gavegan, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Allan<Witzel.
London<Finance Co< Mcsherry.
Dittenfass<Horsley (2)
Botassi<Knick Ice Co.
Flagler<Wade.
Frey<Berliner.
Re Boyce.
Sevick<Erie RR.
Kurz<Hartmayer.
Orlons<The Co<Verlo Land Co.
Toro<Supreme Lodge K & L of Honor.
Yon<Woods.
Excelsior Sav Bk< Phillips.
Hauser<Hauser.
NY, NH & H RR< Pond.
Hahn<Hahn.
Shubert Theatrical Co<Fine Arts Film Co.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Re Nat Dress & Costume House, Inc.
Gottlieb<Tanenbaum.
People ex rel Cohen< Stutchiner Y M B A.
Hewitt<Shaffer, (2.)
Fuller<Wilbezahn.
Re Beard.
Hirsch<Swiney.
Merle<London, (2.)
King Bas Rty Co.
Excelsior Sav Bk< Rosenthal.
Gunfrom Co<Simon.
Stoker<R & L Co.
Rives<Pulitzer.
Pines<Welch.
Re Klein.
Chisholm Rty<Salomon
Blooming dale<Staple Realty Co.
Hirsch<Wagner.
King<Same.
Coman<Courtenay.
Re Westminster Ab'y
Re US Rld & Trd Co.(6.)
Stewart<Hirschhorn(2)
Kane<Odell.
Rives<Pulitzer.
Goldstein<Reich.
Blackwell<Peter-D Co
Van Eaton<Jaiser.
Casaraona<Bauman.
Hoffin<Lepow.
Stern Bros<Servin.
Re Yurdin. (Altman.)

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

SPECIAL RULE—Practice to be followed by counsel trying equity causes before Mr. Justice Hotchkiss at Special Term, Part III.:

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By observing this practice counsel will facilitate my work as trial Judge, and if an appeal is taken will relieve the Appellate Division of the annoyance of being compelled to resort to the respective requests to discover the findings actually made.

Motions:

Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Wagner.
Re 182d St.
Maiden Lane Rlty Co<Andrew J Robinson.
Gilmore<Brinckerhoff.
Trenton Cont Co<SNY.
Cleary<Nat Nassau Bank of NY.
Comora<Comora.
Re Dexter (60 Washington Square South.)
Thalt<Voron.
Adler<Adler.
Stewart<Hirschhorn (2.)
Sladon Iron Wks, Inc< CNY.
Dase<Galland.
Smith<Hamilton.
Salvin<Myles Rlty Co.
Loeb<Gilbert.
Re Victor St et al.
US Tr Co of NY< Peters.
Schlichter<Schlichter.
Maxson<Brennan.
O'Connor<CNY.
Roth<Roth.
Jesse L. Lasky Feature Film Co. Inc<Fox Film Corp.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Pollock<Sachs.
Carroll<Arthur McMullen & Hoff Co.
Ford<Conklin.
Reguiero<Reguiero.
Re Morris Av.
Planten<Nat Nassau Bank of NY.
Same<Earl.
Cohen<Chaitin.
Seed Filter Mfg Co, Inc<Stocking.
Laks<Keller.
Wheeler Syndicate, Inc<Star Co.
Friedman Const Co< Dailey.
Van Tuyl<Schwab.
Cong Countrymen of Ruzan, &c<Quartowitch.
Stewart<Pigueron.
Smith<Crear.
Herrlich<Herrlich.
Maple Rty Co<Shubert Theatrical Co.
Sexton<Williams.
Fish<Iselin.
Scotia Rty Co<Owners Stand Rty Corp.
Soc Francaise, &c< Pine Holding, Cor (7.)
Middlebrook<Pen. Rld.
Jarmulowsky<Initial Rlty, &c. Co.

Demurrers:

Braumann<Amend.
Treptow Con Co<SNY (2.)
Walsh<Oceanic Steam Nav Co Ltd.
Kennard<Brandreth.
CNY<Griffin.
Lewis<O'Brien.
MacDonald<Sun Printing & Pub Assn.
Enders Sales Co<A C Penn, Inc.
Benedict<Robertson.
Sherry<Brokaw.
Newgent<Lalsberg.
Inman<Davis.
Davis<Kelly.

Preferred causes:

The following cases will be called for trial at 2 P. M.:

Stiefel<Stiefel.
Left<Left.
Dickey<Mutual Film Co<pn.
Ford<Heaney.
Strachstein<Strachstein.
Wanamaker<Coyle (2.)
Egan<Egan.
Melle<Cohen.
Eskesen<Mathiasen.
McGuire & Co<T W C A.
Warnecke<Warnecke.
Wall<CNY.
Pawel<Thorn.
Clark<Rempel.

PART IV.—(December term continued.)—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Empire Carting Co<Auerbach.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—(December term continued.)—Davis, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vulcan Detinning Co.<Assman.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.

Postal Tel Cable Co< State Board of Tax Comm'rs, (2.)
Commercial Cable Co< same,
N Y Mut Gas Light Co<same.
B'way & 7th Av Ry< rame, (taxes of 1912)
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry Ry<same, (same.)
Cent Crosstown Ry< same, (same.)
Christopher & 10th St Ry<same (same.)
8th Av Ry<same, (same.)
Ry George & 11th Av Ry<same, (same.)
42d St & Grand St Ry<same, (same.)
NY & H RR, City L Ry<same, (same.)
NY Rys<same, (same)
9th Av Ry<same, (same.)
6th Av Ry<same, (same.)
34th St Crosstown Ry<same, (same.)
23d St Ry<same, (same.)
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry Ry<same, (taxes of 1913.)
Cent Crosstown Ry of NY<same, (same.)
Christopher & 10th St Ry<same, (same.)
8th Av Ry<same, (same.)
Fort George & 11th Av Ry<same, (same.)
42d St & Grand St Ry, same, (same.)

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

PART TERMS — Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Mohr<Sullivan.
Logan Trust Corp< Robinson.
Brede<Holmes.
Forbes<Monarch Mot Car Co.
Kramer<Fleischer.
Banco Aleman Trans< Salomon.
Jaffe<Schroeder.
B Altman & Co<Ellgerin.
Forsman<McCall.
Textile Nat Bank< Lowenstein.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Pelting<FiedlandCo< Goldberg<Bd of Educ.
Price<Goldberg.
Dressler<Tishman.
Delaia<Mallett.
Standard Mil Order Co<Kaufman.
Blomquist<Pulls.
John Ardizone<Same.
Jose Ardizone<same.
Mitchell<same.
Colter<NY Rys.
Friedman<CNY.
O'Brien<McIsaacs.
Comodari<Int R T.
Stafford<Richards.
Bradley<Int R T.
G Guttman<CNY.
M Guttman<same.
Merrione<Fabre Line.
Carmon<St. Luke's Hospital.
Palermo<N Am Brew.
Dominitz<Green.
Jacobson<Somerville Rty Co.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Maresca<Potter.
Stoddard<42 St, &c, Ry
O'Neill<Mitchner.
Pease & Elliman<39 & 41 W 55 St Rty Co.
Lockwood<Tagliavia.
Bertine<Thompson & Starrett Co.
Abadie<Hyde R E Co<Raky<Comyns.
Prusic<Swift & Co.
McDonald<Miller.
Nolan<Schnecker.
Isaacson<Yorkville Exp & Van Co.
Filica<Weinstein Bros.
Preiser<N Y Rys.
Phelps<Hayden.
R. De Grsorio< Mandelman.
D. De Gregorio<same.

PART IX.—No day calendar. The day calendar for this part is withdrawn. The causes on this calendar will be assigned to a day calendar for a later date.

PART X.—No day calendar. The day calendar for this part is withdrawn. The causes on this calendar will be assigned to a day calendar for Monday, Jan. 10, 1916.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M. (To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)

Inquest—Blisky< Denniston.
Hurley<Hall.
Sawyer<Snell.
Grankofsky<Metropolitan Tobacco Co.
Bogen<Mendel.
Webb<Conners.
Bardenga<F E Smith Cont Co.
Maglione<Compagnie Francaise de Nav.
Schilling<I R T.
Socha<Cent RR N J.
Paplinger<Constable.
Herzen<Haselberger.
V Schneider<Feinman.
R Schleider<same.
Mamovitz<same.
Haas<Mahoney.
Balish<Hamra.
Babyasl<same.
Commercial Adv Co< Cutler-Williams Corp.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Hogan<Kaplan.
Kettle<Kips Bay Brew & Malting Co.
Backman<Blank.
Donohue<Brady.
Farey<same.
Regn<Union Ry.
Deutsch<Berkowsky.
Mekki<Hoibrook.
Cabot & R Corp.
S. Schulz<CNY.
J. Schulz<same.
Aretakis<N Y Rys.
Smulowitz<CNY.
Slief<5th Av Coach Co.
C. B. & J. Warner, Inc<B'klyn Electrotype Co.
Lindahl<Spier.
Lyster<Penn Steel Co.

PART XIII.—No day calendar. Cases remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of part III. for Monday, Jan. 3, 1916.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

A. H. Andrews Co< Morgan.
Kelly<Gen Accident F & Life Assur Corp'n, Limited.
Cont Asphalt Pav Co< CNY, (3.)
Rubin<Std Fur Dyeing Co.
Arbib<Well Feather.
Hecht<Burchell-Johnson Corp'n.
Winthrop Asphalt Shingle Co<Newburg Const & B Co.
Lasker<Harris.
Burton<W. Burton & Co.
Adirondack League Club<Snyder.
Sully<Tiffany & Co.
MacDonald<Tolke.
Wood<Crego.
Falk<Wheeler.
Trimmer & Sons, Inc< Campbell.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Clark<Carolina & Yadkin River RR.
Chard<Hyan-Parker Const Co.
Muslihg<Maffiodo.
Lee<Maguire.
Frynier & Hanna Co< Wetmore.
Silberman<Schampain Co<Shongood.
Zak<Simpson.
Holweg<Terry.
Klein<Jon Kaltz.
Price<Rentner.
Steltzer<Sullivan.
Rosenberg<Bronston Bros.
Yorkshire Ice Co< Flanagan.
Shongood<Verderber.
G I Wilson & Sons< Barton.
Wilner<Thomashefsky.
Branek<Scannell.
Hoisting Machinery Co<Federal Terra Cotta Co.
Meyer<Lapidus.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Paddell<Janes.
Lesser<Mass. Bonding & Ins Co.
Steinfeld<Arlington Refrigerator Co.
Erisse<Lamm.
Lowenfeld<U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Whitehouse<Hitchings
Brown<Palmer Lime & Cement Co.
Spencer<Williams.
White Tur Co<N Z Grave & Co.
Guggenheim & Co< Wood & Selick.
Judels<Ocean Accident & Guar. Co. Ltm.
Farquarharson<Peabody.
New Brunswick Iron Works<Kaufmann.
Broadway Photo Play Co<World Film Co.
Nat Aniline, &c, Co< Leerburger.
Lord & Taylor<Titus.
Schweinler<Earl.
Murphy<CNY.
Herring<Mail.
Gulick<Phipard.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Levy<Copland.
Richmond Assets Co< Co<Sternberger.
Cramp Co<Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Morningstar<Spiegel.
De Brower<Williams.
Kolodne<Northwest Mut Life Ins Co.
Clarke<Martin.
Sinberg<S Phillipson & Co.
Sullivan<Flanagan.
Kelsey<Blumenthal.
Morgan Lith Co<L B Mayer Co, Inc.
Dunlop<Van Gulder.
Solar Light Co<Steel Prod Enamel Co.
Harrington Pick & T Co<Lightfoot.
NY Assets Realty Co< Thompson.
Stiles<Constable.
A Hupfel's Sons<Treblicock.

PART XVIII.—No day calendar. The day calendar for this part is withdrawn. The causes on this calendar will be assigned to a day calendar for a later date.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:

Alice M Bethel.
Sadie T Sturges.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:

Scott B Bahnk<Tatting.
Same<Parr.
Chace Truck Co<Rich Lgt & RR.
Dunn<Ruppert.
Heckler<Kraemer.
Hill<NY & Q Co RR.
Kettle<same.
Leipziger<NY Rwys.
Crawford<Thomashefsky.
Zawainy<Rider-Ericsson Eng Co.
Shaw<Leh Val RR.
Jahoda<NY Rwys.
Bernstein<Gowans.
Blessington<NY & Q Co RR.
Taschmacher<NY Rys.
Dean<Sonntag.
Hannah<Rhind.
Paynter<Ward.
Sheridan<McMullen.
Snare & Triest, Inc.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Costello<Bonwit, Teller & Co.
Dorler<Kaufman.
Canfield<Rafel.
Wiener<Oliver.
Palmieri<B H R R.
Kleiman<Tepfer.
Walsh<NY, NH & H
Fay<Star Co.
Hurley<Muller.
Philip<Edelstein.
W Kessler<North River Realty Co.
M. Kessler<same.
Pisell<Consol Coal Co
Erbeck<N Y Edison
Covell<Kaye.
Stutz<Ennis.
Landers<Momand.
Twitchell<Bradley Cont Co.
Torchio<Sea Gate Association.
Jenchenak<S S Silver & Co.
Wrigley<O'Brien.
Schumann<Musical M Prot Union.
Sieshelmer<Underpinning & Foundation.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Wein<United Elec L & P Co.
Meyer<42d St, &c.
H. Miller<Inkelas.
S. Miller<same.
Kilcomons<Marmon, N. Y. Co., Inc.
Blumenfeld<Sills, Inc
Mack<Dock Cont Co.
Lanza<So Pac Co.
Brady<Penn Steel Co.
Freedman<Levine.
Schultz<Levine.
Taylor<Aberdeen State Bank.
Hart<Hollis Ct Rty Co.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
A Frank & Co<Morris Park Estates.
Thompson<111 Surety.
Thompson<Thompson.
Re Kaplan.
Davies<A K & T Rty.
Kutzler<Locke.
Underwood Typewriter Co<Vogt.
Schaeffer<Westcott Ex.
Blaustein<Ind Order B'rith Sholom.
Re Bailey, (Katz.)
R Jordan, Ind<Seckendorf.
Carmisciano<Mason & Seaman Transp Co.
Shubert Theatrical Co<Fine Arts Film Co.
Re O'Brien<Kelly.
Fajans<38 W 50th St.
St Vincent's Hosp< Ralph Elbonon Theo Sem Assn.
Fed Motor Truck Co< Eberhart Service Co.
Lowy<Fischer.
Pease & Elliman<39 & 41 W 55 St Rty Co.
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McDonald<Miller.
Fish<Vanderlip.
Keppel<Breterman.
Poshkoff<Bernstein.
Simons<Simons.
Kordensky<I R T.
Friedman<Citrin.
Shenk<Oliva.
Root<Brainard.
Leventhal<Newman.
Swinehart Tire & Rub Co<Hoffman.
Fenlon<Cole.
Wave Imp & Con Co< Henig.
Richmond Assets Co< Sternberger.
Rubenstein<Miller.
MacDonald<Streltwolf.
Hamilton<Goodwin.
Abraham<Abraham Ex
Hallacy<Hallacy.
Mitchell<A D Kleinrock, Inc.
Lowenfeld<US Fid & G
Blehn<B W R Rties, Wrphi<Burford.
Plosker<Price.
Orleans R E Co<Verlo Land Co, (2.)
Bonsole<Winter Gard.

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PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

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Salvin<Myles Rlty Co.
Loeb<Gilbert.
Re Victor St et al.
US Tr Co of NY< Peters.
Schlichter<Schlichter.
Maxson<Brennan.
O'Connor<CNY.
Roth<Roth.
Jesse L. Lasky Feature Film Co. Inc<Fox Film Corp.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Pollock<Sachs.
Carroll<Arthur McMullen & Hoff Co.
Ford<Conklin.
Reguiero<Reguiero.
Re Morris Av.
Planten<Nat Nassau Bank of NY.
Same<Earl.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—(December term continued.)—Davis, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vulcan Detinning Co.<Assman.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.

Postal Tel Cable Co< State Board of Tax Comm'rs, (2.)
Commercial Cable Co< same,
N Y Mut Gas Light Co<same.
B'way & 7th Av Ry< rame, (taxes of 1912)
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry Ry<same, (same.)
Cent Crosstown Ry< same, (same.)
Christopher & 10th St Ry<same (same.)
8th Av Ry<same, (same.)
Ry George & 11th Av Ry<same, (same.)
42d St & Grand St Ry<same, (same.)
NY & H RR, City L Ry<same, (same.)
NY Rys<same, (same)
9th Av Ry<same, (same.)
6th Av Ry<same, (same.)
34th St Crosstown Ry<same, (same.)
23d St Ry<same, (same.)
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry Ry<same, (taxes of 1913.)
Cent Crosstown Ry of NY<same, (same.)
Christopher & 10th St Ry<same, (same.)
8th Av Ry<same, (same.)
Fort George & 11th Av Ry<same, (same.)
42d St & Grand St Ry, same, (same.)

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

PART TERMS — Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Mohr<Sullivan.
Logan Trust Corp< Robinson.
Brede<Holmes.
Forbes<Monarch Mot Car Co.
Kramer<Fleischer.
Banco Aleman Trans< Salomon.
Jaffe<Schroeder.
B Altman & Co<Ellgerin.
Forsman<McCall.
Textile Nat Bank< Lowenstein.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Pelting<FiedlandCo< Goldberg<Bd of Educ.
Price<Goldberg.
Dressler<Tishman.
Delaia<Mallett.
Standard Mil Order Co<Kaufman.
Blomquist<Pulls.
John Ardizone<Same.
Jose Ardizone<same.
Mitchell<same.
Colter<NY Rys.
Friedman<CNY.
O'Brien<McIsaacs.
Comodari<Int R T.
Stafford<Richards.
Bradley<Int R T.
G Guttman<CNY.
M Guttman<same.
Merrione<Fabre Line.
Carmon<St. Luke's Hospital.
Palermo<N Am Brew.
Dominitz<Green.
Jacobson<Somerville Rty Co.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Maresca<Potter.
Stoddard<42 St, &c, Ry
O'Neill<Mitchner.
Pease & Elliman<39 & 41 W 55 St Rty Co.
Lockwood<Tagliavia.
Bertine<Thompson & Starrett Co.
Abadie<Hyde R E Co<Raky<Comyns.
Prusic<Swift & Co.
McDonald<Miller.
Nolan<Schnecker.
Isaacson<Yorkville Exp & Van Co.
Filica<Weinstein Bros.
Preiser<N Y Rys.
Phelps<Hayden.
R. De Grsorio< Mandelman.
D. De Gregorio<same.

PART IX.—No day calendar. The day calendar for this part is withdrawn. The causes on this calendar will be assigned to a day calendar for a later date.

PART X.—No day calendar. The day calendar for this part is withdrawn. The causes on this calendar will be assigned to a day calendar for Monday, Jan. 10, 1916.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M. (To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)

Inquest—Blisky< Denniston.
Hurley<Hall.
Sawyer<Snell.
Grankofsky<Metropolitan Tobacco Co.
Bogen<Mendel.
Webb<Conners.
Bardenga<F E Smith Cont Co.
Maglione<Compagnie Francaise de Nav.
Schilling<I R T.
Socha<Cent RR N J.
Paplinger<Constable.
Herzen<Haselberger.
V Schneider<Feinman.
R Schleider<same.
Mamovitz<same.
Haas<Mahoney.
Balish<Hamra.
Babyasl<same.
Commercial Adv Co< Cutler-Williams Corp.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Hogan<Kaplan.
Kettle<Kips Bay Brew & Malting Co.
Backman<Blank.
Donohue<Brady.
Farey<same.
Regn<Union Ry.
Deutsch<Berkowsky.
Mekki<Hoibrook.
Cabot & R Corp.
S. Schulz<CNY.
J. Schulz<same.
Aretakis<N Y Rys.
Smulowitz<CNY.
Slief<5th Av Coach Co.
C. B. & J. Warner, Inc<B'klyn Electrotype Co.
Lindahl<Spier.
Lyster<Penn Steel Co.

PART XIII.—No day calendar. Cases remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendar of part III. for Monday, Jan. 3, 1916.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

A. H. Andrews Co< Morgan.
Kelly<Gen Accident F & Life Assur Corp'n, Limited.
Cont Asphalt Pav Co< CNY, (3.)
Rubin<Std Fur Dyeing Co.
Arbib<Well Feather.
Hecht<Burchell-Johnson Corp'n.
Winthrop Asphalt Shingle Co<Newburg Const & B Co.
Lasker<Harris.
Burton<W. Burton & Co.
Adirondack League Club<Snyder.
Sully<Tiffany & Co.
MacDonald<Tolke.
Wood<Crego.
Falk<Wheeler.
Trimmer & Sons, Inc< Campbell.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Clark<Carolina & Yadkin River RR.
Chard<Hyan-Parker Const Co.
Muslihg<Maffiodo.
Lee<Maguire.
Frynier & Hanna Co< Wetmore.
Silberman<Schampain Co<Shongood.
Zak<Simpson.
Holweg<Terry.
Klein<Jon Kaltz.
Price<Rentner.
Steltzer<Sullivan.
Rosenberg<Bronston Bros.
Yorkshire Ice Co< Flanagan.
Shongood<Verderber.
G I Wilson & Sons< Barton.
Wilner<Thomashefsky.
Branek<Scannell.
Hoisting Machinery Co<Federal Terra Cotta Co.
Meyer<Lapidus.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Paddell<Janes.
Lesser<Mass. Bonding & Ins Co.
Steinfeld<Arlington Refrigerator Co.
Erisse<Lamm.
Lowenfeld<U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Whitehouse<Hitchings
Brown<Palmer Lime & Cement Co.
Spencer<Williams.
White Tur Co<N Z Grave & Co.
Guggenheim & Co< Wood & Selick.
Judels<Ocean Accident & Guar. Co. Ltm.
Farquarharson<Peabody.
New Brunswick Iron Works<Kaufmann.
Broadway Photo Play Co<World Film Co.
Nat Aniline, &c, Co< Leerburger.
Lord & Taylor<Titus.
Schweinler<Earl.
Murphy<CNY.
Herring<Mail.
Gulick<Phipard.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Levy<Copland.
Richmond Assets Co< Co<Sternberger.
Cramp Co<Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Morningstar<Spiegel.
De Brower<Williams.
Kolodne<Northwest Mut Life Ins Co.
Clarke<Martin.
Sinberg<S Phillipson & Co.
Sullivan<Flanagan.
Kelsey<Blumenthal.
Morgan Lith Co<L B Mayer Co, Inc.
Dunlop<Van Gulder.
Solar Light Co<Steel Prod Enamel Co.
Harrington Pick & T Co<Lightfoot.
NY Assets Realty Co< Thompson.
Stiles<Constable.
A Hupfel's Sons<Treblicock.

PART XVIII.—No day calendar. The day calendar for this part is withdrawn. The causes on this calendar will be assigned to a day calendar for a later date.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:

Alice M Bethel.
Sadie T Sturges.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:

Scott B Bahnk<Tatting.
Same<Parr.
Chace Truck Co<Rich Lgt & RR.
Dunn<Ruppert.
Heckler

TO STUDY INDUSTRY OPERATED BY STATE

Civic Federation Will Take Up Europe's Control of War-time Production.

MANY TOPICS ON PROGRAM

Washington Convention Will Seek to Learn Results of Many New Economic Policies.

Adequate preparedness for national defence, and the effects of the war in Europe on immigration into the United States, will be among the problems approached by the National Civic Federation at its annual meeting in Washington January 17, 18 and 19. The program was announced last night by Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council.

It includes, among others, a plan for the organization of a commission to study industrial conditions in Europe. Legislation dealing with new situations affecting the inflow of immigrants may also be suggested. The possible effects on the wage earner, industry, and the body politic will receive careful consideration.

The commission will make a study of the question, "How far shall the Government in this country enter into private industry?" In Europe, as an emergency measure, the governments are now more and more taking over private industry. The commission will decide if this has resulted in "such benefit that, despite its waste, graft, and inefficiency, it will become the permanent policy, or if it is tolerated only as a military necessity, to be abandoned at the close of the war."

Reports will be submitted by special committees at the National Civic Federation Convention, giving an analysis of more than 100 profit-sharing plans now in operation in the United States, as well as a description of many abandoned ones, and the causes of their failure.

The Industrial Economics Department will make a preliminary report on its survey of the social and industrial changes that have taken place in the United States within the last generation. The object of this survey is to summarize the changes in the national life of the country.

The conditions of labor will receive exhaustive consideration. Following are some of the questions to be touched upon:

How do wages, hours of labor, and the physical conditions of the factory and the home compare with those of thirty years ago?

Have the work of the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods and the social reform organizations, and the legislation secured by them regulating conditions in factories, mercantile establishments, mines, bakeries, tenement houses and sweatshops, really benefited the wage-working men, women, and children of this country?

Has child labor increased or diminished in recent decades? What has been the effect of State legislation upon age limits, hours worked, and opportunity for education?

What is the significance to the wage earner, the employer, and society as a whole, of the widespread adoption of the principle that industry shall bear the burden of industrial accidents? Does the workman receive prompt relief when it is needed? Has the employer gained by having a definite charge fixed by law instead of the uncertainty of damage suits and the expense of maintaining claim departments?

Have more amicable relations been established between workmen and employers than existed under the liability system? Have these laws reduced the taxpayers' charges for the maintenance of courts and public charities?

In addition the federation will inquire into what is being done by employers for the physical well-being of wage-earners; how much to provide comfortable, sanitary homes at reasonable prices, and to insure them against misfortune resulting from industrial diseases or accidents, old age, and sickness through voluntary provident funds.

Finally, in the matter of business ethics, the National Civic Federation will compare the standards of business honor with those of a generation ago.

The women's department of the federation will hold its annual meeting at the same time.

CAT DISFIGURES WOMAN.

Angora Attacks Mistress After Rescue from Strange Animal.

Mrs. William Portz of 353 Summer Avenue, Newark, who was attacked on Saturday at her home by a pet Angora cat and badly clawed and bitten on the face and head, was reported yesterday as slowly recovering. It is feared that Mrs. Portz will be disfigured for life. Her right eyelid was so badly torn that it required four stitches to hold it together. Several stitches were taken in another deep cut on her right cheek. There were many other minor bites and scratches on her head and face.

The Angora was a family pet, and was left on the rear piazza Saturday afternoon for an airing. After the cat had been on the piazza a short time Mrs. Portz heard a noise. Upon investigating she found a stray cat fighting with the Angora. With the assistance of a neighbor Mrs. Portz fought the stray animal off by dashing pans of water on it.

Later when Mrs. Portz went to unfasten the leash and bring the pet into the house the animal sprang on her head and clawed and bit her. Mrs. Portz's screams brought Mrs. Frederick Stelling, a neighbor, to her aid. Two physicians were summoned, and it took them more than two hours to cauterize and stitch the wounds. The doctors said that the animal was not rabid, but excited, and that Mrs. Portz would probably not suffer any serious complications from the wounds.

Mrs. Portz's husband said yesterday that he would have the animal killed.

WANT MARX IN POST OFFICE.

Appointment Urged Upon Postmaster General and Senator O'Gorman.

Telegrams were sent last night by John L. McDermott, President of the Riverside Independent Business Men's Association, and Charles Wilder of 580 Broadway, to Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson and United States Senator James A. O'Gorman urging the appointment of Samuel Marx, Democratic leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, as Postmaster of New York.

Senator O'Gorman's aid is solicited, the senders of the message say, because they understood that he favored the appointment of a prominent Jew.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The disturbance that was over Lake Michigan Saturday night is now apparently central over Quebec, with a moderate secondary disturbance off the Island of Nantucket. During Sunday the weather cleared over the greater portion of the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States. It is considerably colder in the central valleys, the upper lake and west lower lake region, and the Northwest, while from Maryland southward high temperature continues. Fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River and in the West Gulf States, with somewhat lower temperatures Monday, except in New England and the West Gulf States. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Boston and on the Pacific Coast.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, fresh to strong, shifting, becoming west and northwest; Middle Atlantic, fresh to strong northwest; South Atlantic, moderate southwest and west, except east off Florida coast; East Gulf, moderate, becoming northwest and north.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; slightly colder in north and west portions; Tuesday fair.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday; slightly colder in interior; Tuesday fair.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair.

Northern New England—Local snow Monday; Tuesday fair.

Western New York—Fair and slightly colder Monday; Tuesday fair.

New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	25	37	4 P. M.	30	37
6 A. M.	29	33	6 P. M.	31	36
9 A. M.	29	36	9 P. M.	29	39
12 M.	26	38	11 P. M.	27	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36, at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature 42 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum 33 degrees at 4:40 A. M. Humidity 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.77 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45–349 W. 17 St.; not given	Slight
1:45–101 Av. D; Annie Miller	Slight
1:50–29-31 Liberty St.; Sohmer & Harris	Not given
2:00–Front 326 S Av. (auto.); U. S. Mail Service Co.	Slight
4:10–247 Broome St.; F. Wolfstein	Slight
5:55–2,760 S Av.; Leo Strauss	Slight
11:50–112 W. 90 St.; Jacob Dieper	Slight
P. M.	
3:45–1,810 I Av.; Wellenbrock Co.	Slight
7:12–133 1 St.; Louis Blandi	Slight
8:00–400 W. 16 St.; Minnie Steinman	Slight
8:50–89 Eldridge St.; Cohen Bros.	$500

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $25,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.

THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1915, by Cornelius K. G. Billings, an owner of the Steam Yacht Vanadis, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by a collision with the Bunker Hill, which happened on the 13th day of June, 1915, and

Whereas, the said Cornelius K. G. Billings, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed November 24th, 1915, by the National Surety Company, in the sum of $210,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, on November 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the collision that occurred between the Steam Yacht Vanadis, and the Steamship Bunker Hill, on June 13th, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Clarence S. Houghton at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 10th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day and also to appear before said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated, New York, November 24th, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, by the Cornell Steamboat Company, as owner of the steam tug Ice King, concerning the loss, damage, injury, or death occasioned by the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King, and the scows M47 and M48, on December 24th, 1914; and

Whereas, the said Cornell Steamboat Company, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed on December 10th, 1915, by Frederick Coykendall, Esq., in the sum of $78.33, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on December 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said steam tug Ice King and her tow with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.

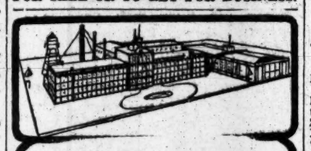
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

POULTRY FARM.

$2 weekly buys good poultry farm, six-room house, cellar, tubs, range, water, &c.; large factories nearby; near station and trolley; ready market; good soil. B. Bryan, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.



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100,000 Square Foot

FACTORY

between New York and Newark on Penn. R. R.

A-1 condition; all improvements; 3 acres of land; 8 light buildings.

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Suitable for Munitions Plant.

LONG REALTY CO.
NEW YORK OFFICE—68 BROAD STREET.

STORE AND LOFTS
247-253 West 19th St.
7500 Square Feet to Each Floor

Exceptional light on all sides; well-kept building; modern equipment; fireproof; 100% sprinkler system; convenient location for shipping.

Attractive Rentals.
MARSTON & CO.
30 East 42d Street. Tel. Murray Hill 540.
Or Your Own Broker.

BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.

What Shall I Do

to own a home with little money—5-cent fare, 25 minutes—Brooklyn?

ANSWER!

Send for our new 20-year plan.
ALCO CO., 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Cort. 7440.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE

Eight rooms and bath, large open fireplace; sewer, water, gas, electricity; near water and station; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; terms $600 cash, balance easy terms. B. B. Stephenson, 343 West 34th St.

BUNGALOWS

Beautiful high-grade, all-year homes, restricted, right u.-to-the-minute, every modern improvement; hour out; South Side; five minutes' walk station; close to and overlooking the Bay. $3,800 to $4,800. Easy terms. Owner & Builder, 515 World Bldg., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36TH ST., 52 TO 56 WEST

3 Rooms and Bath, Kitchenettes And All Modern Improvements.
Rent $40 to $50.
A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 38th St.

536 W. 111th St. TO SUBLET SUPERB APARTMENT

Six rooms, bath and extra lavatory; large, light rooms, modern fireproof building adjacent to Broadway.
Very Moderate Rent. Apply Premises.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On December 27, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against one hundred and twenty bags of nuts upon a seizure thereof, resting in contact with the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on January 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

December 31, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On December 31, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 600 cases, each containing 48 cans of condensed milk, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on January 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

December 31, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On December 29, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against seventy-five cases, each containing six dozen bottles of six ounces each of tomato catsup, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on January 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

December 29, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property, upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold.

Process returnable Monday, January 17, 1916. New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company vs. Scow "I-19," her tackle, etc. Damages by collision, $125,000. BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF HYMAN GOLDFARB, DECEASED.

To the Creditors and All Other Persons Interested in the Estate of Hyman Goldfarb, Deceased:

Notice is hereby given that Samuel H. Lummis, Administrator c. t. a., will receive on Friday, January 7, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of his undersigned attorneys, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, offers in writing for his right, title and interest as Administrator c. t. a. in and to

I. Certain real estate known as Nos. 203-205 West 108 Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

II. An interest of about $3,500 in a certain second mortgage for the principal sum of $6,000 covering premises known as No. 1,735 Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Any information respecting the same will be furnished by the undersigned upon request. Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL H. LUMMIS,
Administrator c. t. a., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys, 74 Broadway, New York City.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY. S. S. Korn, Attorney at Law, 220 B'way.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Forced to sell my 7 room house, all improvements, large ground, overlooking beautiful lake; full price $8,800, worth $4,800; will take $300 cash, balance $17 per month; only 22 minutes out; open evenings. Thomas, 84b E. 14th St.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Unusual opportunity to purchase partly finished house and several acres at a sacrifice; high location; owner unable to complete because of financial reverses. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

For sale or rent, furnished, beautiful house, 9 rooms; large improved plot; near Sound; exceptional terms. X 388 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat; best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Private party must sell swell home of 9 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, gas, electric lights, beautiful fixtures, newly decorated; shrubs, hedge; best neighborhood; 45 minutes from city; $250 cash required; will sacrifice for $2,800; worth $1,000 more; act quick for bargain. Inquire Room 608 Century Building, 1 W. 34th St.

Fully improved water front lots and plots; 40 minutes to centre of city; title guaranteed; easy terms to responsible people; price moderate. Quick Action, 142 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale to Close Estate.—Three houses near subway and 157th St.; good investment. Write for information to Charles E. Fay, executor, Stamford, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS FOR SALE.

$25 will buy one acre of my farm for $200; balance $2 monthly; near station and large towns; act quick, as I would like to sell this acre and balance of my land at once. B. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

For Sale.—2,100 acres, North Louisiana; fine climate; will make ideal stock ranch; bargain. Owner, Dr. Nickerson, Quincy, Ill.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Two-story frame building, 5,000 sq. ft. floor space, suitable for light manufacturing; one mile from P. R. R. ferries, Jersey City. John M. Hughes' Sons Co., Colgate St., Jersey City.

Private office or desk space with every convenience in best building; reasonable to desirable tenant. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SPECIAL SALE—USED CARS.

Will sacrifice all used cars, including overhauled and repainted Hupmobiles, roadsters and touring cars; 1910 to 1916 models, $175 to $950; also Ford, Reo, Studebaker, Maxwell, Flats, Dodges, Mitchells, &c.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,000 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 LIMOUSINE, VERY LATEST MODEL; MOST REASONABLE RATES. EXCELLENT SERVICE. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 WEST 53D ST. PHONE CIRCLE 774.

Packard, (1915,) limousine, 38 H. P. S. C. W. (1914,) landaulet, like new. Peerless, (1913,) limousine, 38 H. P. Turner, St. Jomes Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Oldsmobile, 1915; perfect condition; sell immediately, $675; good shoes. Phone 5180 Chelsea.

Year-end sale of used trucks; reduced prices; easy terms. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

RENAULT SEVEN-PASSENGER LANDAULET, EXCELLENT APPEARANCE, BREWSTER BODY, EQUIPPED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; RELIABLE CHAUFFEUR; VERY REASONABLE; BY THE HOUR, $3; MONTHLY PREFERRED. J. MANDOLA, TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 2908.

For hire, Packards, closed or touring cars, also Renault town car, careful chauffeurs; guaranteed; $3 per hour; $60 per month. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5822.

Packard, landaulet; first class condition, for rent, month,y. Kowsky, 214 W. 80th.

Automobiles Wanted.

Autos Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.
302 W. 67th St.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Early Spring course for owners; chauffeurs trained for positions. Write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Country Board
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE,) Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,452.—Notice is hereby given that ISIDORE BENOWITZ, trading as BENOWITZ BROTHERS, alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—ARTHUR RICH, Bankrupt.

Arthur Rich was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 28, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on January 10, 1916, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. MUSICA & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 3d, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of flat top desk, top desk, Royal typewriter, chairs, filing cabinet, letter press, &c.

EZRA P. PRENTICE, Trustee, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
WHITRIDGE, BUTLER & RICE, Attorneys for Trustee, 59 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 7th, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M. at 17 W. 28th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured furs, muffs, scarfs, and very fine office furniture and fixtures, &c.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Assignee.
320 Broadway, N. Y. C.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.

Furnished Rooms
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Medium-sized, steam-heated room; private house; telephone.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, large and small; reasonable.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

48D, 16 EAST.—For fastidious gentleman; comfortable room with or without private bath.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, single or connecting; private baths; electric light.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone, electricity; select house.

14TH, 215 WEST.—Private house, renovated, newly furnished; hot water; references required.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove; running water, bath; private house; $7.

52D, 230 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, hot and cold water; telephone; bath.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—1, 2, 3 room suite; $40 up; bachelors preferred. Apt. 16.

113 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium-size room adjoining bath; southern exposure; steam heat; superior service.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Suite of rooms with private bath, or will divide; references.

72D, (251 West End Av.)—Exceptionally large, front, attractive room in private residence; single or en suite; private bath.

72D, 152 WEST.—Large room, private bath, piano; also suite, business women or students.

72D, 288 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; select private house.

78D, 271 WEST.—Modern large, small rooms; single, en suite; beautiful, convenient neighborhood.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Studio for musician; desirable large and small rooms; references.

76TH, 107 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished, large, small rooms; well heated; convenient location; reasonable.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; steam, electricity; continuous hot water; reference.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End Apartment.)—Sunny suite, or separate; running water. Pearson.

82D, 152 WEST.—Homelike, comfortable, well-heated parlor, bath; telephone; gentlemen, couple.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished front parlor and bedroom, suitable two kitchen privileges. Koenig.

88D, 15 WEST.—Warm, comfortable furnished rooms; quiet, homelike; special rates permanent guests.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice, large rear parlor for two; business people preferred.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Room, private bath; also small room; beautifully furnished; southern exposure.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single, $5; double, $7; bath; gentleman.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large room; private bath and dressing room; breakfast.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished rooms, running water, $3.50. Ward.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Medium sunny front bedroom; quiet house; all conveniences; breakfast.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Large sunny rooms with private baths; electric light; telephone; $10.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; private bath; medium room; running water.

92D, 100 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, steam heat; reasonable; private house.

93D, 137 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private family; references; gentlemen only.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH, 254 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large room or suite; private bath; exclusive; gentlemen couple. Apartment 10F.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

101ST, 18 WEST.—Beautiful rooms and suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $4-$7. McNamara.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable, bright room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment. Copeland.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, tenth floor; southern exposure. Apartment 10F.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light airy room; phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

121ST, 532 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room, single rooms; subway. Apt. 4 R-E.

123D, 526 WEST.—Refined home; single rooms; running water; kitchen privileges. Howard.

Large parlor, with alcove, shower, phone; light housekeeping if desired; seen by appointment. Columbus 8780.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 467.
Large, well furnished, comfortably heated room; light housekeeping.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Lady desires small room; good location, below 71st St.; references. H., 1,775 B'way.

Unfurnished.

Elderly lady desires front parlor alcove, vicinity West End Av. and Drive; Christian family preferred; permanent. S 71 Times.

Boarders Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 118 EAST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4276.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Cozy single room; running water; superior table; gentlemen; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; board optional.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Unusually attractive rooms, running water; high-class elevator house; business people; board; 72d Subway express. Hubbell.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Rooms with or without bath; electricity; table guests; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Hall room, with board; refined surroundings; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Rooms with, without bath; single; fine location; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Double, single rooms, baths; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Well-heated rooms; hot water supply; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, medium, sunny, warm connecting rooms; private bath; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Medium, small, sunny rooms; high-class house; $10, $8.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

96TH, 58 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, newly decorated; reasonable; telephone; excellent table; references.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine. Apt. 4.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d St.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator, steam heat; will rent large second floor room; also single room, en suite or singly.

WEST END AV., 822 (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. 1159W. Main.

Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG BUSINESS LADY desires room and board with refined family. B. W., 210 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female
Twenty cents an agate line.

COLORED GIRL, competent, reference, part time work any kind, mornings only; no Sundays. Ramsey, care of Banks, 514 Lenox.

DRESSMAKER.—Out; really competent; doing beautiful work; advanced styles; gives satisfaction in every detail; finest references. A 201 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Business woman, aged 27, capable of handling correspondence or other work to relieve busy executive, or to take charge of office. Pleasing appearance and personality. S 8 Times.

SECRETARY, &c.—Young lady as secretary or companion; French, English. S 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; TAKES FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; GOOD APPEARANCE. ANNA McCARTHY, CARE OF STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. PHONE, BRYANT 1,318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $8 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, bookkeeping and office detail, operating switchboard; quick, accurate; thoroughly businesslike; good references; $14. F., 160 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and thoroughly experienced; faithful worker; $12. L 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; two years' experience; good education; salary, $10. L 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable; good education; $10. L 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate; references. F. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience; reference former employer; $10. L 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Do you need a stenographer? I am the girl, 17, experienced. Corinne, 470 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several ne

HUES OF RAINBOW AUTO SHOW FEATURE

Colors Range from Vermilion, Canary, and Blue to Sober Blacks.

EXHIBITION NOW COMPLETE

Many Busy Hours Devoted Yesterday to Putting on the Finishing Touches.

Color is a conspicuous note among the cars at the 1916 Automobile Show. It is much more of an approach to the hues of the rainbow than at any recent show. The range is all the way from an unabashed vermilion, pure canary, light blues, greens, warm browns, three-colored coats, to the sober blacks. It is all beautiful color—deep and rich.

The color is applied with an air brush—blown on. This is what gives the coats of the automobiles such a mellow evenness. It is all done quickly, too. Body and chassis are treated the same way. A block of cylinders, which would require much twisting of the wrist by hand, and not a little time, is finished in a few seconds by means of the magic air brush. The work is not only done in a fraction of the time required when the old way was followed, but far more economically.

The drying of the paint and varnish of the cars is also by a special method. The cars are baked. The larger automobile factories have great ovens for this purpose—a series of large rooms. The cars are moved slowly through them, meeting at the different stages just the right temperature. In some of the factories they emerge from the room into a sort of tunnel, out of which they are brought a few hours later completely dried.

There is undoubtedly a movement toward more color in cars, but the instances of it are exceptional, and not pronounced as some of the exhibits at the show might seem to indicate. Most of the highly colored cars at the Palace are there for show purposes.

Show Closed, But Not Deserted.

The automobile show closed yesterday, but it was not as deserted within as the outward appearance would indicate. In fact many busy hours were spent within the building, rearranging exhibits, putting on the finishing touches, making the exhibition complete in every detail.

Steel is more used in the cars on exhibition at the 1916 show than at any previous exhibition.

Roadsters are a prominent feature at the Palace. It is some time since leading manufacturers began to predict that the roadster was facing a decidedly increased demand. A good many new roadsters have been put out this year, some companies adding more than one model to their list. From two seats the roadster grew to three, and now there is the four-seated roadster. It is getting to be a family car. The extra front seat is deftly dealt with, folding away forward when not needed.

Another tendency in cars noted at the show is that bodies are hung lower on this season's models. Numerous advantages are claimed for this change, one being that the car is subject to less side sway on rough roads.

A white seven-passenger touring car with a victoria top holds a prominent place at the Mitchell booth. One of the features of the Mitchells that is noticed with interest is that the headlights are reversible. They can be turned so to throw the light backward when needed, as in the case of a stop at night for some repair. The same lights are also adjustable, so that at will they can be deflected downward along the road, as some of the antiglare laws now require. The Mitchell roadster has an unusual adjunct. It is an ice-box, placed just back of the driver's seat.

The Briscoe exhibit was one of the high lights of the show. It is one of the Briscoe five-passenger touring cars, painted as red as a rose, and redder.

New Types of Roadsters.

The Reo Company shows two new types of roadsters at its booth. The one that is attracting the most interest is a four-passenger roadster, a six-cylinder car with a 126-inch wheel base. The front seat next the driver folds forward when not needed or in getting in or out of the car. The other runabout is three-seated and has a four-cylinder engine.

A pure white roadster is the centre of the Interstate exhibit. The car is not only white from radiator to the tip of the rear springs, but the manufacturers have had special leather made for the top.

An eight-cylinder roadster model attracts attention at the Scripps-Booth exhibit. In appearance it is identical with the previous Scripps-Booth construction, no changes being noted between this and the four-cylinder car. The only difference is a strengthening of the parts to withstand the power of the new motor.

At the Case exhibit the new forty is an object of notice. The price of the new car is a marked reduction from the price of the former forty made by the Case Company. It is a long car with a wheel base of 120 inches and an engine that develops from forty to forty-five horse power.

The feature of the Abbott-Detroit booth is the new Abbott-Detroit four-passenger motor coach. Points of the car are a sloping adjustable glass front, the sloping lines of the top, and two oval portholes windows.

The Mercer Company shows a car called a "raceabout." It is a speed car with a guaranteed speed of one mile in forty-eight seconds. The auxiliary seat department of the Mercer six-passenger models is skillfully arranged. Doors that roll out of sight, like a roll-top desk cover, hide the extra seats from view when not in use.

The Peerless Company is represented at the show by a green seven-passenger touring car, with black trimmings, a touring sedan, which is a new type of the Peerless Company, a three-passenger roadster, and a polished chassis.

SALON WILL OPEN TODAY.

Marked Increase in the Number of American Exhibitors.

The Automobile Salon opens this morning in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. The distinctive feature of the 1916 salon is the number of cars of American makes on display. In former years the salon was limited to cars of foreign make. Two years ago one American car was exhibited at the salon because it was considered to be in the same quality and price class as the imported cars. Last year's salon had two exhibits of American cars, while two others were shown by body builders.

This year the following cars will have floor space at the Astor: The White, Simplex-Crane, Owen Magnetic, F. R. P., Singer, Brewster, Baker Magnetic, and Daniels Eight. In addition two or three other makes will be exhibited by custom body makers.

The foreign cars that will be represented are: The Rolls-Royce of England, the Peugeot and Delauney-Belleville of France, the Lancia and Isotta-Franchini of Italy, and the Daimler of Austria.

The custom body makers who will have separate exhibits are Holbrook, Healey, and Brewster.

All of the exhibitors will feature closed bodies. The types will include landaulets, limousines, sedans, town cars, cabriolets, and palanquins. Undoubtedly new designs and novelties produced by the custom body makers will attract the most attention at the salon. The keynote of the bodies will be the last word in luxuriousness.

A BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.

Two Symphonies and a Trio Played by the N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.

The program of the New York Symphony Society's concert yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall was devoted entirely to Beethoven. It included the second and the seventh symphonies; and between them was placed a trio for two oboes and English horn, "played," as Mr. Damrosch remarked to the audience, with an apology for the informality, "by a Belgian, a German and an Italian." They were Messrs. Busscher, Gerhardt and Blanco.

Two movements of the four belonging to the work were played, the minuet and finale. Mr. Damrosch had the adagio and finale of this composition presented at the first concert of his Beethoven cycle seven years ago; so to some the composition was not entirely unknown. It is "early Beethoven," dating from his first years in Vienna, 1797 or before. It is charmingly melodious and gay music, in which the lack of a full harmony is adroitly compensated for by the independence of the part uniting the three instruments and the incessant activity required of them. There is a singularly engaging tonal quality in the combination, which, for two movements at least, does not become monotonous; and the presto is of a delightful vivacity. The movements were played with much spirit and precision and aroused a real enthusiasm in the audience.

It was, of course, a more significant matter that the two symphonies were admirably played. There were finish and an excellent tonal balance in the performance, a fine quality of tone, though perhaps at some points it was a little too sonorous and piercing for the hall. Mr. Damrosch infused an intense vitality and animation into the orchestra, and secured well-marked rhythm and well considered contrasts in dynamics. The performance made a deep impression on the listeners.

TREAT FOR MUSIC LOVERS.

Concerts at Metropolitan, Hippodrome, and Maxine Elliott.

There were three concerts last night for music lovers to choose between, the regular Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sousa's Band with Mme. Melba as soloist at the Hippodrome, and Yvette Guilbert at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

Carl Friedberg, pianist, was the special soloist at the Opera House, playing Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto and a group of smaller numbers. Margaret Ober sang arias from "Le Prophete" and "Don Carlos," and Paul Althouse sang "Cielo e mar" from "La Gioconda" and three songs in English. The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, the ballet suite from "Le Cid" and Tschaikowsky's "Marche Slave."

At the Hippodrome concert Mme. Melba sang an aria from "La Bohème" and the Ave Maria from "Otello," besides a group of songs in French and another of Scottish airs, with Arditi's "Se Saran Rose." She had as assisting artists Beatrice Harrison, 'cellist; Gaston Sergeant, bass, and Frank St. Leger, at the piano. Mme. Melba was enthusiastically received by the audience. After her last number there was prolonged applause, mixed with cheers, and she responded with an encore.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert gave a characteristic program at her recital in Maxine Elliott's Theatre, with old French music, which included songs of the troubadors, "Episodes of the Crusades," "Miracles of the Virgin," and songs illustrative of the comic spirit of the Middle Ages. Incidentally she delivered an amusing lecture on woman's status in those times.

BURNSIDE AS SOUSA.

Bandmaster Sees Himself Burlesqued at the Globe.

Although the public that passed along Broadway had no idea of it, there was a "full house" at the Globe Theatre yesterday afternoon and a complete performance by Gaby Deslys and the regular company of the revue, "Stop! Look! Listen!" If the public had tried, however, it could not have got in, for this was a private theatre party given by the Globe Theatre actors and staff to the Hippodrome artists and employes, all of whom are under the management of Charles Dillingham.

The performance was the usual one, except that at the end a band of ushers and stage hands appeared at the back of the stage, burlesquing John Philip Sousa, who sat in a box like other Hippodrome celebrities. When the stage carpenter directing the band took off his whiskers he proved to be R. H. Burnside, who staged both productions, and as soon as he was "discovered," Toto, the Hippodrome clown, jumped from an upper box onto the stage to clasp him around the neck. Mr. Burnside made a speech thanking everybody he could think of, and then the party was over.

PHILHARMONIC AT CARNEGIE

Wagner Program Under Direction of Stransky Pleases Big Audience.

The Philharmonic Society, under Josef Stransky, gave a Wagner program for its concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, and as a result there was a large audience, with plenty of "standees." It has become a rule that a Wagner program by a competent orchestra means a large audience, and yesterday's concrete illustration of this rule, taken in connection with the one that Wagner performances at opera houses here are on the average not as well attended as others, no doubt gave food for thought to many who attended the concert. There must be a moral in it somewhere.

Mr. Stransky's generous program comprised ten familiar numbers, such as are given over and over again in programs of this sort, but they were not allowed to suggest anything hackneyed as Mr. Stransky and the orchestra played them. The attention of the audience was held thoroughly, and there was considerable enthusiasm.

Flashlight Starts Fire Scare.

The flashlight of an amateur photographer taking an early evening picture of the Church of St. Antony of Padua, at 832 East 166th Street, from the roof of a neighboring apartment house caused an excited passerby to pull the fire alarm at 166th Street and Prospect Avenue yesterday. A few moments later three fire engines, two hook and ladder companies, two hose carts, a Battalion Chief's auto, and the fire patrol dashed up to the church. A large crowd increased the excitement. While firemen were circling the church looking for the fire some one discovered the amateur camera man's flashlight and the fire fighters and crowd cleared away.

GRIFENHAGEN SAYS SHERIFF IS OVERPAID

Retiring Official Took in $113,259 During His Term of Office.

SUCCESSOR NOT IMPRESSED

Smith Declares It's Not the First Time Others Have Tried to Spend His Money.

Shortly before the expiration of the term of Sheriff Grifenhagen, at noon on New Year's Day, he mailed to Governor Whitman a 6,000-word document setting forth the responsibilities the Sheriff of this county has, and suggesting some ways in which they could be lessened, and the cost of the office decreased at the same time. For the first time in the history of the office he told just what his fees and salary amounted to during his two years' term. In 1914 he received $44,629.95, and last year the fees amounted to "approximately the same." Adding to these amounts the total salary of the office, $24,000, Mr. Grifenhagen received a total of $113,259.90 for his two years in office.

Mr. Grifenhagen said before he became Sheriff he assumed that the compensation of the office was commensurate with the services performed. But having been a Sheriff he knows better. In his report he said:

"Early in my administration I found that the claim of personal liability of the Sheriff had been largely exaggerated and that much, if not all, of the personal liability could be avoided by proper legislation."

He said that no other public official was held accountable for acts performed in good faith, and he suggested that the salary be fixed at $15,000 and the fees be paid into the public treasury. The suggestion that the salary be increased $3,000 a year is made in face of the opinion held by Mr. Grifenhagen that the present salary of $12,000 is excessive. He referred to the fact that the Sheriff has the services of a counsel, an assistant counsel, and a law clerk, whose salaries are paid by the county. Then he said:

"Properly advised by counsel, the possible liability of the Sheriff is negligible. In recent years no Sheriff has been compelled to pay any substantial amount in damages."

Sheriff Smith, the present incumbent, remarked when he heard of the suggestions made by Mr. Grifenhagen:

"Well, Grifenhagen is not the only man who has tried to spend my money for me. But, so far as I can see now, I am going to spend it myself."

Mr. Grifenhagen strongly recommended the abolishment of Ludlow Street Jail, because it was a financial failure, because it was "an antiquated affair, dark, unhygienic, and disease-breeding," and because the persons sent there for failing to pay alimony or who have defaulted in the payment of judgments, could do as well locked up in some other prison. It has cost the taxpayers $120 a day to maintain the jail. Mr. Grifenhagen also commented on the law sending persons to prison for debt. He said:

"Men who are ordered to pay alimony, but who cannot pay, should not be put in jail. Men who wilfully refuse to pay should be sent to a real jail. Imprisonment for other debts should be abolished."

Mr. Grifenhagen thought that if the following suggestions were adopted the community would be benefited:

That all bail should be taken by the Judge issuing the process; that there should be only one class of contempt instead of two, civil and crim nal; that the law should permit the Sheriff to levy on stock certificates in an execution against property, and that the cost of supplementary proceedings should be lightened for judgment debtors.

Concerning the dual contempt law, Mr. Grifenhagen said that if a man should fail to pay alimony he could be committed for a civil contempt for a term of six months, but that if the court found the prisoner could pay and would not, he would then be guilty of criminal contempt, and could be imprisoned for not more than thirty days and ordered to pay a fine of $250.

During Mr. Grifenhagen's term as Sheriff there were 45,258 executions against property, 2,054 against salary, and 169 against the person; 1,788 summonses were served, 1,316 attachments levied, 263 orders of arrest executed, and 325 persons locked up. The total amount of money collected on judgments, less statutory fees, was $1,070,727.54.

$50,000 TO JEWISH RELIEF.

Baltimore Holds Mass Meetings—Chicago Reports Aid.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—Between $50,000 and $75,000 were the estimates of the sum raised for the relief of Jews stricken by the war at meetings here tonight, attended by about 5,000 persons.

Jewelry, filled purses, loose cash, and pledges were rushed to the stages of the two theatres in which the meetings were held. More than 1,000 persons were turned away from the overflow meeting. It was announced that one pledge was for $3,000, and that a newsboy who could not gain admittance had sent in a stickpin that was a Christmas gift to him.

A telegram from President Wilson was read, expressing "profound sympathy with the object of the meeting, and my sincere hope that there will be a great outpouring for the relief of these distressed people."

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—In the last year 1,500,000 pounds of foodstuffs were shipped to Palestine for the relief of destitute Jews, according to the report of Nathan D. Kaplan, President of the Knights of Zion, made today to the nineteenth annual convention of the society.

A bread fund of $6,000 was collected and contributions to a general fund totaled $25,000. Information received from Palestine, it was stated, was that 30,000 workmen there were in great distress.

Schooner Lost in a Fog.

Six men belonging to the fishing schooner Pittsburgh landed in a skiff on the beach off Tom's River last night and reported that they had lost their way in the fog, after rowing eight miles. The men said the Captain of the Pittsburgh was on board the vessel alone and the coastguard cutter Mohawk was sent to look for the vessel.

FARRAR IN "TEMPTATION."

New Motion Picture Abounds in Emotional Scenes.

The second motion picture for which Geraldine Farrar acted when she strayed from the operatic fold to the sunny cinema fields of California last Summer had its first public exhibition in this city in the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon. It is one of three pictures for which the prima donna posed during her sojourn at the Lasky studios, and is entitled "Temptation."

In sharp contrast to "Carmen," the first of the Farrar films, "Temptation" is a specimen of the modern photo-drama, as opposed to a version of some drama, opera, or story adapted for the screen. Unquestionably it will be pronounced a fine picture by movie audiences, for it abounds in strong emotional scenes.

"The Wood Nymph" brought Marie Doro to the Knickerbocker yesterday as a Triangle star. On the same program were shown "The Worst of Friends," with Weber and Fields as the stars, and "The Green Swamp," with Bessie Barriscale. Robert Mantell and Genevieve Hamper are the stars of "The Green-Eyed Monster" exhibited in the Academy of Music and the Riverside. A new Mary Pickford picture, called "The Foundling," was shown in the Strand. Helen Ware in "Cross Currents" and Weber and Fields in "The Worst of Friends" were on the program in the Eighty-first Street Theatre. "Green Stockings," taken from A. E. W. Mason's comedy, was the feature of the Vitagraph bill.

8 1st ST. THEATRE. The House Beautiful. Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. 1st Exclus. Uptown Showing Griffith-Ince-Sennett TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS. Direct From Knickerbocker Theatre. WEBER & FIELDS in "THE WORST OF FRIENDS" & Splendid Vaudeville. HELEN WARE in "CROSS CURRENTS". New program every Mon. & Thurs. MAT. TODAY, 10c & 15c. EVENINGS, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Hippodrome. Mgmt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00. Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50. Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People. SOUSA & HIS BAND | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to Feb. 15. Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE. RETURN SUNDAY SOUSA—All Stars. PAVLOWA.

Madison Square Garden. POULTRY SHOW. December 31st, January 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Poultry Pigeons Rare Wild Birds. U. S. Gov't Exhibit Educational Program. Admission 50c Children 25c.

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF. Atop American THEATRE. 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve., 8:15. Seats Reserved, 25c,35c,50c. ALL THIS WEEK. Singer's Midgets. 25 Little People in New Revue. Staged by Ned Wayburn. 8 OTHER ACTS. Enclosed—Heated—Comfortable.

Atop 44th St. Theat. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex.Sun.). CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE. Supper & Dancing. Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. from table d'hote dinner $1.50, a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations. Din.,Sup. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

Cort THEATRE. W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. The PrincessPat. BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT. With ELEANOR PAINTER.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Tues., 25 & 50c. FRANCES STARR. In "Marie Odile".

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way at 41st St. NOW PLAYING. FIRST PERFORMANCE AT 10:30 A. M. JESSE L. LASKY Presents. GERALDINE FARRAR. In The Paramount Picture "TEMPTATION".

PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. Continuous 1:15 to 11 P. M. 15 to 50c. Germany ON THE Firing Line. German Staff Motion Pictures. Ausp. N. Y. Globe.

GARDEN 27th St., Mad. Ave. Greeley 900. Evs., 8:15 Sat. Mat., 2:15. EMANUEL REICHER'S TRIUMPH The Weavers.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30, Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. TREASURE ISLAND. Telephone, 1366 Circle.

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way Continuous. 15c,25c & 50c "Green Stockings" with Lillian Walker and other pictures. 1 to 11 P. M.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Mary Pickford in "The Foundling". Next Week, Marguerite Clarke, "Mice & Men". Strand Orch. & Soloists.

Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Mat. Today 15 to 50c. Smoking Permitted. Phone 6297 Greeley. "THE AMERICANS" BURLESQUE FULL OF GIRLS.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th THE LEW KELLY AND Behman Show. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.

ADVERTISEMENT.

They're off—Great Event Now On—Remnant Sale—First Week. $18 Hundreds of suit ends—all colors—all weaves—many originally priced at $40 to $50—now marked to $18 for suit to measure. Big money-saving chance! $18. Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim. Auxiliary Branch, 30 East 42d St. Open March 1st.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:15. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK: WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY. MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN". Next Monday, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42 ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE NEW YEAR ushers in THE GALA 83d TIME. With a Bon Voyage to All Pleasure Seekers Embarking on the Most Fascinating Trip That Has Ever Made Old Manhattan Joyous—

AROUND THE MAP

KLAW & ERLANGER'S MOST ELABORATE OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY PRODUCTIONS KNOWN TO THE STAGE. THE OLD YEAR'S DELIGHT MAKES THE NEW YEAR BRIGHT. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce. SADIE LOVE. —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43d Street. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones' Comedy "Cock o' the Walk".

LIBERTY West 42d St. TONIGHT, 8:15. Thereafter Twice Daily. 1 Week Only. The Blue Pierrots Novel Musical Entertainment.

LIBERTY THEATRE NEXT MONDAY, AT 8 P. M. Seats Thurs. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in THE MUSICAL PLAY SYBIL.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. THE DEVIL'S GARDEN.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:15. First Matinee Saturday 2:15. BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT. WILLIAM HARRIS, JR., presents "BUNNY" A NEW PLAY BY AUSTIN STRONG. With LEWIS S. STONE.

FULTON Theatre, W. 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. The Boomerang.

LONGACRE W. 48 st. Bryant 23. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN. In his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS. Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast. Special MATS. Tomorrow, Thurs. & Fri. 2:30. RUTH ST. DENIS.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY.

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. ELSIE JANIS. GARA ZORA, Vanderbilt & Moore, Riggs & Witchie, Flanagan & Edwards, others.

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY. BONNIE GLASS. Bert French & Alice Eis, Wm. B. Mack & Co.

ALHAMBRA MAT. DAILY. EMMA & LEW CARUS. DOCKSTADER. Harry Green & Co., others.

TRIANGLE PLAYS. Marie Doro in "The Wood Nymph." "The Green Swamp" with Bessie Barriscale and Bruce McRae. Weber & Fields in "The Worst of Friends." Mats. at 2. Eves. at 8. Daily Matinees 25c and 50c. Evenings 25c, 50c, $1. A few at $2. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, Broadway at 38th St.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 West 44 St. Phone Bryant 9059. Eves. 8:20. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:20. ANDRE MERY in GEORGETTE LE MEUNIER'S SON HOMME with IRENE BORDONI & EDGAR BECMAN.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. $1-50c. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. ALL COMEDY BILL EVERY NIGHT.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight, 8, Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodansky. Wed. at 8:15, Tosca. Destinn; Martinelli, Scotti. Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 8, Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli. Fri. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Hempel, Mattfeld; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodansky. Sat. at 2, Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 8, (75c to $3), Trovatore. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli. Next Mon. at 8, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tomorrow, at 8, Aida. Rappold, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY THEATRE, 62d St., Cent. Park West. SERGE DE DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE. TWO WEEKS ONLY. COMMENCING JANUARY 17TH, 1916. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

French Flotilla Benefit GALA CONCERT AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE TOMORROW EVENING AT 8:45. Soloists: MMES. CALVE, YVETTE GUILBERT, KATHLEEN PARLOW, GINA CIAPARELLI VIAFORA. MM. VICTOR MAUREL, CARLOS SALZEDO, REINHOLD DE WARLICH, YVES NAT, GEORGE BARRERE. Seats now on sale at The Flotilla Headquarters, 38 West 39th Street, and all ticket offices. Also at Metropolitan Opera House. PRICES: $1.00 to $5.00. Boxes, $40 to $100.

BURTON HOLMES REGULAR WINTER SERIES BEGINS JAN. 16-17. 5 SUND. EVS. 8:30—CARNEGIE HALL. 5 MOND. MATS. at 3—CANDLER THEA.

Florida ..... Jan. 16 and 17
Down in Dixie ..... Jan. 23 and 24
Grand Canyon ..... Jan. 30 and 31
Panama-Pacific Expos'n. Feb. 6 and 7
California ..... Feb. 13 and 14
Course Sale Opens at Both Box Offices Wed. Jan. 5
Course Tickets, $5, $4, $3 and $2.50.

Four Concerts of Russian Music. Sat. Evgs., Jan. 15, 29, Feb. 19, Mch. 18. RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Modest Altschuler ..... Conductor. Soloists: MARIA KUZNETSOVA, RUSSIA'S GREATEST SOPRANO. LUCIAN MURATORE, Tenor. LINA CAVALIERI, Soprano. EVELYN STARR, Violin. MARGUERITE LISZNIEWSKA, Piano. Season tickets, $1 to $5. Boxes, $15 and $20. Now on sale at CARNEGIE Hall Box Office.

SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Fri. Aft., Jan. 7—Next Sun. Aft., Jan. 9. SOLOIST FRITZ Kreisler. Seats at Box Office and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre 39th St., Nr. Broadway. Yvette GUILBERT. To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3. Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction CATHERINE A. BAMMAN.

CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Eve., Jan. 7, at 8:15. E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT. The Distinguished British War Correspondent in an Absorbingly Interesting Lecture on "FACTS ABOUT THE GREAT WAR." 50c to $1.50. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.

SCHELLING. SECOND PIANO RECITAL. AEOLIAN HALL, MONDAY AFT., JAN. 10, AT 3. Management Maximilian Elser, Jr. 50c TO $2.00 SEATS NOW. STEINWAY PIANO.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 3, at 3. MME. PETSCHNIKOFF. Violinist, assisted by Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch and Rudolph Ganz. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 8, at 3, JOINT RECITAL By PABLO and Mrs. SUSAN METCALFE. Casals. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Jan. 5, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL KATHLEEN PARLOW. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thursday Aft., Jan. 6, at 3. PIANO RECITAL KATHARINE GOODSON. M'gement Antonia Sawyer. Knabe Piano.

LYCEUM THEATRE—West 45th Street. LAST HOLIDAY RECITAL—KITTY TO-DAY AT 3 SHARP CHEATHAM.

OPERA TICKETS. PHONE 1455 Greeley. Choice seats for all operas and theatres. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th Street.

OPERA TICKETS 8880 Bryant. Choice Seats for All Operas. Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 West 40th St., n'r B'way.

DO YOU KNOW THAT "ABE" POTASH AND "MAWRUSS" PERLMUTTER ARE BACK IN NEW YORK AT THE LYRIC THEATRE IN A FUNNIER PLAY THAN POTASH AND PERLMUTTER ENTITLED "ABE AND MAWRUSS"

PHILHARMONIC. SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Next. Fri. Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall. SOLOIST MAXIMILIAN PILZER. Program includes "New World" Symphony. Next Saturday Evg. at 8:15, Carnegie Hall. SOLOIST PERCY GRAINGER. TSCHAIKOWSKY-GRIEG PROGRAM. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, Tomor'w (Tues.) Evg. at 8:15. Song Recital by ADELE KRUEGER. Tickets, 50 cts. to $2. Management Annie Friedberg.

NOW OPEN 10 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M. PALACE AUTO SHOW. ADMISSION 50¢. LEXINGTON AVENUE. ACE ADMISSION 50¢. 46-47TH STREETS.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 4, at 3. SONG RECITAL by CECIL FANNING. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

The Cuisine Alone. The cuisine at Shanley's is alone sufficient reason for your dining there, but there are others. The twenty act cabaret is unequalled for its life and novelty—from seven to one. You will enjoy the seven course luncheon—75c (Music) from 12 to 2.30 P. M. SHANLEY'S. Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.00. A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO YOUR ORDER. SERVED EVERY EVENING, 6 TO 10, AND SUNDAY, NOON TO TEN.

DINNER, $1.00. MENU:— Assorted Relishes. Blue Point Oysters. Canape Anchovies. Spiced Melon in Slices. Chicken Okra, Creole. Cream of Cauliflower. Fried Filet of Sole. Broiled Halibut. Sirloin of Beef Braise. Breaded Veal Cutlet. Roast L. I. Duckling. Roast Suckling Pig. Breast of Chicken. English Mutton Chop. Cromesqui of Sweetbread. Sliced Virginia Ham. Roast Beef. Salad in Season. Assorted Cakes. Boston Cream Pie. Ice Cream. Water Ices. Neufchatel Cheese. Demi-Tasse.

"Merry Moments". TWICE NIGHTLY, AT 7:30 AND 12, WITHOUT CHARGE OF ADMISSION. MIDNIGHT CABARET in Ballroom. AFTERNOON TEA DANCES Daily & 4-7. Sundays. Prize Doll Contests Every Afternoon and Every Evening at Midnight. Genuine Old-Fashioned Beefsteak Dinner $1.25. PRIVATE BANQUET HALLS, BALL ROOM, BEEFSTEAK GARRET UNDER THE RAFTERS. CATERING ESTIMATES SUBMITTED.

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AFTER January 1916, Hotel Statler, *Cleveland*, will have 1,000 rooms, 1,000 baths. Four hundred of these rooms (with shower bath) will be $1.50 and $2.00 per day.

Euclid Avenue, at East Twelfth Street, with the city's finest clubs and retail stores grouped in its immediate vicinity.

HOTEL STATLER CLEVELAND. Also operating *Hotel Statler Buffalo*, 450 Rooms, 450 Baths; and *Hotel Statler, Detroit*, 400 Rooms, 400 Baths.

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11 EAST 22ND ST. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30. Turkey Dinner To-night. Oysters and Corn Muffins.

Joan Sawyer's. (Formerly Palais de Danse). AT BROADWAY & 50TH STREET. Nightly at 10:30. Phone 2330 Circle. Dancing by MISS SAWYER. Assisted by Mr. George Harcourt. With MISS SAWYER'S OWN BAND. TRIO GOMEZ. (First Appearance in America). IN UNUSUAL SPANISH DANCES. AND OTHER DIVERTING SURPRISES.

Hotel Bretton Hall. BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at one third less price. ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.50 AND $3.00 DAY. PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, $25.00 TO $45.00 WEEK. 3, 4 OR 6 ROOM SUITES, WITH 2 BATHS, AT ATTRACTIVE RATES.

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